COVER SHEET

SEC Registration Number

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COMPANY NAME

APEX MINING CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

3304B West Tower, Tektite Tower Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
20IS	MSRD	N/A

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number	Mobile Number
Corpsec@apexmining.com	8706-2805	+639088937925

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
2,744	4/28	12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
Billy G. Torres	bgtorres@apexmining.com	8706-2805	N/A

CONTACT PERSON's ADDRESS

3304B West Tower, Tektite Tower, 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.

APEX MINING CO., INC.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

TO OUR STOCKHOLDERS:

The Annual Stockholders' Meeting of **APEX MINING CO., INC.** (the "Company") will be held on **April 28, 2023, Friday** at 3:00 PM. The Meeting will be conducted virtually online via the Company website www.apexmines.com/2023ASM, with the following agenda.

1. Call to order;
2. Certification of notice and quorum;
3. Approval of the Minutes of the Stockholders' Meeting held on June 30, 2022;
4. Report of the President and Chief Executive Officer;
5. Approval of Audited Financial Statements for 2022;
6. Ratification of all acts, contracts, investments and resolutions of the Board of Directors and Management since the last annual stockholders' meeting;
7. Election of Directors;
8. Approval of Directors' and Chairman's Compensation Policy
9. Appointment of External Auditors;
10. Other matters;

The Board has fixed March 31, 2023 as the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to the Notice and to vote at the meeting.

Registration to participate in the virtual Meeting will start on April 03 until April 26, 2023 via the Company website www.apexmines.com/2023ASM. Stockholders (or their proxies) whose registration are validated will receive an email containing their usernames and passwords, along with instructions on how to participate in the virtual Meeting. All corporate stockholders must submit a proxy for their representative to the meeting. Uncertificated stockholders (those who hold shares through PCD Nominee accounts) should submit a certification from their brokers attesting to the number of shares they are holding together with a scanned copy of valid ID by email to 2023APEX@apexmining.com.

If you are unable to join the virtual meeting but wish to vote on items in the agenda, you may appoint the Chairman as your proxy with specific voting instructions which will be duly counted. Please send your proxy together with a scanned copy of your valid ID on or before 5:00 PM on April 21, 2023 to the Office of the Corporate Secretary by email to 2023APEX@apexmining.com.

The Office of the Corporate Secretary and Stock Transfer Service Inc. will conduct the proxy validation at the office of the Company at 3304B West Tower, Tektite Towers, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City on April 21, 2023 at 5:00 p.m.

APEX MINING CO., INC.

By registering to participate in the virtual meeting a stockholder or a proxy or representative of the stockholder agrees for the Company and its service providers to process their sensitive personal information necessary to verify their identity and authority. A stockholder who fails to comply with the registration requirement will not be able to participate in the virtual stockholders meeting.

Stockholders (or their proxies) whose registration are validated can: (a) view the webcast of the meeting, (b) vote on the agenda items using the online ballot that will be sent to them; and (c) send their questions, comments or motions on the agenda items during the Meeting by email to 2023APEX@apexmining.com. Stockholders who will participate in the Meeting are encouraged to send their questions, comments and motions before the meeting. Relevant questions on the agenda items will be read by the Moderator and will be answered by concerned officers during the meeting.

The virtual meeting requirement and procedure for participation by remote communication and voting in absentia can be found online at www.apexmines.com/2023ASM.

The Definitive Information Statement, and the Annual Report for the year 2022 under SEC Form 17A (and the accompanying Audited Financial Statements and Sustainability Report), as well as the Minutes of the June 30, 2022 Annual Stockholders' Meeting, are available for download and/or viewing on the Company website www.apexmines.com/2023ASM and on the Company Disclosures section at the PSE Edge portal edge.pse.com.ph.

For the Board of Directors:

SILVERIO BENNY J. TAN
Corporate Secretary

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 20-IS

**INFORMATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17.1(B)
OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE**

1. Check the appropriate box:
   [ ] Preliminary Information Statement **[X] Definitive Information Statement**

2. Commission Identification Number: **40621**

3. BIR Tax Identification No.: **000-284-138**

4. Exact Name of Registrant as specified in its charter: **APEX MINING CO., INC.**

5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization: **PHILIPPINES**

6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)

7. Address of registrant's principal office: **3304B West Tower, Tektite Towers, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City,**
   Postal Code: **1605**

8. Telephone number, including area code: **Tel. # (02) 8706-2805 Fax # 8706-2804**

9. Date, time and place of meeting of stockholders:
   Date : **April 28, 2023**
   Time : **3:00 PM**
   Place : Virtual Platform

10. Approximate date on which the Information Statement is first to be sent or given to stockholders: **April 3, 2023**

11. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC, or Sections 4 and 8 of the Revised Securities Act (RSA)

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding or Amount of Debt Outstanding
Common shares	**6,227,887,491**

12. Are any of the issuer's securities listed on a Stock Exchange? **Yes [X]** **No [ ]**

    If yes, disclose the name of such Stock Exchange and the class of securities listed therein:
    Philippine Stock Exchange / Common shares

APEX MINING CO., INC. MANAGEMENT IS NOT SOLICITING PROXIES FOR THIS MEETING. PLEASE DO NOT SEND APEX MINING MANAGEMENT YOUR PROXY.

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN INFORMATION STATEMENT

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Date, Time and Place of Meeting of the Stockholders

Date: April 28, 2023
Time: 3:00 PM
Place: Virtual Platform via Company Website
www.apexmines.com/2023ASM
Office: 3304B West Tower, Tektite Towers, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig

This information statement shall be publicly disclosed on or before April 3, 2023 via the Company website and PSE Edge System.

Item 2. Dissenters' Right of Appraisal

There are no corporate matters or actions in this meeting that will entitle dissenting stockholders to exercise their right of appraisal under Title X of the Revised Corporation Code.

The appraisal right may be exercised by any stockholder who shall have voted against the proposed corporate action specified in Section 80 of the Code, by making a written demand on the Company within 30 days after the date on which the vote was taken, for payment of the fair value of his shares. The failure to make the demand within such period shall be deemed a waiver of the appraisal right. If the proposed corporate action is implemented, the Company shall pay to such stockholder, upon surrender of his certificates of stock representing his shares, the fair value thereof as of the day prior to the date on which the vote was taken, excluding any appreciation or depreciation in anticipation of such corporate action.

If within 60 days the voting the withdrawing stockholder and the Company cannot agree on the fair value of the shares, it shall be determined and appraised by three disinterested persons, one of whom shall be named by the stockholder, another by the Company and the third by the two thus chosen. The findings of the majority of appraisers shall be final and their award shall be paid by the Company within 30 days after such award is made. No payment shall be made to any dissenting stockholder unless the Company has unrestricted retained earnings to cover such payment. Upon payment by the Company of the agreed or awarded price, the stockholder shall transfer his shares to the Company.

Item 3. Interest of Certain Persons in or Opposition Matters to be Acted Upon

No current director or officer of the Company or nominee for election as director of the Company nor any associate thereof has any substantial interest, direct or indirect, by stockholdings, or otherwise, in any matter to be acted upon, other than their election to office and the approval of the Directors' and Chairman's Compensation Policy.

No director has informed the Company in writing that he intends to oppose any action to be taken by the Company at this meeting.

B. CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

Item 4. Voting Securities and Principal Stockholders Thereof

As of February 28, 2023, there are 6,227,887,491 outstanding and voting common shares of stock of the Company. Each share of stock is entitled to one vote.

All stockholders of record as of March 31, 2023 are entitled to notice and to vote at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

At the stockholders meeting of the Company, every stockholder entitled to vote shall have one vote for each share of stock standing in his name on the books of the Company. For purposes of election of directors, the stockholders may vote such number of shares for as many persons there are Directors to be elected, or may cumulate said shares and give one candidate as many votes as the number of Directors to be elected multiplied by the number of their shares equal, or may distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as they shall see fit.

Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners

The beneficial owners of more than 5% of voting common shares of the Company as of February 28, 2023 are as follows:

Title of Class	Name and Address of Record Owner	Name of Beneficial Owner; Relation to Issuer	Citizenship	No. of Shares	%
Common	Prime Strategic Holdings, Inc. (PSHI) [1] (stockholder of APX) *2288 Chino Roces Extension, Makati*	Enrique K. Razon Jr.; Majority stockholder	Filipino	2,511,333,765	40.32
Common	PCD Nominee Corporation (stockholder of APX) *G/F Makati Stock Exchange Building, 6767 Ayala Avenue, Makati City*	PCD Nominee [2] (Filipino); stockholder	Filipino	1,397,475,442	22.44
Common	Mindanao Gold Ltd. (MGL) (stockholder of APX) *Brumby Center, Lo42, Jalan Muhibbah 87000 Labuan F.T. Malaysia*	MGL[3]; Stockholder	Malaysian	597,051,165	9.59
Common	Monte Oro Resources & Energy, Inc. (MORE) (stockholder and wholly owned subsidiary of APX) *3304B West Tower, PSE Centre, Exchange Road Ortigas Center, Pasig*	MORE[4]; Stockholder and Wholly-owned subsidiary	Filipino	555,133,447	8.91
Common	Lakeland Village Holdings, Inc. (LVHI) [5] (stockholder of APX) *2288 Chino Roces Extension, Makati*	PSHI; Stockholder	Filipino	474,613,599	7.62
Common	Devoncourt Estates, Inc. (DEI) [5] (stockholder of APX) *2288 Chino Roces Extension, Makati*	PSHI; Stockholder	Filipino	423,904,339	6.81

(Footnotes are shown in the next page.)

[1] PSHI is represented by Mr. Luis R. Sarmiento (or a proxy that he may designate) who can exercise voting power on behalf of PSHI and decide how all its shares in the Company are to be voted.

[2] Net of the shares actually lodged with the PCD but are presented separately in the above list. PCD Nominee Corporation ("PCDNC") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PCD. The beneficial owners of such shares registered under the name of PCDNC are PCD's participants who hold the shares in their own behalf or in behalf of their clients. The PCD is prohibited from voting these shares. Instead, the participants have the power to decide how the PCD shares in the Company are to be voted.

[3] MGL is represented by Mr. Val Christian T. Sultan who can exercise voting power on behalf of MGL and decide how all its shares in the Company are to be voted.

[4] MORE is represented by Mr. Luis R. Sarmiento who can exercise voting power on behalf of MORE and decide how all its shares in the Company are to be voted.

[5] Owned and controlled by PSHI

To the best knowledge of the Company, there are no participants under the PCD account who own more than 5% of the Company's voting common shares as of February 28, 2023.

The total shares owned by foreigners as of February 28, 2023 is 728,939,592 or 11.70% of the total number of outstanding shares.

Security and Ownership of Directors and Management

The number of voting shares beneficially owned by the Members of the Board of Directors and named Officers as of February 28, 2023 follow:

Title of Class	Beneficial Owner	Nature of Ownership	Citizenship	Number of Shares	%
Common	Jose Eduardo J. Alarilla	Direct	Filipino	1	0.00
Common	Luis R. Sarmiento	Direct	Filipino	1	0.00
Common	Walter W. Brown	Direct	Filipino	36,743,202	0.59
Common	Valentino S. Bagatsing	Direct	Filipino	1	0.00
Common	Joselito H. Sibayan	Direct	Filipino	299	0.00
Common	Stephen Paradies	Direct	Filipino	549,900	0.01
Common	Michael Ray B. Aquino	Direct	Filipino	727,000	0.01
Common	Silverio Benny J. Tan	Direct	Filipino	11,606,747	0.19
Common	Gil A. Marvilla	Direct	Filipino	647,767	0.01
Common	Rodulfo A. Palma	–	Filipino	–	–
Common	Richard C. Licang	–	Filipino	–	–
Common	Eric S. Andal	–	Filipino	–	–
Common	Emelita C. Fabro	–	Filipino	–	–
Common	Jonas S. Khaw	–	Filipino	–	–
Common	Billy G. Torres	–	Filipino	–	–

Total shareholdings of directors and officers as group as of February 28, 2023 is 50,274,918 common shares.

Voting Trust

There are no voting trust holders of 5% or more of the Company's outstanding shares.

Changes in Control

None

Item 5. Directors and Officers

The members of the Board of Directors and Officers of the Company are as follows:

Name	Position	Age
Directors		
Jose Eduardo A. Alarilla	Chairman of the Board	71
Walter W. Brown	Chairman Emeritus	83
Luis R. Sarmiento	Director	65
Stephen A. Paradies	Director	67
Michael Ray Aquino*	Director	56
Joselito H. Sibayan	Independent Director	64
Valentino S. Bagatsing	Independent Director	64
Officers		
Jose Eduardo A. Alarilla	Chairman of the Board	71
Luis R. Sarmiento	President & CEO	65
Gil A. Marvilla**	SVP for Project Development	73
Billy G. Torres	VP Finance, Treasurer and Compliance Officer	39
Richard C. Licang***	VP-Resident Manager for Maco Operations	66
Rodulfo A. Palma	VP-Legal and Mine Compliance & Risks	54
Eric C. Andal	VP for Geology & Exploration	46
Emelita C. Fabro	VP-Corporate Administration	60
Silverio Benny J. Tan	Corporate Secretary	66
Jonas S. Khaw	Asst. Corp Secretary	43

**from March 11, 2022*
***until January 23, 2023*
***until October 23, 2022*

Below are summaries of the business experience and credentials of the Directors and the Officers of the Company. The terms of office of the Directors of the Company are for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Jose Eduardo J. Alarilla, Chairman of the Board

Jose Eduardo J. Alarilla is the Chairman of Mega Equipment International Corp.; Vice Chairman of Bloomberry Resorts Corporation, a publicly-listed company; President and CEO of Mega Subic Terminal Services, Inc.; and President of Manila Holdings and Management, Inc., LVHI, DEI, Eiffle House, Inc., Alpha Allied Holdings Ltd. and Sureste Properties, Inc.

He is also a Director of Bloomberry Resorts and Hotels, Inc., MORE Electric and Power Corporation, MORE and International Cleanvironment Systems, Inc. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from De La Salle University and Masters in Business Management from the Asian Institute of Management.

Luis R. Sarmiento, Director; President & CEO

Luis R. Sarmiento was elected as President & CEO of the Company on June 28, 2019, after having been previously appointed as Senior EVP & COO on October 1, 2018. He was also elected as

President of ISRI and MORE on June 28, 2019. Prior to joining the Company, he was the President of Orica Explosives Philippines, Inc., He was also the President of Orica Nitrates, Inc. and a Director of Nitro Asia Company, Inc.

A licensed mining engineer, Mr. Sarmiento served as President of the Philippine Mine Safety and Environment Association, President of the Philippine Association of Industrial Explosive, Inc., and Director of the Chamber of Mines of the Philippines. He was conferred as Outstanding Mapuan Awardee in the field of Mining Engineer in 2005, as Outstanding Mining Engineer Awardee by the Philippine Society of Mining Engineer in 2008, and as Outstanding Mining Engineer of the Year Awardee by the Professional Regulation Commission in 2012. Mr. Sarmiento is a graduate of the Mapua Institute of Technology with a degree of Bachelor in Science in Mining Engineering in 1979.

Walter W. Brown, Director and Chairman Emeritus

Walter W. Brown has been in the Board of Directors of the Company since October 2013 and was the President & CEO of the Company and the Chairman of ISRI until his retirement on June 28, 2019. Mr. Brown earned his Doctorate degree in Geology, Major is Geochemistry, from Stanford University after finishing his Master’s degree in Economic Geology in the University of the Philippines. His experience encompasses a wide spectrum of industries from mining to the energy & power sector all the way to real estate business. Aside from his roles in the Company, he is also the Chairman of A Brown Company, Inc. (ABCI), a publicly-listed company; and Chairman of Palm Concepcion Power Corporation, which has a 2x135 MW coal-fired power plant in Concepcion, Iloilo. Mr. Brown was former President of Philex Mining Corporation, a publicly-listed company, and National Grid Corporation of the Philippines.

Stephen A. Paradies, Director

Mr. Paradies is a Director of International Container Terminal Services, Inc. (ICTSI), a publicly listed company. He is also a Director of Sureste Properties Inc. ICTSI Warehousing, Inc. and Sociedad Puerto Industrial Aguadulce S.A. Mr. Paradies was formerly the Senior Vice President-Treasurer of Aboitiz & Company, Inc. He is a Trustee of Bloomberry Cultural Foundation, Inc.; a Director of Union Properties, Inc.; Prime Metro BMD Corp., and Chairman of Napa Gapa Beverages, Inc. and MORE Electric & Power Corporation. Mr. Paradies received his Bachelor of Science degree, major in Business Management, from the Santa Clara University, California, USA.

Joselito H. Sibayan, Independent Director

Joselito H. Sibayan became Independent Director of the Company in June 2014. He is the President and CEO of Mabuhay Capital Corporation, a firm which provides financial advisory services and capital raising solutions to its clients. Prior to forming Mabuhay Capital, he was Vice-Chairman of Investment Banking-Philippines; Philippine Country Manager for Credit Suisse First Boston; and Director of Philippine Postal Savings Bank. He has spent almost three decades in investment banking. He is concurrently a Director of ABCI, a publicly-listed company. He obtained his Master’s degree from the University of California in Los Angeles and his BS Chemical Engineering from De La Salle University Manila.

Valentino S. Bagatsing, Independent Director

Valentino S. Bagatsing is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Investment & Capital Corporation of the Philippines (ICCP). He is an Independent Director of Oona Insular Insurance Corporation. He was previously a Principal Investment Officer for the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the private sector investment arm of the World Bank Group. He worked at the World Bank group from June 2006 to April 2019. He has also served various senior capacities in Investment, Mortgage and Commercial banking in the Philippines (1993-2006) and in the United States (1982-1992). A Certified Public Accountant, Mr. Bagatsing earned his MBA in Finance at the McLaren School of Business, University of San Francisco and his accounting degree at San Beda College, Manila. He is also a member of the Society of Fellows of the Institute of Corporate Directors (ICD) and the Financial Executives Institute of the Philippines (FINEX).

Michael Ray B. Aquino, Director (from March 11, 2022)

Mr. Michael Ray B. Aquino is the Vice President for Security of Bloomberry Resorts and Hotels Inc. with responsibility over facility security in Solaire Resort and Casino. He started as Deputy Director in 2013 and went up through the organization to his current position in 2019. He is actively involved in coordination and government relations relating to the corporate social responsibility projects of Solaire Cultural Foundation. Mr. Aquino was an officer in the Philippine National Police (PNP) and its predecessor agency the Philippine Constabulary, after his graduation from the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) in 1988. Among the positions he held in the PNP was Chief Operations Division of the Presidential Anti-Organized Crime Task Force and Deputy Director of PNP Intelligence Group. Mr. Aquino has a Bachelor of Science from PMA, a Master in Government Management from the Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, and has units towards Master of Business Management from the University of the Philippines in Visayas- Cebu

Gil A. Marvilla, SVP for Project Development (until January 23, 2023)

A Certified Public Accountant, Gil A. Marvilla's experience in the mining industry spans several decades. His professional expertise in mining was also involved in several mining projects of Brixton Energy & Mining Corporation and Lascogon Mining Corporation. At one time, he was the Country Manager for Philex Mining's project in Madagascar. He also served as the Country Manager of Monte Oro Mining Co., Ltd. based in Sierra Leone, in Africa; and Managing Director and VP for Finance & Administration in PT Brown Indonesia and ABCI.

Billy G. Torres, VP-Finance, Treasurer and Compliance Officer

A Certified Public Accountant, Mr. Billy G. Torres worked as a senior associate auditor of Isla Lipana & Co. before moving to the Company's Maco mines as Comptrollership Head in 2012, and was later promoted to his current positions in the Company. He received his Bachelor of Science in Accountancy from Polytechnic University of the Philippines with Latin honors. He is concurrently the Treasurer of MORE and ISRI.

Richard C. Licang, VP-Resident Manager for Maco Operations (until October 23, 2022)

Mr. Richard C. Licang is a graduate of Adamson University where he earned his degree as Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering. After passing the licensure examination in 1981, he started his career in mining at Batong Buhay Gold Mines, Inc. as Mine Shift Engineer. He also worked in Mines and Geosciences Bureau - Region I and became one of the directors of Philippine Institute in Mining and Quarrying before starting his stint in the Company as Mine Shift Manager in 2010. He was promoted successively as Area Manager, as Mine Division Manager, and recently as Vice President for Operation and Resident Manager for Maco Operations. Mr. Richard C. Licang passed away on October 23, 2022.

Rodulfo A. Palma, VP – Legal, Mine Compliance and Risks

Rodulfo A. Palma was an officer of the Natural Resources Development Corporation when he moved in 2003 to the Philippine Mining Development Corporation, both are GOCC attached to the DENR. He left PMDC in 2009 to engage in law practice and has provided consulting works for firms engaged in mineral exploration and development, agribusiness development and export, before he joined the Company in 2013 as Legal Officer for Maco Operations. From 2016 up to now, he is the President of the Alliance of Responsible Miners of Region XI, and the current President of the Compostela Valley Provincial Business Chamber, and Business Chamber of Maco, Inc. He has finished Bachelor of Arts major in Public Administration and Bachelor of Laws.

Eric S. Andal, VP for Geology & Exploration

Dr. Eric S. Andal completed his Undergraduate and Master's degree at the National Institute of Geological Sciences of the University of the Philippines-Diliman and his doctoral degree in Geology, specializing in Geochemistry, at the Graduate School of Natural Science and Technology of Kanazawa University in Ishikawa, Japan. In 2006 he joined Philex Mining Corporation as Senior Geologist and was assigned as Project Manager for Lascogon Mining Corporation and later concurrently as Exploration Project Manager of Silangan Mindanao Mining Co. Inc., both subsidiaries of Philex. In 2010 he worked with Atok Big-Wedge Company, Inc. as Exploration Geologist engaged in evaluation of local and foreign projects prior to joining MORE as Head of the Exploration Group in Sierra Leone, West Africa. He was later assigned to MORE's Special Projects team overseeing Paracale Gold Limited, and later ISRI where he served as Assistant Vice President for Operations.

Emelita C. Fabro, VP – Corporate Administration

Emelita Cruz Fabro began her career in the broadcasting industry and in the academe before moving to Vietnam to work in an NGO. Her involvement in organizations lead her to a PR role in 2006 for a Canadian Mining company, Olympus Pacific Minerals. In 2009 she returned to the Philippines and joined the Company with a role in Administration, Community Relations and HR. She later became the HR and Administration Group Manager for Silangan Mindanao Mining Co., Inc. She is a graduate of Bachelor of Mass Communication in Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila where she also took Masteral Units in Communication and in Education.

Silverio Benny J. Tan, Corporate Secretary

Silverio Benny J. Tan holds a Bachelor of Laws degree, *cum laude*, from the University of the Philippines College of Law and a Bachelor of Arts Major in Political Science, *cum laude*, from the University of the Philippines College Iloilo. He placed third in the 1982 Philippine Bar exams. He is a retired partner, former managing partner, and now Of Counsel of the law firm of Picazo Buyco Tan Fider & Santos. He is a Director and Corporate Secretary of Razon & Co. Inc., Prime Strategic Holdings Inc., Bravo International Port Holdings Inc., Alpha International Port Holdings Inc., Eiffle House Inc., Cyland Corp., Trident Water Company Holdings Inc. and Negros Perfect Circles Food Corp. He is also a Director of MORE Electric and Power Corporation, Celestial Corporation, Skywide Assets Ltd., and Dressline Holdings Inc. and its subsidiaries. He is the Corporate Secretary of Bloomberry Resorts Corporation (BLOOM), a publicly-listed company, Manila Water Company Inc. (MWC), another publicly listed company, Sureste Properties, Inc., Bloomberry Resorts and Hotels Inc., Bloomberry Cruise Terminals Inc., Prime Infrastructure Capital Inc., LVHI, DEI, Pilipinas Golf Tournaments, Inc., Bloomberry Cultural Foundation Inc., MORE, ISRI and several subsidiaries of Razon & Co. Inc.; and is an Assistant Corporate Secretary of International Container Terminal Services, Inc. (ICTSI), a publicly-listed company. He is a trustee of the University of the Philippines Visayas Foundation Inc.

Jonas S. Khaw, Asst. Corp. Secretary

Atty. Khaw is a partner in the law firm Picazo Buyco Tan Fider & Santos. He is the corporate secretary of Medco Holdings, Inc. and assistant corporate secretary of Bloomberry Resorts Corporation. Atty. Khaw holds a Juris Doctor and Bachelor of Science in Management Engineering degrees both from the Ateneo de Manila University.

Directors' Training and Continuing Education Attended

As part of their training and continuing education, the directors of the Company attended corporate governance seminars held on various dates in 2022.

Election to the Board of Directors

The Nomination Committee has screened the nominees and prepared the List of Candidates for election to the Board of Directors on the date of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting on April 28, 2023. The Nomination Committee has determined that the candidates possess all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications for election as director or independent director as set forth in the Company's Manual of Corporate Governance, the Securities Regulation Code (SRC), the 2015 SRC Implementing Rules and Regulations, and the Code of Corporate Governance for Publicly-Listed Companies.

The Nomination Committee is currently composed of three members, namely, Jose Eduardo J. Alarilla, as Committee Chairman, and Messrs. Stephen A. Paradies and Joselito H. Sibayan as members.

Nominees for Election at Annual Stockholders' Meeting

The following have been nominated for election to the Company's Board of Directors:

- Jose Eduardo J. Alarilla
- Luis R. Sarmiento
- Stephen A. Paradies
- Michael Ray B. Aquino

- Joselito H. Sibayan (Independent Director)
- Valentino S. Bagatsing (Independent Director)

In a letter to Chairman Jose Eduardo J. Alarilla dated 16 March 2023 Dr. Walter W. Brown informed the Board that he will no longer seek re-election as a member of the Board when his current term expires on 28 April 2023. Dr. Brown said he wants to assist the current leadership of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) as part of an advisory group which will help government and regulators improve policies and governance in the mining industry. The Company is searching for a suitable person who can be elected for the seat that Dr. Brown will vacate in the Board.

The experience and background of the nominees are shown in Part B, Item 5 above.

Independent Director

Mr. Valentino Bagatsing was nominated as independent director by Mr. Alarilla while Mr. Joselito Sibayan was nominated by Mr. Paradies. They are not employees of the Company and do not have relationships with the Company, nor with the person who nominated them, which would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibility of an independent director.

In approving the nominations for independent directors, the Nominations Committee considered the guidelines on the nomination of independent directors prescribed in SRC Rule 38 and the Company's Revised Manual of Corporate Governance.

Mr. Bagatsing have served less than the maximum cumulative nine year term recommended by the Revised Manual of Corporate Governance. Mr. Sibayan is being nominated despite exceeding the maximum cumulative nine year term because of his insight and experience as an investment banker which the Company will need for its fundraising plans to support its expansion projects. The Company considers this as a meritorious justification for exceeding the 9 years term, subject to the approval of the stockholders. Certificates of Qualification as Independent Director are attached to this Information Statement.

Significant Employees

While all employees are expected to make significant contributions to the Company, there is no one particular employee, not an officer, who is anticipated to make a significant contribution to the business of the Company on its own.

Family Relationships

There are no family relationships among the officers of the Company. None of the Directors and Officers of the Company are related up to the fourth degree, either by consanguinity or affinity.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

The Company is not aware of legal cases which occurred during the past five years that are material to the evaluation of the qualification and ability of any of its directors, executive officers or controlling persons, including:

- bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such persons was general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;
- conviction by final judgment, including the nature of the offense, in a criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses;
- order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities commodities or banking activities; and
- order, or judgment of a domestic or foreign court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the SEC or comparable foreign body, or a domestic or foreign Exchange or other organized trading market or self-regulatory organization finding him to have violated a securities or commodities law or regulation.

Due to the nature of the business of the Company, it is involved in various legal proceedings, both as plaintiff/petitioner and defendant/respondent. Management and Company legal counsels believe that the Company has substantial legal and factual bases for its position and are of the opinion that losses that may arise from these legal actions and proceedings, if any, will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The Company's significant related party transactions and account balances pertain to working capital advances from the Company's controlling stockholder, PSHI, which amounted to ₱916.0 million as of February 28, 2023 and as of December 31, 2022. Please refer to Note 15 of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

There are no ongoing contractual or other commitments with PSHI as a result of the working capital advances, or with any other related party.

The Company or its related parties have no material transaction with parties falling within the definition of "related parties" under Philippine Accounting Standards 24, *Related Party Disclosures*, which are not available for other, more clearly independent parties on an arm's length basis.

Item 6. Compensation of Directors and Officers

Compensation of Members of the Board of Directors

The Members of the Board of Directors of the Company are paid ₱80,000, net of withholding tax, as per diem for each regular and special meeting of the Board or of the stockholders as passed, and approved during the special meeting of the Board of Directors on November 13, 2012. For committee meetings, the Members of the Board of Directors are paid P40,000 net of withholding tax as per diem.

In 2022, a total ₱4.36 million was paid to all executive and non-executive directors for directors' fee, details of which are as follows:

Name	Position	Amount (in million ₱)	
		Regular/Special BOD Meeting	Committee Meetings
Jose Eduardo J. Alarilla	Chairman	0.56	0.08
Walter W. Brown	Chairman Emeritus	0.56	-
Luis R. Sarmiento	President & CEO	0.56	-
Stephen A. Paradies	Non-Executive Director	0.48	0.20
Michael Ray B. Aquino	Non-Executive Director	0.48	-
Joselito H. Sibayan	Independent Director	0.56	0.20
Valentino S. Bagatsing	Independent Director	0.56	0.12

Compensation of Officers

The Officers of the Company are regular employees remunerated with compensation package consisting of a 13-month base pay. They also receive whatever additional remuneration, if any, that the Board of Directors of the Company may approve and extend to its managerial, supervisory and regular employees.

The aggregate compensation paid or incurred in 2022 and 2021, and estimated to be paid in 2023, to the Officers and Members of the Board of Directors of the Company are as follows:

		(in Million ₱)			
	Year	Salary/ Directors' Fee	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation	Total
Directors	2023 (est.)	4.4	-	-	4.4
	2022	4.4	-	-	4.4
	2021	4.0	-	-	4.0
CEO and Four Most	2023 (est.)	₱48.6	-	-	₱48.6
Highly Compensated	2022	47.4	-	-	47.4
Officers as a Group	2021	49.1	-	-	49.1
Aggregate Compensation	2023 (est.)	₱55.3	-	-	₱55.3
of All Officers and	2022	54.1	-	-	54.1
Directors as a Group	2021	62.3	-	-	62.3

The aggregate compensation for the CEO and four most highly compensated officers as a group paid in 2022 and 2021 are for Luis R. Sarmiento (CEO), Gil A. Marvilla, Rodulfo A. Palma, Eric C. Andal and Billy G. Torres while the compensation expected to be paid in 2023 are for Luis Sarmiento (CEO), Rodulfo A. Palma, Emelita C. Fabro, Eric C. Andal and Billy G. Torres.

Employment Contracts and Termination of Employment and Change-In-Control Arrangements

The contractual relationship between the Officers and the Company are as that of employer employee. The remuneration the Officers receive from the Company is solely in the form of salaries and, if any, bonuses.

Warrants and Options Outstanding: Repricing
The Directors and Officers of the Company do not hold any outstanding warrants or options.

Item 7. Independent Public Accountant

The auditing firm of Sycip Gorres Velayo & Co. (SGV & Co) has been the Company's Independent Public Accountant since 2011. SGV & Co. is nominated as the Company's Independent Public Accountant for the ensuing year in the April 28, 2023 Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

For the calendar year 2022, Mr. Alexis Benjamin C. Zaragoza III signed the Company's Audited Financial Statements, a copy of which is attached to this Information Statement. Mr. Zaragoza III has been designated as the certifying partner of SGV & Co. to the Company in compliance with SRC Rule 68.1 (3)(b)(IV).

Representatives of SGV & Co. are expected to be present at the stockholders meeting to have an opportunity to make a statement if they desire to do so, and be available to answer appropriate questions from the stockholders.

External Audit Fees and Services

Audit and Audit-Related Fees
In 2022 and 2021, the audit was basically engaged for the purposes of the external auditor expressing an opinion on the financial statements of the Company and its Subsidiaries. In addition, the audit included providing assistance to the Company in the preparation of its income tax return in as far as ensuring the agreement of the reported income and costs and expenses with the recorded amounts in the books. The procedures conducted include those that are necessary under Philippine Financial Reporting Standards. This, however, did not include detailed verification of the accuracy and completeness of the reported income and costs and expenses.

The total Group audit fees for the foregoing services were ₱7.7 million and ₱7.0 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Tax Fees
Professional fees paid for tax services amounting to ₱3.3 were paid in 2022 and ₱1.0 in 2021.

All Other Fees
There were no other services rendered by external auditors other than the audit services and tax advisory services mentioned above.

Audit Committee's Approval Policies and Procedures
Prior to the commencement of the work of external auditors, the external auditors present their audit program and schedule to the Company's Board Audit Committee. The external auditors then present the audited financial statements of the Company to the Audit Committee after the completion of the audit.

Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure
There were no changes in and/or disagreements with independent accountants/external auditors on accounting and financial disclosure and no change in the Company's independent accountants during the two most recent fiscal years and subsequent interim periods.

Item 8. Compensation Plans

On March 16, 2022, the board of directors approved the following Directors' and Chairman's Compensation Policy:

1. Directors of the Corporation shall receive the following per diem for their services and responsibilities as members of the Board of Directors and members of Board Committees of the Corporation:

Nature of Compensation	Amount
Per diem for every Board meeting (whether regular or special, face-to-face or electronic/virtual) attended	₱118,000
Per diem for every Board Committee meeting (whether regular or special, face-to-face, or electronic/virtual) attended	₱ 59,000

2. The per diem of directors for attendance and participation in a special asynchronous meeting of the Board of Directors shall be ₱ 12,000. While the per diem of directors for attendance and participation in a special asynchronous Board Committee meeting shall be ₱ 6,000.

3. The withholding tax on the per diem of directors shall be withheld by the Corporation and shall be remitted to the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) in accordance with applicable BIR regulation.

4. The President/CEO and other executive directors of the Corporation shall not receive per diem under this Compensation Policy. The Chairman of the Board shall not be considered an executive director for purposes of this provision.

5. As provided under Article VI (1) of the bylaws of the Corporation: Dividends may be declared by the Board of Directors and paid out of the annual net profit of the Corporation subject to the conditions and limitations imposed by law. The Corporation may give a bonus of five percent (5%) of the net profit before tax and that 40% thereof be given as bonus to be equally distributed to the directors and 60% thereof to be given to officers and staff members. Upon approval of this Compensation Policy by the stockholders, the Board of Directors is hereby authorized to implement or not implement, or to modify the application of this provision of the bylaws, by resolution of the Board of Directors at its discretion. Provided that the total yearly compensation of directors shall not exceed 10% of the net income before income tax of the Corporation during the preceding year.

6. The Chairman of the Board shall have power and responsibility of leadership of the Board of Directors to see to it that the Board performs its responsibility to review and monitor the policies, strategies and direction and exercise control and oversight over the Corporation. The Chairman shall regularly meet with the President/CEO to provide comments, feedback, concerns and advice on behalf of the Board. The Chairman shall be entitled to a compensation of ₱500,000 per month. The Corporation shall withhold the required tax on this compensation in accordance with relevant BIR regulations.

7. This Directors' Compensation Policy shall be effective upon approval of the Stockholders, provided that the Compensation for the Chairman of the Board provided under Paragraph 6 shall be effective retroactively on 1 January 2023.

8. All prior resolutions and practices on directors' compensation and chairman's compensation shall be superseded and replaced by this Compensation Policy.

The Company will seek the approval of the majority of stockholders for the above Directors' and Chairman's Compensation Policy in the April 28, 2023 stockholders meeting.

C. ISSUANCE AND EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES

Item 9. Authorization or Issuance of Securities Other than for the Exchange

No action is to be taken with respect to the authorization or issuance of securities of the Company other than for the Exchange.

Item 10. Modification of Exchange Securities

No action is to be taken with respect to the modification of any class of securities of the Company, or the issuance or authorization for issuance of one class of securities in exchange for outstanding securities of another class.

Item 11. Financial and Other Information Related to Items 9 and 10

No action is to be taken with respect to the matters under Items 9 and 10.

Item 12. Mergers, Consolidations and Acquisitions and Similar Matters

No action is to be taken with respect to any merger, consolidation, acquisitions, other similar matters.

Item 13. Acquisition or Disposition of Property

No action is to be taken with respect to any acquisition or disposition of property.

Item 14. Restatement of Accounts

No action is to be taken with respect to a restatement of accounts.

D. OTHER MATTERS

Item 15. Action with Respect to Reports

The Company will seek approval by the stockholders of the 2022 Audited Financial Statement contained and discussed in the annual report attached and made part of the Information Statements. As referred to in Item 18 below, the stockholders will also be asked to approve and ratify all the acts, contracts, investments, and resolutions of the Board of Directors and of management since the last annual meeting held on June 30, 2022 as they appear in the minutes of board meetings and in the reports and disclosures filed with the SEC and the PSE.

Actions for this Meeting are to be taken on the approval of the following:

1. Approval of the Minutes of the Stockholders' Meeting held on June 30, 2022, summarized as follows:

   a. Approval of the minutes of the Stockholders' Meeting held last July 30, 2021;
   b. Approval of the Annual Report, together with the Audited Financial Statements and notes thereto, for fiscal year ended December 31, 2021;
   c. Approval and ratification of all acts, contracts, investments, and resolutions of the Board of Directors and Management since the Annual Stockholders' Meeting on June 30, 2021 up to June 30, 2022;
   d. Election of the Directors of the Company, including Independent Directors;
   e. Amendment of Article II(2) of the Amended By-laws of the Corporation to change the date of the annual meeting date from the last business day of June of each year to the last business day of April of each year; and
   f. Appointment of SGV & Co. as external auditors for the year 2022.

2. Approval of the Company's audited financial statements for 2022;
3. Ratification of the acts, contracts, investments, and resolutions of Directors, Committees, and Officers of the Company since the last annual stockholders meeting in 2022;
4. Election of Directors;
5. Approval of the Directors' and Chairman's Compensation Policy; and
6. Appointment of external auditors for the year 2023.

The acts of the Board of Directors and Officers for ratification are those entered into in the ordinary course of business and those appearing in the minutes of meetings, Company reports and those covered disclosures such as:

- Membership in the relevant committees such as Nomination, Compensation, Audit, Enterprise Risk Management and Related Party Transactions;
- Designation of authorized signatories;
- Financing activities;
- New projects;
- Funding support for projects; and
- Appointments in compliance with corporate governance policies

The following reports are available for download and/or viewing on the Company website www.apexmines.com and on the Company Disclosures section at the PSE Edge portal edge.pse.com.ph.:

- 2022 Annual Report on SEC Form 17-A
- Sustainability Report (as Annex to SEC Form 17-A)
- Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022

Item 16. Matters Not Required to be Submitted

There are no matters or actions to be taken up in the meeting that will not require the vote of the stockholders, except the report of the President and CEO.

Requirements under Section 49 of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines

1. Description of the voting and voting tabulation procedures used in the previous Annual Stockholders Meeting held on 30 June 2022:

   Every resolution for approval of the stockholders in the meeting was introduced by a motion duly seconded through the online platform of the virtual meeting. The Chairman asked if there was any objection to every motion. Since there were no objections on each of the motions, all the motions were carried without a vote. The number of votes indicated in the minutes of the meeting are based on proxies submitted as explained in item 4 below.

2. Description of the opportunity given to stockholders or members to ask questions and a record of the questions asked and answers given:

   The stockholders were given the opportunity to ask questions during the Annual Stockholders Meeting held on 30 June 2022 and the company answered the questions that were asked. The questions and answers can be found in the minutes of the annual stockholders' meeting as disclosed in the company website and may be viewed through this link: http://www.apexmines.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Apex-Mining-Minutes-ofthe-ASM-30-June-2022.pdf.

3. The following are the matters discussed and resolutions reached for the 2022 Annual Stockholders Meeting held on 30 June 2022:

   1) Approval of the Minutes of the Stockholders' Meeting held on 30 June 2021
   2) Approval of Audited Financial Statements for 2021.
   3) Approval and ratification of all acts, contracts, investments, and resolutions of the Board of Directors and Management since the last annual stockholders' meeting.
   4) Election of the members of the Board of Directors
   5) Approval of the amendment of Article II(2) of the Amended By-laws of the Corporation to change the date of the annual meeting date from the last business day of June of each year to the last business day of April of each year; and
   6) Appointment of Sycip Gorres Velayo and Co., as External Auditors for 2023.

4. A record of the voting results for each agenda item

AGENDA ITEMS	VOTING RESULTS*		
	APPROVING	DISSENTING	ABSTAINING
1) Approval of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders Held on 30 June 2021	4,643,903,446	-	-

2)	Approval of the Audited Financial Statements for 2022	4,643,903,446	-	-
3)	Approval and ratification of all acts, contracts, investments, and resolutions of the Board of Directors and Management since the last annual stockholders' meeting	4,643,903,446	-	-
4)	Election of the members of the Board of Directors			
(i)	Jose Eduardo Alarilla	4,621,229,446	22,674,000	-
(ii)	Walter W. Brown	4,621,229,446	22,674,000	-
(iii)	Luis R. Sarmiento	4,643,903,446	-	-
(iv)	Stephen A. Paradies	4,621,229,446	22,674,000	-
(v)	Michael Ray C. Aquino	4,621,229,446	22,674,000	-
(vi)	Joselito H. Sibayan as independent director	4,643,903,446	-	-
(vii)	Valentino S. Bagatsing as independent director	4,643,903,446	-	-
5)	Approval of the amendment of Article II(2) of the Amended By-laws of the Corporation to change the date of the annual meeting date from the last business day of June of each year to the last business day of April of each year	4,643,903,446	-	-
6)	Appointment of Sycip Gorres Velayo and Co., as External Auditors for 2023	4,643,903,446	-	-

*Every resolution for approval of the stockholders in the meeting was introduced by a motion duly seconded through the online platform of the virtual meeting. The Chairman asked if there was any objection to every motion. Since there were no objections, all the motions were carried without a vote. The number of votes indicated here are the votes on the resolution from: (a) votes of proxies with instructions; (b) votes submitted through the online voting platform of the virtual meeting; and (c) votes of the Chairman as holder of proxies, which would have been counted if there was a voting on the resolution

5. List of directors, officers and stockholders who attended the meeting

Stockholders representing 4,643,903,446 shares out of 6,227,887,491 outstanding shares or 74.57% were present in person or by proxy for the annual stockholders' meeting on 30 June 2022 conducted virtually via www.apexmines.com/2022ASM

The Directors and Officers who attended the meeting were as follows:

Directors:

1. Jose Eduardo J. Alarilla
2. Walter W. Brown
3. Luis R. Sarmiento
4. Joselito H. Sibayan – Independent Director
5. Valentino S. Bagatsing – Independent Director
6. Stephen G. Paradies
7. Michael Ray C. Aquino

Officers:

1. Luis R. Sarmiento - President & Chief Executive Officer
2. Billy G. Torres – VP for Finance, Treasurer & Compliance Officer
3. Gil A. Marvilla – SVP for Project Development
4. Eric S. Andal – VP for Exploration & Geology
5. Emelita C. Fabro – VP for Corporate Administration
6. Rodulfo A. Palma – VP for Legal & Mine Compliance
7. Silverio Benny J. Tan – Corporate Secretary
8. Jonas S. Khaw – Assistant Corporate Secretary

The stockholders and PCD Beneficial Owners who were present in person or by proxy during the Annual Stockholders' Meeting on 30 June 2022 were as follows:

Name
Prime Strategic Holdings, Inc.
Mindanao Gold Ltd.
Monte Oro Resources & Energy, Inc.
Lakeland Village Holdings, Inc.
Devoncourt Estate Holdings, Inc.
Deutsche Bank
Citi
Franco
Tan
Marimon
Chua

Alarilla
Sarmiento
Brown
Bagatsing
Sibayan
Paradies
Aquino
Tan

6. Such other items that the Commission may require in the interest of good corporate governance and the protection of minority stockholders

As a publicly-listed Philippine corporation, the Company conforms to the corporate governance rules, requirements, and regulations of the SEC, PSE and all pertinent government regulatory bodies.

The Company filed a copy of its 2021 Integrated Annual Corporate Governance Report (I-ACGR) to the Philippine SEC on 30 May 2022 and is posted in the Company's website at https://www.apexmines.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Apex-Mining-Co.-Inc._SEC-Form-I-ACGR_30May2022.pdf
The I-ACGR for 2022 will be filed with the SEC before May 30, 2023.

7. List of material information on the current stockholders and their voting rights

Material information on the current stockholders and voting rights were provided during the Annual Stockholders' Meeting on 30 June 2022 and in Items 2 and 19 of this SEC Form 20-IS. The Corporate Secretary informed the stockholders that stockholders as of record date of 31 May 2022 were entitled to vote in the Annual Stockholders' Meeting on 30 June 2022.

8. Detailed, descriptive, balanced and comprehensive assessment of the corporation's performance, which shall include information on any material change in the corporation's business, strategy, and other affairs

The board of directors regularly assess the Company's performance and the results of such assessment are reported in the Company's annual reports (SEC Form 17-A) and quarterly reports (SEC Form 17-Q) which contains management's discussion and analysis of the Company's financial position and results of operations for any given year or quarter.

9. Financial report for the preceding year, which shall include financial statements duly signed and certified in accordance with this Code and the rules the Commission may prescribe, a statement on the adequacy of the corporation's internal controls or risk management systems, and a statement of all external audit and non-audit fees

Please see attached as Annex B hereof is the audited financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2022.

10. An explanation of the dividend policy and the fact of payment of dividends or the reasons for non-payment thereof

The Company has declared a ten percent (10.0 %) dividend policy of the previous year's earnings on August 12, 2022. The first dividend was paid out on September 15, 2022.

11. Director's qualifications and relevant experience, length of service in the corporation, trainings and continuing education attended, and their board representation in other corporations

Please see Item 5 of this Report.

12. A director attendance report, indicating the attendance of each director at each of the meetings of the board and its committees and in regular or special stockholder meeting

Below is the attendance of directors during board (BOD) and committee meetings in 2022

Name of Director	No. of BOD Meetings Present	Total No. of BOD Meetings	% Present in BOD Meetings	No. of BOD Committee Meetings Present	Total No. of BOD Committee Meetings	% Present in BOD Committee Meetings
Jose Eduardo J. Alarilla	12	12	100%	2	2	100%
Walter W. Brown	12	12	100%	0	0	-
Luis R. Sarmiento	12	12	100%	0	0	-
Joselito H. Sibayan	12	12	100%	5	5	100%
Stephen A. Paradies	11	12	91%	5	5	100%
Valentino S. Bagatsing	12	12	100%	3	3	100%
Michael Ray B. Aquino*	11	12	91%	0	0	-

**From March 11, 2022*

13. Appraisal and performance reports for the board and the criteria and procedure for assessment

To determine and measure the effectiveness of the Board of Directors, the Company is guided by its Manual on Corporate Governance which is available on the Company website:

http://www.apexmines.com/wpcontent/uploads/2017/06/Apex-Corp-Goveranance-Manual-2017-FINAL.pdf. The Board conducts an annual self-assessment of its performance, including the performance of the Chairman, individual members and committees. It has also established an internal self-rating and evaluation system.

14. A director compensation report prepared in accordance with this Code and the rules the Commission may prescribed

Please see Item 6 of this Report.

15. Director disclosures on self-dealings and related party transactions

On director disclosure on self-dealings, the Company follows the SEC rule requiring Directors and Officers to report their dealings in Company shares within five (5) trading days from the date of the Company share-related transactions. The Company discloses to the PSE and SEC the ownership (direct and indirect) and any acquisition or disposal of the Company's securities by Directors, Officers and controlling shareholders of the Company pursuant to the PSE Revised Disclosures and the Securities Regulations Code. Directors and Officers are likewise prohibited from buying or selling securities of the Company during the period within which material non-public information is obtained and up to two (2) full trading days after the price sensitive information is disclosed. The Company also discloses purchases of its shares from the market within the same day or before the start of the next trading day. On related party transactions, see discussion on Related Party Transactions in Note 12, *Related Party Transactions*, of the Annual Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

16. The profiles of directors nominated or seeking election or re-election

Please see Item 5 of this Report.

Item 17. Amendment of Charter, By-Laws or Other Documents

None

Item 18. Other Proposed Actions

Ratification of All Acts, Contracts, Investments and Resolutions of the Board of Directors and Management since the Last Annual Stockholders' Meeting

As a matter of corporate policy, management seeks the approval and ratification by the stockholders of all acts, contracts, investments and resolutions of the Board of Directors and management since the last annual stockholders' meeting. These are reflected in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors, in the regular reports and disclosures to the Securities and Exchange Commission, and to the Philippine Stock Exchange, including the Company's 2022 annual report.

Item 19. Voting Procedures

All stockholders who have registered to join the online stockholders meeting will receive via email an ID and password which will allow them to access a pro-forma digital ballot containing the agenda items which need stockholders' approval. The digital ballot should be filled up and submitted on or before April 26, 2023 by email to 2023APEX@apexmining.com.

Every resolution for approval of the stockholders in this meeting will be introduced by a motion duly seconded through the online platform of the virtual meeting. The Chairman will then ask if there is any objection to the motion. If there is no objection, the motion will be carried without voting. If there is an objection to the motion, the house will be divided, and the voting on the resolution will be conducted.

The Voting procedures shall be as follow:

- For all items, except for Election of Directors, the registered stockholder has the option to vote: Yes, No, or Abstain. The vote is considered cast for all the registered Stockholder's shares.

- If the stockholder wants to cumulate his votes in the Election of Directors, the stockholder: (i) may vote such number of shares owned by it for as many persons as there are Directors to be elected; or (ii) may cumulate said shares and give one candidate as many votes as the number of Directors to be elected multiplied by the number of their shares; or (iii) may distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as may be seen fit.

- The Company's stock transfer agent and Office of the Corporate Secretary will tabulate all votes received and will validate the results.

- Except for the Election of Directors, all the items in the Agenda for the approval by the stockholders will need the affirmative vote of stockholders representing at least a majority of the issued and outstanding voting stock present at the meeting. For the Election of Directors, the top seven (7) nominees with the most number of votes are elected.

The following votes: (a) votes of proxies with instructions; (b) votes submitted through the digital ballot sent for virtual meeting; and (c) votes of the Chairman as holder of proxies, will be counted if there is a voting on the resolution.

Item 20. Proxies

Stockholders who cannot join the online stockholders meeting but who wish to vote on items in the agenda, may send a proxy with specific instructions in favor of the Chairman. Their votes will be duly counted.

Attached herewith are the following:

Annex A is the Management Report of the Company
Annex B is the audited financial statement of the Company as of December 31, 2022
Annex C is the Certification that none of the directors or officers of the Company are connected or employed in the Philippine Government
Annex D is the Certificate of Qualification of Independent Directors

SIGNATURE

After reasonable inquiry and to the best of my knowledge and belief, I certify that the information set forth in this report are true, complete and correct. This report is signed in the City of Makati on MAR 3 0 2023.

For and in behalf of the Board of Directors of
Apex Mining Co., Inc.

By:

Silverio Benny J. Tan
Corporate Secretary

Undertaking to Provide Annual Reports
Upon the written request of the stockholder, the Company undertakes to furnish said stockholder a copy of the Company's Annual Report on SEC Form 17-A, as filed with the SEC free of charge. Any written request shall be addressed to:

Ramon Peter E. Adviento
AVP – Investor Relations

Apex Mining Co., Inc.
3304B West Tower, Tektite Towers
Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City

ANNEX A

MANAGEMENT REPORT

Corporate Information and Business Development

Apex Mining Co., Inc. (the "Parent Company") was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on February 26, 1970 under the name Apex Exploration & Mining Company until 1978 when this was changed to its present name, Apex Mining Co., Inc.

The Parent Company was incorporated 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 currently operates the Maco Mines in Maco, Davao de Oro, Philippines. Its registered business and principal office address is 3304B West Tower, Tektite Towers, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, Philippines.

On March 7, 1974, the Parent Company listed its shares in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

In 1991, the Parent Company ceased operation of the Maco mine due to the prolonged depressed gold price.

In 2005, Crew Gold Corporation (Crew Gold), a Canadian company, and its associated Philippine company, Mapula Creek Gold Corporation (Mapula), acquired 28% and 45% of the Parent Company's shares, respectively, from the Puyat group. In 2006, Crew Gold organized Teresa Crew Gold Philippines, Inc. (Teresa) as a subsidiary to support the rehabilitation of the Parent Company's mining properties and the refurbishing of the Maco mine's processing plant.

In January 2009, Teresa commenced operations of the Maco mine. In October 2009, Crew Gold sold its holdings in Teresa and Mapula to Mindanao Gold Ltd. (Mindanao Gold), a special purpose company owned by Abracadabra Speculative Ventures, Inc. (ASVI) of Malaysia.

In November 2011, Monte Oro Resources & Energy, Inc. (MORE), a Philippine company, acquired an initial 5% ownership in the Parent Company, the proceeds of which were used for capital expenditures for the existing mine and mill, and for exploration drilling program of the Maco mine properties. In December 2011, the Philippine Securities & Exchange Commission approved the merger of Teresa and the Parent Company, with the Parent Company as the surviving entity effective on January 1, 2012.

In October 2013, MORE management was voted to take over management of the operation of the Parent Company by the stockholders. In April 2014, MORE acquired substantial ownership in the Parent Company held by Mapula. At this point, MORE became the significant shareholder, controlling 46.5%, of the Parent Company.

In October 2014, the Parent Company acquired 100% ownership of MORE, and Prime Strategic Holdings, Inc. (PSHI) and other MORE shareholders used the proceeds of the sale of their shares in MORE to subscribe to new shares in the Parent Company and in the process acquire control of the Parent Company, diluting to a small minority the shareholdings of Mindanao Gold and Mapula.

In June 2015, the Parent Company acquired 98% of the shares of Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc. (ISRI), a Philippine mining company. The Parent Company acquired the remaining 2% of ISRI in August 2016.

In March 2022, PSHI completed a mandatory tender offer after acquiring the controlling interest of Devoncourt Estates, Inc. and Lakeland Village Holdings, Inc. (collectively holding 14.43% shares of the Parent Company) and bringing its total direct and indirect shareholdings with the Parent Company to 54.75%.

In February 2023, the Parent Company acquired Asia Alliance Mining Resources Corporation, a mining company which has interests, by virtue of a Notice of Award issued by the Philippine Mining Development Corporation as the highest bidder for the Joint Operating Agreement over copper mines and mining claims covering 20,237 hectares, situated in the Municipalities of Mabini, Maco and Maragusan, Davao de Oro covered by the North Davao Mining Corporation application FTAA-XI-14. Based on the Area Status and Clearance dated 10 February 2022 issued by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Region XI, the mining claims area has been amended to 19,135.12 hectares.

Business of Issuer

Products

The Parent Company's Maco mine and ISRI's Sangilo mine produce bullions and buttons, respectively, containing gold and silver. All of the production of both mines are sold to Heraeus Ltd. in Hong Kong.

Competition

Competition among mining companies is nonexistent as each mining company operates in its own individual areas or tenements granted to them by the Philippine government. The competition is in obtaining a mining license, such as Mineral Production Sharing Agreement (MPSA) from the government. A mining company with no MPSA, mining patents or other forms of tenement will not be able to operate.

Development Activities

Expenditures for the development activities by the Parent Company and in the last three calendar years and its percentage to revenue are shown in the following table:

Year	Development Cost	Revenue	Percentage
2022	₱1,104,213,106	₱9,043,767,122	12%
2021	₱906,021,877	₱7,410,310,716	12%
2020	822,407,244	6,317,677,566	13%

Sources of Materials and Supplies

Operating materials and supplies, and equipment and maintenance parts are provided by a number of suppliers both domestic and foreign.

Employees

Total manpower headcount as of December 31, 2022 is 1,625. The table below summarizes the distribution of the Parent Company's manpower count as to division and rank.

Division/Department	R&F	Supervisor	Manager	Total
Mine Division	541	146	14	701
Mill Division	130	34	7	171
Geology Division	102	45	5	152
PMES Division	94	30	4	128
Support Services & Admin	288	143	42	473
Total	1,155	398	72	1,625

Status of Operations

A. Mining Properties

Maco Mine

On December 22, 2005, the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) approved the Parent Company's application for a Mineral Production Sharing Agreement (MPSA) covering 679.02 hectares of land situated in Maco, Davao de Oro. On June 25, 2007, the MGB approved the Parent Company's second application for a MPSA covering an additional 1,558.50 hectares of land near the area covered by the first mineral permit.

As at December 31, 2022, the Parent Company holds valid and subsisting MPSA Nos. 225-2005-XI and 234-2007-XI, which have terms of 25 years from the effective date.

ISO Certification

The Parent Company's Maco Mines has three certifications:

- ISO 9001:2015 for Quality Management System
- ISO 14001:2015 for Environmental Management System, and
- ISO 45001:2018 Occupational Health and Safety

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.

Itogon Mines

ISRI 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 has completed the rehabilitation and refurbishment of its mining and milling facilities and declared the commencement of its commercial operations on July

31, 2020. Suyoc Mine continues its resource validation and exploration activities while doing some rehabilitation of its facilities.

ISO Certification
The Sangilo and Suyoc mines are ISO 14001:2015 certified for environmental management system granted by TUV Rheinland in April 2017. The scope of the certification for the Sangilo Mine is for exploration, mining and mine processing; while the Suyoc Mine is for mining exploration and project development.

Paracale Gold Project
MORE wholly owns Paracale Gold Limited (PGL), an Isles of Man company, which wholly owns Coral Resources Philippines, Inc. (CRPI) and has a 40% interest in Bulawan Mineral Resources Corporation (BMRC). PGL has advances to, and an option to buy over the other 60% shareholdings, in BMRC.

The mine project of PGL is located in Jose Panganiban, Camarines Norte. BMRC handles all tenements while CRPI is the owner/operator of a 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 currently under continued care and maintenance.

Sierra Leone Project
The Gori Hills project located in the Republic of Sierra Leone in West Africa is owned 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. In 2021, MOMCL received a notice that its tenement license was revoked by the National Mineral Agency.

MORE has an interest in 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 whereby both parties agree to combine their mineral interest 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 by both parties. The two licenses of the 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.(NPGPL) in which the Parent Company has a 3.92% equity interest. The company’s operations remain suspended following dispute with the government on license terms.

Asia Alliance Mining Resources, Corp.

On February 10, 2023, the Parent Company acquired 1,900,000 shares, representing 100% ownership, of Asia Alliance Mining Resources, Corp (AAMRC), a mining company which has interest, by virtue of a Joint Operating Agreement with Philippine Mining Development Corporation, over mining claims in Mabini, Maco and Maragusan, Davao De Oro.

B. Oil and Gas

Service Contract (SC)

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 West Philippine Sea in October 2020, allowing exploration activities to resume over the block. The consortium has 20 months or until June 2022 to drill two commitment wells under sub-phase 2. Failure to comply with the minimum work commitment for each sub-phase shall terminate the service contract. Any failure or delay in the performance of obligations and duties shall be excused to the extent attributable to force majeure. In 2021, the consortium started it preparations for the drilling of two commitment wells in the first half of 2022.

On April 6, 2022, Forum received a directive from the DOE to put on hold all exploration activities for SC 72 until such time that the Security, Justice, and Peace Coordinating Cluster (SJPCC) has issued the necessary clearance to proceed. Forum immediately complied with the directive by suspending its activities in SC 72.

In its April 8, 2022 reply to the DOE, Forum expressed willingness to resume activities immediately. However, Forum also stated that if no written confirmation from the DOE is received by April 10, 2022 that Forum can resume its activities on April 11, 2022, Forum will consider the suspension of work issued by the DOE to be indefinite and a force majeure event that will entitle Forum to be excused from the performance of its respective obligations and to the extension of the exploration period under SC 72.

In the absence of any letter from the DOE informing Forum to resume operations, Forum submitted a letter to the DOE on April 11, 2022 affirming a declaration of force majeure under SC 72 beginning April 6, 2022. Forum then undertook the termination of its service and supply agreements with several contractors. In the same letter, Forum stated that it is entitled to an extension of the period for exploration under SC 72 due to the recent declaration of force majeure.

On October 11, 2022, in response to Forum’s letter dated April 11, 2022, the DOE granted the following:

i. Declaration of force majeure for SC 72 from April 6, 2022 until such time as the same shall be lifted by the DOE;
ii. The total expenses that were incurred as a result of the DOE directive to suspend SC 72 activities will be part of the approved recoverable costs, subject to DOE audit, and

iii. The suspension has nullified all the work done since the lifting of force majeure on October 14, 2020. Hence, SC 72 shall, in addition to the period in item 1 above, be entitled to an extension of the exploration period corresponding to the number of days that the contractors actually spent in preparation for the activities that were suspended by the suspension order issued by the DOE on April 6, 2022 (the Extension).

On November 22, 2022, Forum filed a reply letter with respect to item iii, seeking confirmation that the Extension will also cover all the time spent on all activities that are related or connected to, in support of, or necessary or desirable to enable Forum to perform its obligations and work commitments under SC 72. These include the time spent in planning the procurement of goods and services, securing permits and approvals, coordination with JV partners and the DOE, the time spent by external consultants doing work on behalf of SC 72, etc. Total cancellation fees capitalized as deferred oil and gas exploration cost as a result of the force majeure declaration amounted to ₱13.8 million.

C. Others

Solid Waste Management

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

ICSI was 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 payable within 12 months and which was further extended to May 31, 2021. The agreement to sell did not materialize until expiration of the agreement in 2021.

Market for Registrant Common Equity and Related Stockholders Matters

Market Information

The Parent Company’s common shares are traded in the Philippine Stock Exchange carrying the symbol “APX”.

The high and low stock prices per share for each quarter in 2022 and 2021, and for the interim period from January 1 to February 28, 2023 were as follows:

		Listed Common Shares	
Year	Period	High	Low
2023	January 1 – February 28	₱2.24	₱1.86
2022	January 1 - March 31	2.05	1.45
	April 1 - June 30	1.74	1.36
	July 1 - September 30	1.86	1.42
	October 1 - December 31	1.41	1.95
2021	January 1 - March 31	1.88	1.39
	April 1 - June 30	1.85	1.41
	July 1 - September 30	1.77	1.39

October 1 - December 31	1.66	1.32

Stockholders
As of February 28, 2023, the Parent Company has 2,744 shareholders with 6,227,887,491 total issued and outstanding common shares.

The top 20 stockholders of the Parent Company as of February 28, 2023 follows:

	Stockholder	Number of shares	% of ownership
1	Prime Strategic Holdings, Inc.	2,511,333,765	40.32
2	PCD Nominee Corp.*	1,329,848,530	21.35
3	Mindanao Gold Ltd.	597,051,165	9.59
4	Monte Oro Resources & Energy, Inc.	555,133,447	8.91
5	Lakeland Village Holdings, Inc.	474,613,599	7.62
6	Devoncourt Estates, Inc.	423,904,339	6.81
7	PCD Corporation (non-Filipino)	131,629,557	2.11
8	Mapula Creek Gold Corporation	115,326,533	1.85
9	Walter W. Brown	36,743,202	0.59
10	Jacinto C. Ng	14,725,217	0.24
11	Silverio Benny J. Tan	11,606,747	0.19
12	Carousel Holdings, Inc.	3,070,000	0.05
13	Rexlon Industrial, Corp.	1,006,525	0.02
14	Michael Ray C. Aquino	727,000	0.01
15	Gil A. Marvilla	647,767	0.01
16	Parraz Development Corp.	549,900	0.01
17	Lucio W. Yan and/or Clara Yan	485,525	0.01
18	Jalandoni, Jayme, Adams & Co., Inc.	484,892	0.01
19	Ignacio R. Ortigas	311,665	0.01
20	Ansaldo, Godinez & Co., Inc.	298,448	0.00

* Net of the shares actually lodged with the PCD but are presented separately in this list.

As of February 28, 2023, the public ownership level of the Parent Company is at 35.53%.

Dividends
In a board meeting held on August 12, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Parent Company approved the declaration of a regular cash dividend in the amount of Php0.01055 per common share. The cash dividend was paid on September 15, 2022 to stockholders of record holding shares of APX common stock at the close of business on August 30, 2022. The Board of Directors also approved a new dividend policy to declare as cash dividend an amount equivalent to ten percent (10%) of the net income of the Group per its consolidated audited financial statement for each year provided there is sufficient unrestricted retained earnings to cover the cash dividends.

Recent Sales of Unregistered or Exempt Securities
No securities were sold by the Parent Company in the past three years ended December 31, 2022 which were not registered under the Securities Regulation Code. There was also no sale of reacquired securities during the same period.

Management Report for the Years 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019

Consolidated Statement of Income

Consolidated Net Income
The consolidated net income of the Group was ₱3.3 billion in 2022, or 408% higher from the ₱657.3 million consolidated net income in 2021, and a 117% increase from the ₱1.5 billion consolidated net income in 2020. The consolidated net income of the Group was 401% higher compared to the ₱305.9 million consolidated net income in 2019.

The Parent Company net income in 2022 amounted to ₱3.33 billion compared to the ₱1.82 billion, ₱1.6 billion and ₱350.8 million net income in 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Consolidated Revenues
The consolidated revenues in 2022, 2021 and 2020 amounted to ₱10.3 billion, ₱7.4 billion and ₱6.3 billion, respectively, or an increase of ₱2.9 billion in 2022 compared to 2021, and ₱1.1 billion in 2021 compared to 2020. The consolidated revenues of the Group pertain to the Parent Company and ISRI revenues.

Information on the Group sales volume and realized prices for gold and silver in 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	2022	2021	Change	2020	Change	2019	Change
Gold							
Volume sold in ounces	**101,096**	78,709	+28%	66,576	+18%	65,078	+2%
Realized price/ounce, in USD	**$1,797**	$1,788	+1%	$1,798	-1%	$1,389	+29%
Silver							
Volume sold in ounces	**382,345**	359,533	+6%	365,212	-2%	369,616	-1%
Realized price/ounce, in USD	**$21.78**	$24.46	-11%	$21.78	+11%	$16.14	+35%

The weighted average United States Dollar (USD) to Philippine Peso (PHP) foreign exchange rates on the Group revenues in 2022, 2021 and 2020 were ₱54.77, ₱49.56 and ₱49.49, to one USD, respectively.

An analysis of the consolidated revenue variance, which comprises of sales volume, price and exchange rate variances, between the comparative years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 of the Group are as follows:

	2022 versus 2021 (in thousands of PHP)			2021 versus 2020 (in thousands of PHP)			2020 versus 2019 (in thousands of PHP)		
Variance	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
Volume (sold)	₱1,983,845	₱27,653	₱2,011,498	₱1,079,657	₱(6,121)	₱1,073,536	₱130,984	₱(3,696)	₱127,288
Price	45,093	(50,783)	(5,690)	(40,128)	47,706	7,578	1,415,970	107,113	1,523,083
Exchange rate	850,341	43,141	893,482	10,966	553	11,519	(275,454)	(18,166)	(293,620)
Consolidated revenue	₱2,879,279	₱20,011	₱2,899,290	₱1,050,495	₱42,138	₱1,092,633	₱1,271,500	₱85,251	₱1,356,751

Parent Company's milling throughput is higher at 815,910 tonnes (averaging at 2,330 tonnes per day) this year as compared to 708,447 tonnes averaging at 2,057 tonnes per day in 2021. Gold recovery is at 87.92%, almost the same level compared to last year's 87.35% recovery. Silver recovery increased by 2% to 73.80% against last year's 75.69% recovery rate. ISRI milled a total of 131,481 tonnes during the year. Milling throughput of the Maco mine in 2020 of 664,363 tonnes, equivalent to a daily average of 1,949 tonnes, lower than the 2019 record of 711,788 tonnes or 2,063 tonnes per day. Mill gold recovery in 2020 was likewise at its highest at 87.6% as compared to the 85.5% record established in 2019.

The higher ore grades averaging 3.96 grams of gold per tonne contributed to the 28% higher gold sales to 101,096 ounces this year from 78,709 ounces last year. Silver sales also increased by 6% to 382,345 ounces from 359,533 ounces. The higher ore grades averaging 3.61 grams of gold and 22.10 grams of silver per tonne contributed to the higher gold sales to 66,576 ounces in 2020 from 65,078 ounces in 2019. Silver sales, however, slightly decreased to 365,212 ounces in 2020 from 369,616 ounces in 2019.

Metal prices averaging $1,797 per ounce for gold and $21.78 per ounce for silver established a new record for the Group's annual revenue of P10.3 billion in 2022. This was higher by 28% than the previous record revenue reported in 2021 of P7.4 billion from the average prices of $1,788 and $24.76 per ounce for gold and silver, respectively.

The significant depreciation of the PHP against the USD resulted in a favorable exchange rate variance.

Consolidated Cost of Production
Consolidated cost of production incurred in 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019, amounted to ₱5.4 billion, ₱4.3 billion, ₱3.5 billion and ₱3.8 billion, respectively. Costs of production for the unsold metal products of the Group were reported as inventories in the balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and were charged to income statement upon sale in January 2023. A breakdown of the main components of consolidated cost of production is as follows:

- Materials used in mining and milling rose by ₱501.5 million in 2022 compared to 2021. The Group processed a total of 815,910 tonnes during the year which is 15% higher than the tonnage milled in the same period last year. Consequently, power cost, which also increased as a result of surge in coal and fuel prices worldwide, was higher by ₱97.2 million or 46% than the previous year due to increased production level.

  In 2021, materials used in mining and milling rose by ₱312.4 million compared to 2020. As materials cost is mainly driven by throughput production, the movement in cost is attributable to the 7% increase in milling throughput of Maco mine in 2021 versus 2020. Material costs used in the full year operations of ISRI Sangilo mine and charged to 2021 production costs amounted to ₱102.5 million, which was in rehabilitation stage in 2020.

  Materials used in mining and milling dropped by ₱169.2 million in 2020 compared to 2019. As materials cost is mainly driven by throughput production, the movement in cost is attributable to the 7% decrease and 17% increase in milling throughput in 2020 and 2019, respectively, versus its respective prior year comparative numbers.

- Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense was higher by 25% or ₱275.1 million in 2022 compared to 2021, and 9% or ₱90.6 million in 2021 compared to 2020.

  The increase in ore reserves of the Maco mine in the middle of 2021 to 5.75 million tonnes (at the average grade of 4.9 grams of gold per tonne) reported by an accredited competent person in compliance with the Philippine Mineral Reporting Code, compared to the previous ore reserves of 1.92 million tonnes (at the average grade of 6.34 grams of gold per tonne), correspondingly reduced the applicable depletion rate starting July 2021.

The impact of lower depletion rate, however, was negated with the increase in tonnage output, bringing the net increase of the depletion expense by ₱93.4 million during the year. Depreciation, surged by 4% or ₱33.3 million in 2022 versus 2021, and by 28% or ₱190.9 million in 2021 versus 2020, as a result of higher capital expenditures, particularly fleet of equipment, made in previous years. Repairs and maintenance also increased by ₱90.2 million in 2022 and ₱26.2 million in 2021 due to increasing capital expenditures brought about by the continuous mine and mill capacity upgrade.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization expense decreased by 18% or ₱230.2 million in 2020 compared to 2019. The increase in ore reserves of the Maco mine as at the beginning of 2020 to 1.92 million tonnes (at the average grade of 6.34 grams of gold per tonne) reported by an accredited competent person in compliance with the Philippine Mineral Reporting Code, compared to the previous ore reserves of 1.37 million tonnes (at the average grade of 7.1 grams of gold per tonne), correspondingly reduced the applicable depletion rate at the beginning of the year. The lower depletion rate, together with the lower tonnage output, reduced the depletion expense by 38% or ₱212.4 million in 2020 compared to 2019.

- Personnel cost and contracted services were higher in aggregate by ₱93.4 million in 2022 compared to 2021 due to the payroll and additional benefits of full manpower operations at the sites compared to the same period in 2021 when the COVID-19 pandemic reached the mine site and temporarily reduced the mobility and number of the workforce.

  In 2021, personnel cost and contracted services went up by 35% or ₱263.9 million this year compared to 2020 despite 6% reduction of Parent Company manpower to 1,631 as of December 2021 from 1,728 in 2020 due to increased operating activities, higher benefits payment and recognition of ₱92.0 million payroll cost of ISRI Sangilo mine in the statements of financial income in 2021 to match the revenue generated from the commercial operations during the same year.

  Personnel cost went up by 4% in 2020 compared to 2019 despite 9% reduction of manpower to 1,728 as of December 2020 from 1,898 in 2019. The Group provided assistance to employees affected by lockdown and community quarantine due to COVID-19 aside from other employee incentives and benefits given and retirement paid during the year. Contracted services cost fell by 20% or ₱57.3 million due to reduced mobility and restrictions within the tenements and nearby communities. Contracted services include bus rental for employees living in nearby communities, as well as in Tagum and Davao City. During the period of community quarantine, workforce was temporarily reduced resulting in lesser bus trips.

- Utilities expense increased by 44% or ₱110.9 million in 2022 versus 2021 and 8% or ₱17.6 million in 2021 versus 2020. Mill Plant area of the Maco mine consumed 34.8 and 32.0 million kilowatt hour in 2022 and 2021, respectively which is higher compared to 28.6 kilowatt hour million in 2020. Higher cost per kilowatt hour in 2022 at ₱5.81 versus ₱4.20 in 2021 and ₱4.55 in 2020 largely contributed to the spike in power cost. Data and communication also increased by ₱27.7 million in 2022 and ₱3.2 million in 2021 as the demands for offsite connectivity and solutions rise.

  Utilities expense slightly increased by 3% or ₱7.4 million in 2020 versus 2019. Mill Plant area consumed 28.6 million kilowatt hour in 2020 which is higher compared to 26.7

kilowatt hour million in 2019 despite lower per kilowatt hour cost at ₱4.55 in 2020 versus ₱4.75 in 2019.

- Indigenous People (IP) surface rights royalty & IP royalty, Social Development and Management Program (SDMP) expenses and taxes, licenses and permits, as a group, accounted for a ₱4.5% or 52.7 million in 2022 compared to 2021 and 8% or ₱20.5 million increase in 2021 compared to 2020 due to higher revenue and cost base. Donation and contribution was higher in 2021 due to various assistance activities conducted in Davao and Benguet regions to participate in the government's effort to minimize the spread of Covid-19, among others.

  IP surface rights royalty & IP royalty, SDMP expenses and taxes, licenses and permits, as a group, accounted for a 17% or ₱37.1 million increase in 2020 compared to 2019 due to higher revenue and cost base.

- Bullion refining and transportation charges increased by 33% or ₱23.1 million in 2022 compared to 2021 and 19% or ₱11.3 million in 2021 compared to 2020 due to higher volume and frequency of shipments. Bullion refining and transportation charges increased by 47% or ₱18.7 million in 2020 compared to 2019. The cost of transporting the bullion from Maco mine to Hong Kong increased due to longer routes used and more expensive flights incurred. During the community quarantine, various flights were cancelled and airports temporarily closed, to prevent further spread of COVID-19.

- Insurance expense is higher by ₱11.8 million in 2022 compared to 2021, higher by ₱16.4 million in 2021 versus 2020 and higher by ₱11.2 million in 2020 versus 2019, mainly due to the increasing movement in insurable properties due to inclusion of newly acquired equipment.

Consolidated Excise Taxes
Consolidated excise taxes are excise taxes on the market value of metals produced which amounted to ₱402.9 million, ₱296.6 million, ₱265.6 million and ₱194.1 million in 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The increase in the excise tax in 2022, 2021 and 2020 is attributable to the increase in revenue which is used as tax base in the computation of 4% excise tax due.

Consolidated General and Administrative Expenses
Consolidated general and administrative (G&A) expense in 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019 amounted to ₱224.3 million, ₱211.3 million and ₱162.9 million, respectively. The individual contribution to the consolidated G&A expenses of the Group in each reporting year in millions of PHP are as follows:

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Parent Company	**₱149.7**	₱155.1	₱116.9	₱168.0
MORE and Subsidiaries	**41.6**	38.3	15.6	30.2
ISRI	**32.6**	17.9	30.4	12.5
	₱223.9	₱211.3	₱162.9	₱210.7

G&A expenses were lower in 2020 compared to 2022 and 2021 due to reduced and deferred activities because of the restrictions imposed by the local and national government to minimize the impact of the pandemic during those years while the 2019 G&A is higher due to retirement and resignations of officers and administration employees.

Consolidated Finance Costs
Consolidated finance costs in 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019 of the Group amounted to ₱170.2 million ₱165.1 million, ₱202.4 million, and ₱207.3 million, respectively. The higher finance cost in 2022 versus 2021 was primarily due to new loan availment with a local bank, partly being cushioned by the effect of quarterly loan amortization payments and higher capitalization of borrowing costs based on the weighted average cost computed this year. The lower finance cost in 2021 versus 2020 and 2019 was primarily due to quarterly loan amortization payments and higher capitalization of borrowing costs based on the weighted average cost computed during those years.

Consolidated Other Income (Charges)
The consolidated finance cost and other income/charges of the Group amounted to ₱45.6 million, ₱1.3 billion and ₱48.1 million in 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. In 2021, the Group recognized a ₱1.2 billion provision for impairment of property and equipment and deferred exploration costs of non-operating local and foreign non-operating subsidiaries or subsidiaries under care and maintenance status, of Monte Oro Resources & Energy, Inc. (“MORE”).

Consolidated Provision for Income Tax
The Group’s current income tax were at ₱711.4 million, ₱626.1 million, ₱732.4 and ₱196.6 million in 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The significant portion of current income tax is attributable to the Parent Company being subjected to the regular corporate income tax (RCIT) rate. In 2022, the Parent Company availed the option to use the optional standard deduction (OSD) as its method of deduction. Effective July 1, 2020, regular corporate income tax rate is reduced from 30% to 25% for domestic and resident foreign corporation in accordance with the CREATE act.

The benefit from deferred income tax came from the utilization of the carryover net operating loss and the tax credits from MCIT payments in prior periods.

Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Re-measurement losses on retirement plan in 2022, 2021 and 2020 amounted to ₱31.0 million, ₱45.4 million and ₱1.8 million, respectively, which arises out of the change in the assumptions used by an independent, third-party actuary. During 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. Accordingly, the Group recognized a net increase of ₱368.2 million which was directly credited to revaluation surplus, net of deferred taxes.

<u>Consolidated Statement of Financial Position</u>
Consolidated Current Assets
Total consolidated current assets increased by 47% or ₱1.4 billion to ₱4.3 billion as of December 31, 2022 from ₱3.0 billion as of December 31, 2021 while the total consolidated current assets increased by ₱903.3 million to ₱3.5 billion as of December 31, 2020 from ₱2.6 billion as of December 31, 2019 essentially due to the following:

- Cash of the Group was lower by ₱433 million to ₱1.0 billion in 2022 despite generating ₱4.0 billion from operating activities due to timing of sale and collection of the last shipment in 2022 (see next bullet). Expenditures for capital assets, mine development, explorations costs and advances classified as other noncurrent assets aggregated to ₱4.9 billion while availment of new loan, net of payment of currently maturing amortization of term loan and dividend amounted to ₱1.6 billion. In 2021, cash of the Group grew by ₱36.8 million to ₱1.4 billion due to higher cash generated by the Group from operations during the year at ₱2.9 billion despite the expenditures for capital assets, mine development and explorations costs aggregating to ₱2.2 billion, and net settlements of maturing term loan amortization amounting to ₱692.5 million.

  Cash of the Group grew by ₱694.2 million and ₱168.3 to ₱1.4 billion and ₱705.7 as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. Operating and financing activities netted the Group ₱2.1 billion and ₱168.6 million in 2020, ₱1.2 billion and ₱967.6 million in 2019. Because of these, the Group was able to invest in ₱2.1 billion. ₱2.0 billion worth of fixed and long-term assets in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

- Trade and other receivables was significantly higher by ₱977 million at December 31, 2022 compared to the balance in the prior year mainly because the current year amount included uncollected revenue from the last shipment made near the end the year and was subsequently sold and collected only in January 2023. In December 2021, payment for the last shipment was sold and collected before the end of the year.

  Trade and other receivables increased by ₱22.9 million as of December 31, 2020 compared to the balance in 2019 mainly due to the Parent Company's unsold metal account balance in 2020 with its refiner. This was subsequently sold and collected in January 2021.

- Supplies inventories used in operations increased by 39% in 2022 as compared to 2021 and 16% in 2021 as compared to 2020 to support the increasing activities of the mines and expansion activities as well as to address the longer ordering and lead time due to the impact of pandemic with the foreign supplies logistics. Advances to suppliers and contractors lodged in the other current assets, which comprise mainly of advance payments made by the Group relating to their services, materials, and supplies necessary in the operations, also increased to ensure continuous flow of materials at various mine sites.

  Inventories increased by ₱742.6 million to ₱992.7 million as of December 31, 2020 compared to 2019 mainly due to increase in gold and silver bullion in vault at the end of 2020. These metals inventories were shipped in sold in January 2021.

- On June 10, 2022, Forum, as the operator of SC72 and on behalf of the consortium, and Nido Petroleum Philippines Pty Ltd (Nido) entered into a sale and purchase agreement where Nido agreed to purchase certain tangible assets (e.g., wellheads, casings and accessories, drill bits, etc.) of SC72 for $2.90 million (MORE's share: $0.87 million or ₱48.51 million) to be paid in tranches within twelve (12) months. Ownership over these tangible assets will be transferred to Nido once fully paid. In 2022, Nido already paid $1.50 million (MORE's share: $0.45 million or ₱23.42 million) and the Group recognized deferred income related to this payment. In 2022, these tangible assets previously lodged under deferred exploration costs was reclassified to noncurrent asset held-for-sale as it is expected to realize the sale within 12 months from year-end.

Increase in other current assets in 2020 compared to 2019 was mainly due to increase in input value added tax arising from purchases of local and imported supplies and equipment.

Consolidated Noncurrent Assets
Total consolidated noncurrent assets grew by 28% or ₱3.6 billion to ₱16.3 billion as of December 31, 2022 from ₱12.7 billion as of December 31, 2021 mainly because of the increase in property, plant and equipment by ₱1.0 billion due to acquisitions, constructions and mine development activities during the year, net of depreciation and depletion expense. Deferred exploration costs increased by ₱283.2 due to the continuous exploration activities of the other areas of the mine.

On December 5, 2022, the Parent Company and AAMRC entered into Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) where the Parent Company will purchase 1,900,000 shares, representing 100% ownership, of AAMRC. The Parent Company advanced cash to AAMRC amounting to ₱1.98 billion . On February 10, 2023, as a closing condition of SPA, the Deed of Absolute Sale between the Parent Company and the stockholders of AAMRC were completed.

Total consolidated noncurrent assets grew by ₱704 million to ₱12.1 billion as of December 31, 2020 from ₱11.4 billion as of December 31, 2019 mainly because of the increase in property, plant and equipment of ₱1.1 billion due to acquisitions, constructions and mine development activities in 2020, net of depreciation and depletion expense.

Consolidated Current Liabilities
Consolidated current liabilities were higher by 39% or ₱1.8 billion to ₱6.6 billion as of December 31, 2022 from ₱4.8 billion as of December 31, 2021 and were slightly lower by ₱44.5 million to ₱4.4 billion as of December 31, 2020 from ₱4.5 billion as of December 31, 2019. The breakdown of the change in the consolidated current liabilities is detailed below.

- Trade and other payables increased by ₱163.4 million in 2022 compared to 2021 and ₱157.4 in 2021 compared to 2020 due to purchases under Group’s regular credit terms with the suppliers during the latter part of the years.

  Trade and other payables decreased by ₱159 million in 2020 and ₱598.9 million in 2019 due to payments made during the latter part of the year.

- Current portion of loans payable increased by ₱2.0 billion due to Parent Company’s availment of new bridge short-term loan from a local bank to partially finance its acquisition of Asia Alliance Mining Resources, Inc. During the year, quarterly repayment of term loan and reclassification of maturing loan amortization from noncurrent loans were made. In 2021, current portion of loans payable increased by ₱113.7 million due to ISRI’s opening of trust receipts with a local bank for its equipment and supplies purchases.

  Current portion of loans payable decreased by ₱168 million in 2020 compared to 2019 due to quarterly repayment of term loan and reclassification of maturing loan amortization from noncurrent loans.

- Income tax payable decreased by ₱125.0 million as of December 31, 2022 and increased by ₱72.7 million as of December 31, 2021 which mainly comprise of the Group's income tax due for the fourth quarter of 2022 at the RCIT rate. In 2022, the Parent Company availed the option to use the optional standard deduction (OSD) as its method of deduction.

  Income tax payable increased by ₱194.8 million as of December 31, 2020 versus 2019 which mainly comprise of the Group's income tax due for the fourth quarter of 2020 at the RCIT rate.

Consolidated Noncurrent Liabilities
The Group's consolidated noncurrent liabilities went down by 15% or ₱396.9 million to ₱2.3 billion as of December 31, 2022 from ₱2.6 billion as of December 31, 2021. The Group paid a total of ₱945.5 million during the year for the amortization of long-term loan.

The Group's consolidated noncurrent liabilities went up by ₱118.6 million to ₱3.6 billion as of December 31, 2020 from ₱3.5 billion as of December 31, 2019. In 2020, the Group availed a total of ₱1.1 billion borrowings, ₱1.0 billion of which is the remaining drawdown from the ₱2.0 billion eight-year term loan of Parent Company. The Group paid a total of ₱1.0 billion in 2020 for the amortization of long-term loan and maturing trust receipts agreement.

There is a slight increase in Group's provision for retirement benefits by ₱11.3 million to ₱303.3 million based on annual actuarial valuation. Deferred income tax liabilities increased by ₱6.7 million to ₱81.1 million due to lower future taxable income recognized. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available for which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning decreased due to revised final mine rehabilitation and decommissioning plan which includes change in assumptions net of accretion and change in estimate.

In 2020, there is an increase in Group's provision for retirement benefits by ₱26.5 million to ₱314.3 million based on annual actuarial valuation compared to 2019. Deferred income tax liabilities increased by ₱60.1 million to ₱229.5 million due to movement in revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that sufficient future taxable income will be available for which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Consolidated Equity
Consolidated equity was higher by ₱3.3 billion to ₱11.6 billion as of December 31, 2022 from ₱8.3 billion as of December 31, 2021 mainly on the net income and other comprehensive income earned in 2022. Consolidated equity was higher by ₱1.5 billion to ₱7.5 billion as of December 31, 2020 from ₱6.0 billion as of December 31, 2019 mainly on the net income earned in 2020.

<u>Key Performance and Financial Soundness Indicators</u>
Tonnes Mined and Milled
Tonnage, ore grade and metal recovery determine production volume. The higher the tonnage, ore grade and recovery, the more metals are produced.

Please refer to the "Operations" section of Part I, Item I of this report for details on tonnes mine and milled, and production highlights.

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

		December 31			
Financial Ratio	Formula	**2022**	2021	2020	2019
Gross profit margin	Gross profit / Revenue	**43.4%**	42.5%	45.1%	22.7%
Return on assets	Net income / Total assets	**20.5%**	4.2%	10.4%	2.3%
Return on equity	Net income / Total equity	**28.9%**	6.4%	15.9%	5.4%
Current ratio	Current assets / Current liabilities	**0.6: 1**	0.6 : 1	0.8 : 1	0.6 : 1
Debt-to-equity ratio	Total debt / Total equity	**0.8 : 1**	0.7 : 1	0.8 : 1	1.0 : 1
Asset-to-equity ratio	Total assets / Total equity	**1.8 : 1**	1.5 : 1	1.6 : 1	1.7 : 1
Debt service coverage ratio	EBITDA / Loan principal plus interest payments	**5.1x**	2.9x	3.7x	2.5x

The gross profit margin in 2022 is slightly higher compared to 2021 due to higher realized metal prices and lower cost of production. The gross profit margin in 2020 is significantly higher compared to 2019 due to higher realized metal prices.

The lower return on assets and return on equity in 2021 was a result of the impairment recognized which reduced the net earnings of the Group in 2021 than in 2022. The higher return on assets and return on equity was a result of the higher net earnings of the Group in 2020 than in 2019.

Debt-to-equity ratio in 2022 versus 2021 slightly increased due to the increase of total debts the Group during the period due to the new loan availment, despite the quarterly amortization of term loans. Asset-to-equity ratio also increased this year compared to prior period due to faster growth in the Group's total asset as compared to the changes in stockholders' equity account. Debt-to-equity ratio in 2020 versus 2019 slightly decreased due to the increase in equity from net income despite additional debts incurred by the Group during the period. Asset-to-equity ratio slightly decreased this year compared to prior period due to the higher growth in the Group's total stockholders' equity account as compared to the changes in its assets.

The current ratio in 2022 slightly improved compared to 2021 due to lower trade payables resulting from near year-end purchases. The current ratio in 2020 slightly increased compared to 2019 due to higher cash balance and lower trade payables.

Debt service coverage ratio increased as the Parent Company's EBITDA is significantly higher in 2022 compared to 2021. Debt service coverage ratio increased as the Parent Company's EBITDA is higher in 2020 compared to 2019.

Major Business Risks

Regulatory Change

The Group may be affected by changes in regulatory requirements, customs, duties or other taxes. Such changes could, depending on their nature, benefit or adversely affect the Group.

Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves

The exploration for and development of mineral properties involve significant risks, which may not be completely eliminated even with a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge. While the discovery of an ore body may result in substantial rewards, only a few properties explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

The long-term viability of the company depends upon its ability to find or acquire, develop and commercially produce base metals and other minerals.

Exploration, Development and Operating Risks

Mining, exploration and development operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of precious and base metals. This includes unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. Although adequate precautions to minimize risk will be taken, milling operations are subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas, which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability. The exact effect of these factors, if and when they become present, cannot be accurately predicted and the costs estimated with a high level of confidence, thus, involve risks.

Security Risks

The operation of the mines of the Group may also be affected by insurgency and peace and order conditions in the geographical area and the surrounding communities where the mines are located.

Price Risks

The Group's revenue is largely dependent on the world market prices for gold and silver and the factors affecting the behavior of these are beyond the Group's control. Production and operating costs are constantly being monitored to ensure that optimal use of the Group's assets is being done and to ensure that costs, on the aggregate and on a per unit basis, are kept at a minimum.

Foreign Exchange Rates
The Group has determined that the Philippine Peso to be its functional and presentation currency as it is the currency in which majority of its operations are denominated in. The Group, however, receives its revenues in USD and also has foreign currency-denominated financial assets and liabilities that if exposed to the fluctuations of the exchange rates, may positively or negatively impact the Group's consolidated statement of income.

Covid-19
The operation of the mine may be affected by a movement restriction and/or community quarantine imposition resulting in a reduced workforce and longer delivery lead time of materials and supplies needed in the operations. The Group continues to adhere to the safety and health standards imposed by the national and local government to address the continuing COVID-19 pandemic.

Material Event/s and Uncertainties

To the best of the Company's knowledge, there are:

a. no known trends, events or uncertainties that would have any material impact on liquidity and revenue of the Company;
b. no known events which may trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation;
c. no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period except for the corporate guarantee issued by the Company to secure a bank loan of ISRI, share purchase agreement and domestic standby letter of credit with the sellers for the acquisition of Asia-Alliance Mining Resources Corporation;
d. no material commitments for capital expenditures, general purpose of such commitments, and expected sources of funds for such expenditures.
e. no significant elements of the items of income and expenses in the financial performance of the Company other than those described in the Company's audited financial statements.
f. no seasonal aspects of the Company's operations that have a material effect on the Company's financial statements. There is no one period materially significant, whether higher or lower, than the periods during the year.

Corporate Governance

As a publicly-listed Philippine corporation, the Company conforms to the corporate governance rules, requirements, and regulations of the SEC, PSE and all pertinent government regulatory bodies.

The Parent Company filed a copy of its 2021 Integrated Annual Corporate Governance Report (I-ACGR) to the Philippine SEC on May 31, 2022 and is posted in the Company website. The I-ACGR for 2022 will be filed with the SEC before May 30, 2023 as required by SEC Memorandum Circular No. 15 Series of 2017.

Annex "B"

C O V E R   S H E E T
for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

4	0	6	2	1						

COMPANY NAME

APEX MINING CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

3304B West Tower, Tektite Towers, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City

Form Type	Department requiring the report	Secondary License Type, If Applicable
AACFS	CRM	N/A

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number	Mobile Number
Corpsec@apexmining.com	8706-2805	+63 908 893 7925

No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
2,745	4/30	12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
Billy G. Torres	bgtorres@apexmining.com	8706-2805	+639088937925

CONTACT PERSON's ADDRESS

3304B West Tower, Tektite Towers, 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.

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, 2022 and 2021, 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.

Jose Eduardo J. Alarilla
Chairman of the Board
Senior 11280

Luis R. Sarmiento
President & Chief Executive Officer
P8005?718

Billy G. Torres
VP Finance & Treasurer
P63690014A

Signed this 21st of March, 2023

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me
this ____ day of ____ MAR 21 2023 Mandaluyong City
Affiant exhibited to me her/his ________
with No. __________ as strong proof of
her/his identity.

ATTY. JAMES K. ABUGAN
Notary Public
APPT. NO. 0442-23 Until 12-31, 2024
IBP No. 180334 Nov. 23, 2022 Rizal Chapter
Roll No. 26890 Lifetime
MCLE No. VII-0020184 until 4/14/2025
TIN No. 116-239-956
PTR No. 5105663 01/09/2023
Rm. 314 J&B Bldg., 251 EDSA,
Mandaluyong City Tel. No. (02)854-523-21

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BOOK NO. 28
SERIES OF 2023

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co.
6760 Ayala Avenue
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Philippines

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors and the Stockholders
Apex Mining Co., Inc.
3304B West Tower, Tektite Towers, 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, 2022 and 2021, 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, 2022, 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, 2022 and 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022 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, 2022, the carrying value of the Group's deferred exploration costs amounted to ₱1.99 billion, net of allowance for impairment losses of ₱578.76 million. 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, 2022. 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, 2022 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, 2022 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.

AZ Zaragoza

Alexis Benjamin C. Zaragoza III
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 109217
Tax Identification No. 246-663-780
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
SEC Partner Accreditation No. 109217-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2019 to 2023 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-129-2023, January 25, 2023, valid until January 24, 2026
PTR No. 9566023, January 3, 2023, Makati City

March 21, 2023

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

	December 31	
	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	**₱1,003,743,722**	₱1,436,715,112
Trade and other receivables (Note 5)	**1,004,173,611**	26,207,449
Inventories (Note 6)	**1,604,851,580**	1,152,153,737
Advances to related parties (Note 15)	**2,304,109**	2,304,109
Other current assets (Note 7)	**683,392,869**	343,605,424
	4,298,465,891	2,960,985,831
Assets held-for-sale (Note 8)	**48,506,850**	–
Total Current Assets	**4,346,972,741**	2,960,985,831
Noncurrent Assets		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	**11,291,389,138**	10,291,585,141
Deferred exploration costs (Note 11)	**1,992,199,559**	1,709,559,269
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (Note 9)	**6,000,000**	4,000,000
Intangible assets (Note 12)	**21,886,838**	14,788,790
Other noncurrent assets (Note 13)	**3,000,322,463**	677,839,850
Total Noncurrent Assets	**16,311,797,998**	12,697,773,050
TOTAL ASSETS	**₱20,658,770,739**	₱15,658,758,881
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables (Note 14)	**₱1,317,740,957**	₱1,154,330,208
Advances from related parties (Note 15)	**916,012,000**	916,012,000
Loans payable - net of noncurrent portion (Note 18)	**4,370,197,906**	2,315,484,534
Income tax payable	**230,396,710**	355,482,968
Total Current Liabilities	**6,834,347,573**	4,741,309,710
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Loans payable - net of current portion (Note 18)	**1,850,134,467**	2,252,225,636
Provision for retirement benefits (Note 16)	**303,321,394**	292,055,276
Provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning (Note 17)	**18,509,231**	17,854,413
Deferred income tax liabilities - net (Note 27)	**81,084,024**	87,791,518
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**2,253,049,116**	2,649,926,843
Total Liabilities	**9,087,396,689**	7,391,236,553
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)	**226,025,835**	280,481,926
Remeasurement loss on financial asset at FVOCI (Note 9)	**(341,842,240)**	(343,842,240)
Remeasurement gain on retirement plan (Note 16)	**57,113,285**	26,132,299
Currency translation adjustment on foreign subsidiaries	**(10,441,321)**	(1,708,473)
Retained earnings (Note 19)	**7,464,658,813**	4,128,503,222
	11,542,289,407	8,236,341,769
Non-controlling Interests (Note 19)	**29,084,643**	31,180,559
Total Equity	**11,571,374,050**	8,267,522,328
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**₱20,658,770,739**	₱15,658,758,881

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

	Years Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
REVENUES			
Gold	**₱9,853,786,554**	₱6,974,507,445	₱5,924,012,213
Silver	**455,813,826**	435,803,270	393,665,353
	10,309,600,380	7,410,310,715	6,317,677,566
COST OF PRODUCTION (Note 21)	**(5,432,218,065)**	(4,259,853,938)	(3,470,277,662)
EXCISE TAXES	**(402,910,300)**	(296,639,050)	(265,565,506)
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Note 22)	**(224,808,188)**	(211,296,582)	(162,904,407)
FINANCE COSTS (Note 26)	**(170,235,086)**	(165,097,803)	(202,418,118)
OTHER CHARGES - net (Note 23)	**(45,619,909)**	(1,325,813,136)	(12,382,889)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**4,033,808,832**	1,151,610,206	2,204,128,984
BENEFIT FROM (PROVISION FOR) INCOME TAX (Note 27)			
Current	**(711,392,182)**	(626,071,910)	(732,417,474)
Deferred	**17,034,490**	131,716,674	60,839,262
	(694,357,692)	(494,355,236)	(671,578,212)
NET INCOME	**₱3,339,451,140**	₱657,254,970	₱1,532,550,772
Net income (loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱3,341,547,056**	₱803,055,743	₱1,532,853,728
Non-controlling interests	**(2,095,916)**	(145,800,773)	(302,956)
	₱3,339,451,140	₱657,254,970	₱1,532,550,772
BASIC/DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 20)	**₱0.59**	₱0.14	₱0.27

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

	Years Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
NET INCOME	**₱3,339,451,140**	₱657,254,970	₱1,532,550,772
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX			
Item that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign subsidiaries	**(8,732,848)**	(4,390,559)	(117,789)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Remeasurement gain (loss) on financial asset at FVOCI (Note 9)	**2,000,000**	800,000	(1,300,000)
Remeasurement gain on retirement plan, net of tax (Note 16)	**30,980,986**	45,375,821	1,787,257
	24,248,138	41,785,262	369,468
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**₱3,363,699,278**	₱699,040,232	₱1,532,920,240
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱3,365,795,193**	₱844,841,005	₱1,533,223,196
Non-controlling interests	**(2,095,915)**	(145,800,773)	(302,956)
	₱3,363,699,278	₱699,040,232	₱1,532,920,240

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, 2022, 2021, AND 2020

	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, 2019	₱6,227,887,491	₱634,224	₱449,332,647	(₱2,081,746,680)	(₱343,342,240)	(₱21,030,779)	₱2,799,875	₱1,598,648,999	₱177,284,288	₱6,010,467,825
Net income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,532,853,728	(302,956)	1,532,550,772
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	(1,300,000)	1,787,257	(117,789)	–	–	369,468
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	(1,300,000)	1,787,257	(117,789)	1,532,853,728	(302,956)	1,532,920,240
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

	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, 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
Net income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	803,055,743	(145,800,773)	657,254,970
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	800,000	45,375,821	(4,390,559)	–	–	41,785,262
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	800,000	45,375,821	(4,390,559)	803,055,743	(145,800,773)	699,040,232
Transfer of portion of revaluation surplus realized through depreciation, depletion and disposal, net of tax (Note 10)	–	–	(95,928,540)	–	–	–	–	95,928,540	–	–
Effect of change in tax rate (Note 10)	–	–	25,094,031	–	–	–	–	–	–	25,094,031
Balances at December 31, 2021	₱6,227,887,491	₱634,224	₱280,481,926	(₱2,081,746,680)	(₱343,842,240)	₱26,132,299	(₱1,708,473)	₱4,128,503,222	₱31,180,559	₱8,267,522,328

	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, 2021	**₱6,227,887,491**	**₱634,224**	**₱280,481,926**	**(₱2,081,746,680)**	**(₱343,842,240)**	**₱26,132,299**	**(₱1,708,473)**	**₱4,128,503,222**	**₱31,180,559**	**₱8,267,522,328**
Net income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**3,341,547,056**	**(2,095,916)**	**3,339,451,140**
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	**2,000,000**	**30,980,986**	**(8,732,848)**	–	–	**24,248,138**
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	**2,000,000**	**30,980,986**	**(8,732,848)**	**3,341,547,056**	**(2,095,916)**	**3,363,699,278**
Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(59,847,556)**	–	**(59,847,556)**
Transfer of portion of revaluation surplus realized through depreciation, depletion and disposal, net of tax (Note 10)	–	–	**(54,456,091)**	–	–	–	–	**54,456,091**	–	–
Effect of change in tax rate (Note 10)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balances at December 31, 2022	**₱6,227,887,491**	**₱634,224**	**₱226,025,835**	**(₱2,081,746,680)**	**(₱341,842,240)**	**₱57,113,285**	**(₱10,441,321)**	**₱7,464,658,813**	**₱29,084,643**	**₱11,571,374,050**

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

APEX MINING CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax	**₱4,033,808,832**	₱1,151,610,206	₱2,204,128,984
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization (Notes 24)	**1,367,207,185**	1,113,940,488	1,022,906,256
Finance costs (Note 26)	**170,235,086**	165,097,803	202,418,118
Provision of allowance for losses and obsolescence (Note 6)	**45,612,203**	–	–
Movement in provision for retirement benefits (Note 16)	**38,722,842**	26,888,096	29,093,557
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	**662,554**	19,265,729	6,577,521
(Gain) loss on change in estimate on provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning (Notes 10, 17 and 23)	**–**	(24,486,390)	3,911,192
Interest income (Note 23)	**(3,221,594)**	(972,760)	(1,756,452)
Loss (gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment	**316,444**	(3,476)	–
Provisions for impairment losses on:			
Deferred exploration costs (Notes 11 and 23)	**–**	578,755,160	–
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 10 and 23)	**–**	341,464,705	–
Intangible asset (Notes 12 and 23)	**–**	192,202,964	–
Input VAT (Notes 13 and 23)	**–**	143,098,681	–
Advances for land acquisition (Notes 13 and 23)	**–**	93,530,149	–
Operating income before working capital changes	**5,653,343,552**	3,800,391,355	3,467,279,176
Decrease (increase) in:			
Trade and other receivables	**(977,966,162)**	224,709,660	(21,850,558)
Other current assets	**(339,787,445)**	(340,329,195)	(56,676,977)
Inventories	**(498,310,046)**	(159,439,591)	(151,811,674)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Trade and other payables	**168,219,573**	146,264,103	(162,860,784)
Advances from related parties	**–**	(60,000,000)	(63,500,000)
Net cash generated from operations	**4,005,499,472**	3,611,596,332	3,010,579,183
Interest paid	**(298,746,674)**	(298,066,313)	(372,901,144)
Income taxes paid	**(836,478,440)**	(553,360,256)	(537,667,599)
Interest received (Note 23)	**3,221,594**	972,760	1,756,452
Net cash flows from operating activities	**2,873,495,952**	2,761,142,523	2,101,766,892
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (Notes 10)	**(2,229,580,078)**	(1,750,325,890)	(1,347,417,177)
Proceeds from disposal (acquisition) of equity instrument	**–**	–	63,500,000
Acquisition of intangible assets (Note 12)	**(14,358,393)**	(13,623,119)	(1,073,500)
Decrease (increase) in:			
Deferred exploration costs (Note 11)	**(331,147,140)**	(292,192,881)	(254,670,970)
Other noncurrent assets	**(2,322,482,615)**	16,483,655	3,551,563
Proceeds from disposal of property plant and equipment	**2,142,857**	68,374	–
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(4,895,425,369)**	(2,039,589,861)	(1,536,110,084)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Availment of loans (Note 18)	**2,573,497,673**	82,305,263	1,139,817,342
Payment of loans (Note 18)	**(945,485,592)**	(774,834,079)	(972,663,722)
Dividend paid	**(54,268,774)**	–	–
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities	**1,573,743,307**	(692,528,816)	167,153,620
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(448,186,110)**	29,023,846	732,810,428
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**15,214,720**	7,781,334	(38,572,514)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**1,436,715,112**	1,399,909,932	705,672,018
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 4)	**₱1,003,743,722**	₱1,436,715,112	₱1,399,909,932

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 has two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc. (ISRI) and Monte Oro Resources & Energy, Inc. (MORE). As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Parent Company has 2,745 and 2,479 stockholders, respectively.

The Parent Company currently operates the Maco Mines in Maco, Davao de Oro. 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, Tektite Towers, 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

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 until March 2024 subject to satisfactory results of annual audits.

On February 10, 2023, the Parent Company acquired 1,900,000 shares, representing 100% ownership, of Asia-Alliance Mining Resources Corp. (AAMRC), a mining company which has interest, by virtue of a Joint Operating Agreement with Philippine Mining Development Corporation, mining claims in Mabini, Maco and Maragusan, Davao de Oro, for \$81.50 million or ₱4.50 billion (see Note 13).

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 has completed the rehabilitation and refurbishment of its mining and milling facilities and declared the commencement of its commercial operations on July 31, 2020 at 200 tonnes per day (TPD), while the Suyoc Mine continues its resource validation and exploration.

On May 19, 2022, Sangilo Mine was granted an amended Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) with increased operating capacity of 500 tonnes per day (TPD).

Both the Sangilo and the Suyoc mine are ISO 14001-2015 certified for environmental management system granted by TÜV Rheinland Philippines Inc., 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), an Isles of Man 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. In 2021, it received a notice that its tenement license was revoked by the National Mineral Agency.

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. As at December 31, 2022, the operations are suspended due to dispute with the Myanmar government on the license terms.

b. Oil and Gas

On April 6, 2022, Forum (GSEC 101) Ltd. (Forum) received a directive from the DOE to put on hold all exploration activities for SC 72 until such time that the Security, Justice, and Peace Coordinating Cluster (SJPCC) has issued the necessary clearance to proceed. Forum immediately complied with the directive by suspending its activities in SC 72.

In its April 8, 2022 reply to the DOE, Forum expressed willingness to resume activities immediately. However, Forum also stated that if no written confirmation from the DOE is received by April 10, 2022 that Forum can resume its activities on April 11, 2022, Forum will consider the suspension of work issued by the DOE to be indefinite and a force majeure event that will entitle Forum to be excused from the performance of its respective obligations and to the extension of the exploration period under SC 72.

In the absence of any letter from the DOE informing Forum to resume operations, Forum submitted a letter to the DOE on April 11, 2022 affirming a declaration of force majeure under SC 72 beginning April 6, 2022. Forum then undertook the termination of its service and supply agreements with several contractors. In the same letter, Forum stated that it is entitled to an extension of the period for exploration under SC 72 due to the recent declaration of force majeure.

On October 11, 2022, in response to Forum's letter dated April 11, 2022, the DOE granted the following:

i. Declaration of force majeure for SC 72 from April 6, 2022 until such time as the same shall be lifted by the DOE;
ii. The total expenses that were incurred as a result of the DOE directive to suspend SC 72 activities will be part of the approved recoverable costs, subject to DOE audit, and
iii. The suspension has nullified all the work done since the lifting of force majeure on October 14, 2020. Hence, SC 72 shall, in addition to the period in item 1 above, be entitled to an extension of the exploration period corresponding to the number of days that the contractors actually spent in preparation for the activities that were suspended by the suspension order issued by the DOE on April 6, 2022 (the Extension).

On November 22, 2022, Forum filed a reply letter with respect to item iii, seeking confirmation that the Extension will also cover all the time spent on all activities that are related or connected to, in support of, or necessary or desirable to enable Forum to perform its obligations and work commitments under SC 72. These include the time spent in planning the procurement of goods and services, securing permits and approvals, coordination with JV partners and the DOE, the time spent by external consultants doing work on behalf of SC 72, etc. Total cancellation fees capitalized as deferred oil and gas exploration cost as a result of the force majeure declaration amounted to ₱13.8 million.

c. Solid Waste Management

MORE owns 52% of International Cleanvironment Systems, Inc. (ICSI) which has a Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) 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. As of date, ICSI has not yet commenced its commercial operation.

Authorization to issue the Consolidated Financial Statements
The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, were authorized for issuance by the Parent Company's Board of Directors (BOD) on March 21, 2023

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 (PFRSs).

Basis of Consolidation
The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as at December 31, 2022 and 2021. 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:

			Effective percentage of ownership	
	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	**2022**	2021
ISRI	Mine exploration and development, and gold trading	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*

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 in 2022. 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 a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group:

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

Future Changes in Accounting Policies
Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Group does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will 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, 2023
- Amendments to PFRS Practice Statement 2, *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*
- Amendments to PAS 8, *Definition of Accounting Estimates*
- Amendments to PAS 12, *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from Single Transaction*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2024
- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
- Amendments to PFRS 16, *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025
- 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, 2022 and 2021, 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 and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, advances to related parties, advance to GMU, mine rehabilitation fund (MRF), and nontrade receivable under "Other noncurrent 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 and payables.

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 trade and other 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). Cost is the purchase cost (including those incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition) and is determined using the moving average method. 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

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 yet to undergo milling are classified as ore stockpile.

Materials and Supplies

Materials and supplies inventories are held for use in production of gold and silver bullion. It comprise all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the materials and supplies to their present location and condition. Materials and supplies inventories are written down if the cost of gold and inventory bullion is expected to exceed its NRV.

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.

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.

<u>Assets Held-for-Sale and Discontinued Operations</u>
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.

If the criteria for held for sale is no longer met, the Group shall cease to classify the asset (or disposal group) as held for sale. The Group shall measure a non-current asset (or disposal group) that ceases to be classified as held for sale (or ceases to be included in a disposal group classified as held for sale) at the lower of:
- its carrying amount before the asset (or disposal group) was classified as held for sale or as held for distribution to owners, adjusted for any depreciation, amortization or revaluation that would have been recognized had the asset (or disposal group) not been classified as held for sale or as held for distribution to owners, and
- its recoverable amount at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell or distribute

<u>Property, Plant, and Equipment</u>
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 cease 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, 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 deferred 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.

Mine 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.

Any proceeds from sale of items produced while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management shall be recognized in profit or loss.

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 cash advances to third parties, 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.

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.

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 profit or loss as part of finance costs. For closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in 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 dore 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 deal confirmation of is drawn, 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 whether the arrangement is a joint operation or a joint venture, may materially impact the accounting treatment for each assessment.

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, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

<u>Accounting Estimates and Assumptions</u>
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, Advances to GMU, Advances for Land Acquisition and Nontrade Receivable
The Group uses the general approach model as impairment requirement of PFRS 9 based on ECL. An assessment of the ECL relating to trade and other receivables, advances to related parties, advances to GMU and nontrade receivable 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, advances to GMU, and nontrade receivable amounted to ₱1.20 billion and ₱207.73 million, as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. These are net of allowance for impairment losses amounting to ₱115.52 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 (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, 2022 and 2021, the Group has net cumulative unrealized loss on financial assets at FVOCI amounting to ₱341.84 million and ₱343.84 million, respectively. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair value of the Group's financial assets at FVOCI amounted to ₱6.00 million and ₱4.00 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, ₱1.71 million, and nil, and recognized additional provision amounting to ₱45.61 million, nil, and ₱15.77 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Note 6). As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the carrying amounts of inventories amounted to ₱1.60 billion and ₱1.15 billion, respectively, net of allowance for inventory losses and obsolescence amounting to ₱85.03 million and ₱39.41 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. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the aggregate carrying value of nonfinancial other current assets amounted to ₱683.39 million and ₱343.61 million, respectively (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.

In 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Group recognized provision for impairment losses amounting to nil, ₱578.76 million and nil, respectively (see Note 23). Deferred exploration costs amounted to ₱1.99 billion and ₱1.71 billion as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, net of allowance for impairment amounting to ₱578.76 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 (see Note 11).

Estimation of Fair Values, Useful Lives and Residual Values of Property, Plant and Equipment
The Group estimates the fair values, useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment based on the results of assessment of independent appraisers. Fair values 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. The estimated useful lives are disclosed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

In 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Group recorded provision for impairment losses on property plant and equipment amounting to nil, ₱341.46 million and nil, respectively (see note 23). Property, plant and equipment at fair value as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 has net book values amounting to ₱11.29 billion and ₱10.29 billion, respectively, while property, plant and equipment at cost as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to ₱10.99 million and ₱9.92 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 estimation of provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning and, depletion and depreciation. The Group estimates its ore reserves based on information compiled by a qualified external competent person relating to the geological and technical data on the size, depth, and shape of the ore body and suitable production techniques and recovery rates, 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.

The Group estimates and reports ore reserves in line with the principles contained in the Philippine Mineral Reporting Code. On July 6, 2021, an ore reserves estimate with a cutoff date of May 31, 2021 was published by a competent person indicating an increase in ore reserves estimate and increasing its life on mine from 3 years to 10 years, replenished as exploration and mine development progresses. In 2022, the competent person certified that technical reports with effectivity of May 31, 2021 are still valid as of December 31, 2022. Hence, no change in depletion rate in 2022.

Depletable mine and mining properties, net of accumulated depletion, amounted to ₱2.70 billion and ₱2.87 billion as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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 2022, 2021 and 2020 were 11%, 11%, and 15%, respectively. Depletion costs amounted to ₱520.38 million, ₱295.28 million, and ₱349.13 million, in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Depletable mine and mining properties, net of accumulated depletion amounted to ₱2.71 billion and ₱2.88 billion as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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 ₱14.31 billion and ₱10.98 billion as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Notes 10, 12, and 13).

These are subjected to impairment testing when impairment indicators are present. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, allowance for impairment loss on property, plant and equipment amounted to ₱504.14 billion (see Note 10). Impairment loss recognized in 2022, 2021 and 2020 amounted to nil, ₱341.46 and nil, respectively (see Note 23).

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, allowance for impairment loss on intangibles assets amounted to ₱192.20 million (see Note 12). Impairment loss recognized in 2022, 2021 and 2020 amounted to nil, ₱192.20 and nil, respectively (Note 23).

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, allowance for impairment loss on nonfinancial other noncurrent assets amounted to ₱236.63 million. Impairment loss recognized in 2022, 2021 and 2020 amounted to nil, ₱236.63 and nil, respectively (see Note 23). In 2022 and 2021, the Parent Company written off input VAT classified under other noncurrent assets amounted to nil, ₱45.26 million and nil in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively (Note 22).

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 ₱64.16 million, ₱52.97 million, and ₱56.55 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Provision for retirement benefits amounted to ₱303.32 million, and ₱292.06 million and as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Benefits paid in 2022, 2021 and 2020 amounted to ₱11.59 million, ₱14.74 million, and ₱27.46 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.

The Parent Company's revised Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Plan (FMRDP) was approved on April 20, 2021, which consists of revised estimated mine life from 3 years to 10 years and discount rate compared to the original FMRDP that was approved on March 13, 2017).

Accretion expense amounted to ₱1.05 million and ₱0.46 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Notes 17 and 26). Gain on change in estimate of provision for mine rehabilitation amounted to ₱0.39 million, ₱24.49 million and nil in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Note 23). As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning amounted to ₱18.51 million and ₱17.85 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, 2022 and 2021, the Group recognized deferred tax asset related to retirement benefits, unrealized foreign exchange losses, and provision for mine rehabilitation amounting to ₱95.35 million and ₱95.78 million, respectively. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, unrecognized deductible temporary differences amounted to ₱1.81 billion and ₱1.85 billion, respectively (see Note 27).

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
Cash on hand	**₱2,652,588**	₱2,298,397
Cash with banks	**792,854,346**	1,226,179,927
Short-term deposits	**208,236,788**	208,236,788
	₱1,003,743,722	₱1,436,715,112

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 ₱3.22 million, ₱0.97 million, and ₱1.76 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Note 23).

The Group has foreign currency-denominated cash amounting to US$3.68 million and US$17.08 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 28).

5. Trade and Other Receivables

	2022	2021
Trade	**₱964,971,564**	₱–
Advances to officers and employees	**19,418,369**	12,352,565
Others	**41,773,506**	35,844,712
	1,026,163,439	48,197,277
Less provision for ECL	**21,989,828**	21,989,828
	₱1,004,173,611	₱26,207,449

Trade receivables are noninterest-bearing and are generally on less than 15 days' terms. These are related to precious metal refining and transportation agreement 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$17.29 million and nil as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 28).

Advances to officers and employees pertain to cash advances that are subject to liquidation and/or salary deduction 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.

The provision for ECL on other receivables amounted to ₱21.99 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021. The Group did not recognize any additional provision or reversal in 2022 and 2021.

6. Inventories

	2022	2021
Gold and silver bullions and buttons - at cost	**₱356,237,346**	₱178,551,633
Metals in-circuit - at cost	**71,814,120**	65,883,727
Ore stockpile - at cost	**68,988,472**	29,458,578
Materials and supplies - at NRV	**1,107,811,642**	878,259,799
	₱1,604,851,580	₱1,152,153,737

Cost of inventories recognized as part of cost of production amounted to ₱1.94 billion, ₱1.38 billion, ₱1.07 billion in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Note 21).

Cost of materials and supplies recognized as part of general and administrative expenses in 2022, 2021 and 2020 amounted to ₱6.76 million, ₱5.19 million, and ₱1.96 million, respectively (see Note 22).

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

	2022	2021
Beginning balances	**₱39,413,288**	₱41,119,145
Provision	**45,612,203**	–
Reversal	–	(1,705,857)
Ending balances	**₱85,025,491**	₱39,413,288

The Group recognized a provision for allowance of inventory losses and obsolescence in 2022 and 2021 amounting to ₱45.61 million and nil, respectively, which was lodged under materials and supplies of cost of production and a reversal of allowance for inventory losses and obsolescence in 2022 and 2021 amounting to nil and ₱1.71 million, respectively.

7. Other Current Assets

	2022	2021
Advances to suppliers and contractors	**₱616,399,943**	₱308,733,324
Prepayments	**39,874,388**	19,158,664
Others	**27,118,538**	15,713,436
	₱683,392,869	₱343,605,424

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.

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.

8. Assets Held-for-Sale

On May 27, 2022, Forum, on behalf of the SC 72 Joint Venture, and Nido Petroleum Philippines Pty Ltd ("Nido"), technical operator of SC 54 and SC 6B, signed a Term Sheet wherein Nido agreed to purchase most of the SC 72 long lead items (LLIs) such as wellheads, casings and accessories, conductor, drill bits, etc. for US$2.9 million, to be paid in tranches within 12 months. The LLIs are currently stored in Singapore and Batam, Indonesia. On June 10, 2022, a Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) was executed with Nido to formalize the transaction. Nido paid the first tranche amounting to US$400 thousand in mid-June 2022. The second and third tranches amounting to US$500 thousand each were paid on September 7 and October 7, 2022, respectively. The balance of US$ 1.5 million is payable on or before June 10, 2023. Until such is fully paid, the ownership of the LLIs will remain with the SC 72.

On November 25, 2022, Forum submitted a request to the DOE for approval to sell the LLIs, and which the latter approved on December 15, 2022. The proceeds from the sale of the LLIs will be deducted from the SC 72 historical costs, subject to DOE's validation.

As at December 31, 2022, MORE's 30% share in LLIs amounting to ₱48.50 million are classified as "Assets held-for-sale" in the consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 11), while initial payments received amounting to ₱23.42 million were recorded as part of "Trade and Other Payables".

9. Financial Assets Measured at FVOCI

Rollforward analysis of equity securities for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 follow:

	2022	2021
Cost	**₱347,842,240**	₱347,842,240
Change in fair value of equity instrument financial assets:		
At the beginning of the year	**(343,842,240)**	(344,642,240)
Changes of fair value recognized in OCI	**2,000,000**	800,000
At the end of the year	**(341,842,240)**	(343,842,240)
	₱6,000,000	₱4,000,000

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, financial assets at FVOCI pertains to MORE's investment in National Prosperity Gold Production Group Ltd. (NPGPGL) and ISRI's investment in Baguio Country Club (BCC) golf shares.

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, 2022 and 2021. The operations of NPGPGL were suspended due to dispute with the Myanmar government on the license terms. In 2018, the Group recognized remeasurement loss on the financial asset at FVOCI amounting to ₱344.64 million, thus as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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 2022 and 2021.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair value of the financial asset at FVOCI of ISRI's investment in BCC shares amounted to ₱6.00 million and ₱4.00 million, respectively.

10. **Property, Plant and Equipment**

	2022							
	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	**₱479,969,832**	**₱7,044,963,130**	**₱732,155,665**	**₱1,055,257,227**	**₱502,436,257**	**₱9,276,643,700**	**₱1,606,306,411**	**₱20,697,732,222**
Additions	**12,998,232**	**754,091,292**	**1,753,356**	**4,022,221**	**81,997,478**	**893,136,467**	**481,581,032**	**2,229,580,078**
Capitalized borrowing cost (Note 18)	–	–	–	–	–	**99,461,795**	**33,562,214**	**133,024,009**
Capitalized depreciation	–	–	–	–	–	**151,560,118**	–	**151,560,118**
Change of estimate on provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning (Notes 17 and 23)	–	–	–	–	–	**(393,950)**	–	**(393,950)**
Reclassifications from construction in-progress	**36,570,674**	**146,641,344**	**981,922**	**196,919,866**	**707,558**	–	**(381,821,364)**	–
Disposals and write-off	–	–	**(28,270,756)**	–	**(962,133)**	–	–	**(29,232,889)**
Balances at end of year	**529,538,738**	**7,945,695,766**	**706,620,187**	**1,256,199,314**	**584,179,160**	**10,420,408,130**	**1,739,628,293**	**23,182,269,589**
Accumulated depreciation and depletion:								
Balances at beginning of year	**211,328,558**	**4,520,913,622**	**588,443,275**	**692,948,606**	**307,504,583**	**3,580,869,521**	–	**9,902,008,165**
Depreciation and depletion	**93,541,684**	**714,525,464**	**48,409,250**	**80,766,537**	**53,880,195**	**520,383,827**	–	**1,511,506,958**
Disposals and write-off	–	–	**(25,811,455)**	–	**(962,133)**	–	–	**(26,773,588)**
Balances at end of year	**304,870,242**	**5,235,439,086**	**611,041,070**	**773,715,143**	**360,422,645**	**4,101,253,348**	–	**11,386,741,535**
Allowance for impairment:								
Balances at beginning and end of year	**286,367**	**3,318,744**	–	**159,229,430**	**425,535**	–	**340,878,840**	**504,138,916**
Net book values	**₱224,382,129**	**₱2,706,937,936**	**₱95,579,117**	**₱323,254,741**	**₱223,330,980**	**₱6,319,154,782**	**₱1,398,749,453**	**₱11,291,389,138**

	2021							
	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	₱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
Additions	33,442,476	635,191,836	28,987,512	–	53,707,517	682,779,432	316,217,117	1,750,325,890
Capitalized borrowing cost (Note 18)	–	–	–	–	–	131,301,373	23,267,240	154,568,613
Capitalized depreciation	–	–	–	–	–	91,941,072	–	91,941,072
Change of estimate on provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning (Notes 17 and 23)	–	–	–	–	–	(252,584)	–	(252,584)
Reclassifications from construction in-progress	77,754,316	22,248,575	–	586,108	10,190,700	–	(110,779,699)	–
Disposals and write-off	–	–	–	–	(125,917)	–	–	(125,917)
Balances at end of year	479,969,832	7,044,963,130	732,155,665	1,055,257,227	502,436,257	9,276,643,700	1,606,306,411	20,697,732,222
Accumulated depreciation and depletion:								
Balances at beginning 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
Depreciation and depletion	37,437,406	697,950,847	57,824,938	73,796,592	42,166,405	295,281,787	–	1,204,457,975
Disposals and write-off	–	–	–	–	(61,019)	–	–	(61,019)
Balances at end of year	211,328,558	4,520,913,622	588,443,275	692,948,606	307,504,583	3,580,869,521	–	9,902,008,165
Allowance for impairment:								
Balances at beginning of year	126,037	3,318,744	–	159,229,430	–	–	–	162,674,211
Impairment	160,330	–	–	–	425,535	–	340,878,840	341,464,705
Balances at end of year	286,367	3,318,744	–	159,229,430	425,535	–	340,878,840	504,138,916
Net book values	₱268,354,907	₱2,520,730,764	₱143,712,390	₱203,079,191	₱194,506,139	₱5,695,774,179	₱1,265,427,571	₱10,291,585,141

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 ₱280.28 million which was directly credited to the revaluation surplus, net of piecemeal realization amounting to ₱87.91 million. In 2022 and 2021, ₱54.46 million and ₱95.93 million, respectively, were directly credited to the retained earnings for the piecemeal realization (see Note 19).

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, 2022 and 2021.

Movement in revaluation surplus in equity is as follows:

	2022	2021
Balances at beginning of year	**₱280,481,926**	₱351,316,435
Effect of change in tax rate	–	25,094,031
Realized portion through depreciation, net of tax (Note 19)	**(54,456,091)**	(95,928,540)
Balance at end of year	**₱226,025,835**	₱280,481,926

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:

	2022							
	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	**₱485,806,649**	**₱8,447,823,258**	**₱783,543,751**	**₱1,227,834,220**	**₱635,018,895**	**₱10,420,408,130**	**₱1,526,185,020**	**₱23,526,619,924**
Accumulated depreciation and depletion:								
Balances at end of year	**324,500,020**	**5,738,936,700**	**633,872,347**	**805,360,954**	**428,536,281**	**4,101,253,348**	**–**	**12,032,459,651**
Allowance for impairment:								
Balances at end of year	**286,367**	**3,318,744**	**–**	**159,229,430**	**425,535**	**–**	**340,878,840**	**504,138,916**
Net book values	**₱161,020,262**	**₱2,705,567,813**	**₱149,671,404**	**₱263,243,836**	**₱206,057,079**	**₱6,319,154,782**	**₱1,185,306,180**	**₱10,990,021,357**

	2021							
	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	₱436,237,743	₱7,547,090,622	₱809,079,229	₱1,026,892,133	₱553,275,993	₱9,276,643,699	₱1,392,863,138	₱21,042,082,557
Accumulated depreciation and depletion:								
Balances at end of year	235,057,573	5,080,900,395	616,459,814	727,390,016	379,657,083	3,580,869,521	–	10,620,334,402
Allowance for impairment:								
Balances at end of year	286,367	3,318,744	–	159,229,430	425,535	–	340,878,840	504,138,916
Net book values	₱200,893,803	₱2,462,871,483	₱192,619,415	₱140,272,687	₱173,193,375	₱5,695,774,178	₱1,051,984,298	₱9,917,609,239

The cost of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that are still being used amounted to ₱1.40 billion and ₱400.49 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

In 2021, the tenement applications related to mine project of PGL located in Jose Panganiban, Camarines Norte were adversely affected by the freeze on issuance of new mining licenses by the Philippine government. The Group deems it prudent to provide for the impairment of the related mineral processing plant assets. In 2022 and 2021, the Group recognized impairment losses on property, plant and equipment amounting to nil and ₱341.46 million, respectively (Note 23).

The Group capitalized borrowing cost amounting to ₱33.56 million and ₱23.27 million for construction in-progress, ₱99.46 million and ₱131.30 million for mine development costs in 2022 and 2021, respectively. The rate used by the Parent Company to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization was 6.31% in 2022 and 2021. The rate used by ISRI was 8.78% and 8.64% in 2022 and 2021 (see Note 18).

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

	2022				
	Depletable				
	Mine and mining properties	Mine rehabilitation assets	Subtotal	Mine development cost	Total
Cost:					
Balances at beginning of year	**₱6,428,328,998**	**₱29,653,624**	**₱6,457,982,622**	**₱2,818,661,078**	**₱9,276,643,700**
Additions	**39,945,274**	**–**	**39,945,274**	**853,191,193**	**893,136,467**
Capitalized depreciation	**–**	**–**	**–**	**151,560,118**	**151,560,118**
Capitalized borrowing costs	**–**	**–**	**–**	**99,461,795**	**99,461,795**
Transfers	**308,728,999**	**–**	**308,728,999**	**(308,728,999)**	**–**
Change in estimate	**–**	**(393,950)**	**(393,950)**	**–**	**(393,950)**
Balances at end of year	**6,777,003,271**	**29,259,674**	**6,806,262,945**	**3,614,145,185**	**10,420,408,130**
Accumulated depletion:					
Balances at beginning of year	**3,555,174,077**	**25,695,444**	**3,580,869,521**	**–**	**3,580,869,521**
Depletion	**519,711,631**	**672,196**	**520,383,827**	**–**	**520,383,827**
Balances at end of year	**4,184,530,618**	**26,367,640**	**4,101,253,348**	**–**	**4,101,253,348**
Net book values	**₱2,702,117,563**	**₱2,892,034**	**₱2,705,009,597**	**₱3,614,145,184**	**₱6,319,154,782**

	2021				
	Depletable				
	Mine and mining properties	Mine rehabilitation assets	Subtotal	Mine development cost	Total
Cost:					
Balances at beginning of year	₱5,596,022,642	₱29,906,208	₱5,625,928,850	₱2,744,945,557	₱8,370,874,407
Additions	–	–	–	682,779,432	682,779,432
Capitalized depreciation	–	–	–	91,941,072	91,941,072
Capitalized borrowing costs	–	–	–	131,301,373	131,301,373
Transfers	832,306,356	–	832,306,356	(832,306,356)	–
Change in estimate	–	(252,584)	(252,584)	–	(252,584)
Balances at end of year	6,428,328,998	29,653,624	6,457,982,622	2,818,661,078	9,276,643,700
Accumulated depletion:					
Balances at beginning of year	3,260,287,784	25,299,950	3,285,587,734	–	3,285,587,734
Depletion	294,886,293	395,494	295,281,787	–	295,281,787
Balances at end of year	3,555,174,077	25,695,444	3,580,869,521	–	3,580,869,521
Net book values	₱2,873,154,921	₱3,958,180	₱2,877,113,101	₱2,818,661,078	₱5,695,774,179

The carrying amount of the Parent Company's asset retirement obligation (ARO) pertaining to mine rehabilitation assets amounted to nil as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the carrying amount of ISRI's ARO amounted to ₱2.89 million and ₱3.96 million, respectively.

11. Deferred Exploration Costs

	2022	2021
Balances at beginning of year	**₱2,288,314,429**	₱1,996,121,548
Additions	**331,147,140**	292,192,881
Transfers (Note 8)	**(48,506,850)**	–
	2,570,954,719	2,288,314,429
Less allowance for impairment losses	**578,755,160**	578,755,160
	₱1,992,199,559	₱1,709,559,269

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 certain tangible assets from deferred exploration costs to assets held-for-sale amounting to ₱48.51 million and nil in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 8).

The Gori Hills project located in the Republic of Sierra Leone in West Africa is owned through MOMCL which holds the tenements for the project. In 2021, it received a notice that its tenement license was revoked by the National Mineral Agency. In 2021, BMRC tenement applications were adversely affected by the freeze on issuance of new mining licenses by the Philippine government. In 2022 and 2021, the Group recognized an allowance for impairment losses on deferred exploration costs amounting to nil and ₱578.76 million, respectively (Note 23).

12. Intangible Assets

		2022	
	Franchise	**Computer Software**	**Total**
Cost:			
Balances at beginning of year	**₱192,202,964**	**₱69,177,910**	**₱261,380,874**
Additions	**–**	**14,358,393**	**14,358,393**
Balances at end of year	**192,202,964**	**83,536,303**	**275,739,267**
Accumulated amortization:			
Balances at beginning of year	**–**	**54,389,120**	**54,389,120**
Amortization (Note 24)	**–**	**7,260,345**	**7,260,345**
Balances at end of year	**–**	**61,649,465**	**61,649,465**
Allowance for impairment:			
Balances at beginning and end of year	**192,202,964**	**–**	**192,202,964**
Net book values	**₱–**	**₱21,886,838**	**₱21,886,838**

	2021		
	Franchise	Computer Software	Total
Cost:			
Balances at beginning of year	₱–	₱55,554,791	₱55,554,791
Additions	–	13,623,119	13,623,119
Reclassifications	192,202,964	–	192,202,964
Balances at end of year	192,202,964	69,177,910	261,380,874
Accumulated amortization:			
Balances at beginning of year	–	52,965,535	52,965,535
Amortization (Note 24)	–	1,423,585	1,423,585
Balances at end of year	–	54,389,120	54,389,120
Allowance for impairment:			
Balances at the beginning of year	–	–	–
Additions (Note 23)	192,202,964	–	192,202,964
Balances at end of year	192,202,964	–	192,202,964
Net book values	₱–	₱14,788,790	₱14,788,790

Franchise pertains to ICSI's cost of franchise for the implementation of the Solid Waste Management Project which was reclassified as intangible asset in 2021. As at December 31, 2022, the BOT contract with the Philippine government is not yet implemented. The Group deems it prudent to provide for the impairment of this asset.

Computer software includes workbooks used for exploration activities and accounting process of the Group.

13. Other Noncurrent Assets

	2022	2021
Advances to AAMRC	**₱1,979,695,695**	₱–
Input VAT	**911,293,703**	553,128,465
Advance to Gold Mines of Uganda Ltd. (GMU)	**113,390,835**	103,277,975
Advances for land acquisition	**93,530,149**	93,530,149
Nontrade receivable	**75,939,753**	75,939,753
Deposits	**31,416,812**	31,110,492
MRF	**27,829,598**	27,455,603
Advances for royalties	**2,084,893**	2,084,893
Others	**1,769,855**	27,941,350
	3,236,951,293	914,468,680
Less allowance for impairment losses	**236,628,830**	236,628,830
	₱3,000,322,463	₱677,839,850

On December 5, 2022, the Parent Company and AAMRC entered into Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) where the Parent Company will purchase 1,900,000 shares, representing 100% ownership, of AAMRC for \$81.50 million or ₱4.50 billion where \$5.50 million is payable upon signing of SPA and \$76.00 million shall be paid in 4 equal annual installment over the next 5 years. In 2022, the Parent Company advanced cash to stockholders of AAMRC amounting to ₱1.98 billion. On February 10, 2023, as a closing condition of SPA, the Deeds of Absolute Sale between the Parent Company and the stockholders of AAMRC were completed, and that the Parent Company took control of AAMRC on same date (see Note 1).

Input VAT represents VAT imposed on the Group by its suppliers for the acquisition of goods and services, which the Group applies for cash refund by regulatory agencies.

The Group recognized impairment loss on input VAT amounting to nil, ₱143.10 million and nil in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (Note 23). The Group written off input VAT in amounting to nil, ₱45.26 million and nil in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (Note 22).

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.

Advances for the land acquisition consists of advance payments made to various land owners aggregating for the purchase of land to be used in the Group's project to construct and operate a sanitary landfill in relation to BOT contract with the Philippine government, which is not yet implemented. Hence, these advances were impaired. Recognized impairment loss relating to advances for land acquisition amounting to nil, ₱93.53 million and nil was recognized in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Note 23).

Nontrade receivable refers to the advances from stockholders with minority interest.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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. Deposits also include security deposits made to power supplier 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

	2022	2021
Trade	**₱558,316,122**	₱402,985,985
Nontrade	**315,040,733**	316,073,995
Accrued expenses	**143,635,916**	172,393,860
Accrued employee benefits	**109,919,002**	103,118,337
Payables to government agencies	**58,748,195**	66,123,209
Retention payable	**14,147,891**	17,842,078
Dividends Payable (Note 19)	**5,578,782**	–
Others	**112,354,316**	75,792,744
	₱1,317,740,957	₱1,154,330,208

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.

Dividends payable refers to dividends declared but not yet paid (see Note 19).

Other payables pertain to short-term cash advances by the Group necessary to support its operations, and the initial payment made by Nido in relation to the sale and purchase agreement of certain tangible items of SC72 (see Note 8).

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:						
MORE Coal	With common stockholders	**2022**	**₱–**	**₱1,186,593**	Due and demandable	Unsecured, cash-settled
		2021	₱–	₱1,186,593	Due and demandable	
MORE Oil & Gas	With common stockholders	**2022**	**–**	**603,126**	Due and demandable	Unsecured, cash-settled
		2021	–	603,126	Due and demandable	
MORE Reedbank	With common stockholders	**2022**	**–**	**514,390**	Due and demandable	Unsecured, cash-settled
		2021	–	514,390	Due and demandable	
		2022	**₱–**	**₱2,304,109**		
		2021	₱–	₱2,304,109		

Category	Relationship	Year	Volume/ Amount	Outstanding balance	Terms	Conditions
Cash advances from:						
PSHI	Parent	**2022**	**₱–**	**₱916,012,000**	Due and demandable	Unsecured,
		2021	(₱60,000,000)	₱916,012,000	Due and demandable	not guaranteed

a. Advances to related parties pertain to funds obtained for its working capital requirements.

b. Advances from PSHI pertain to advances obtained by the Parent Company and MORE for its working capital requirements.

c. 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 ₱15.21 million and ₱15.24 million, respectively, while the fair values amounted to ₱15.10 million and ₱15.21 million, respectively, as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 (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, 2022 and 2021, the retirement fund consists of investments in government bonds, cash and short-term deposits, equity instruments and others which accounts for 74.86% and 77.47%, 24.84% and 22.13%, and 0.30% and 0.40%, respectively, of its composition. The Parent Company made no contributions to the fund in 2022 and 2021 (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 granted to the key management personnel in 2022, 2021 and 2020. Other long-term benefits granted to key management personnel amounting to ₱33.66 million and ₱26.37 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Group paid salaries and other short-term benefits to key management personnel amounting to ₱88.82 million, ₱83.98 million, and ₱69.48 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, 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:

	2022	2021	2020
Current service cost (Note 25)	**₱50,311,628**	₱41,623,130	₱43,257,274
Interest cost - net (Note 26)	**13,851,257**	11,351,567	13,296,284
	₱64,162,885	₱52,974,697	₱56,553,558

2022	**Defined benefits liability**	**Fair value of plan assets**	**Net defined benefit liability**
At January 1	**₱307,264,529**	**₱15,209,253**	**₱292,055,276**
Net interest (Note 26)	**14,626,929**	**775,672**	**13,851,257**
Current service cost (Note 25)	**50,311,628**	**–**	**50,311,628**
Benefits paid	**(11,588,786)**	**–**	**(11,588,786)**
Remeasurement of actuarial losses (gains):			
Experience	**24,293,498**	**–**	**24,293,498**
Changes in financial assumptions	**(66,527,797)**	**–**	**(66,527,797)**
Remeasurement loss - return on plan assets	**–**	**(926,318)**	**926,318**
	(42,234,299)	**(926,318)**	**(41,307,981)**
At December 31	**₱318,380,001**	**₱15,058,607**	**₱303,321,394**

2021	Defined benefits liability	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	₱329,552,347	₱15,235,639	₱314,316,708
Net interest (Note 26)	11,947,280	595,713	11,351,567
Current service cost (Note 25)	41,623,130	–	41,623,130
Benefits paid	(14,735,034)	–	(14,735,034)
Remeasurement of actuarial losses (gains):			
Experience	(20,123,373)	–	(20,123,373)
Changes in financial assumptions	(40,999,821)	–	(40,999,821)
Remeasurement loss - return on plan assets	–	(622,099)	622,099
	(61,123,194)	(622,099)	(60,501,095)
At December 31	₱307,264,529	₱15,209,253	₱292,055,276

Changes in defined benefits cost recognized in OCI in 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
At January 1	**₱26,132,299**	(₱19,243,522)
Actuarial gain (loss) - defined benefit obligation	**42,234,299**	61,123,194
Remeasurement gain - plan asset	**(926,318)**	(622,099)
Income tax effect	**(10,326,995)**	(15,125,274)
At December 31	**₱57,113,285**	₱26,132,299

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

	2022	2021
Cash and short-term deposits	**74.86%**	77.47%
Debt instruments - government bonds	**24.84%**	22.13%
Others	**0.30%**	0.40%
	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:

	2022	2021
Discount rate	**7.25%**	5.10%
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)	**2022**
Discount rates	**8.25%**	**(₱24,105,358)**
	(6.25%)	**₱28,098,654**

	Increase (decrease)	2021
Discount rates	6.10%	(₱28,513,190)
	(4.10%)	₱33,806,765

	Increase (decrease)	**2022**
Salary increase rate	**6.00%**	**₱30,061,535**
	(4.00%)	**(₱26,177,383)**

	Increase (decrease)	2021
Salary increase rate	6.00%	(₱35,032,941)
	(4.00%)	(₱30,060,411)

The latest available actuarial valuation report of the Parent Company was obtained on March 4, 2023, representing information as at December 31, 2022.

The maturities of the undiscounted benefit payments as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are shown below:

	2022	2021
Less than one year	**₱66,874,740**	₱40,923,980
More than one year to five years	**107,560,250**	88,517,468
More than five years to 10 years	**202,682,294**	164,267,341
	₱377,117,284	₱293,708,789

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:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱17,854,413**	₱42,135,633
Accretion (Note 26)	**1,048,768**	457,754
Effect of change in estimate (Notes 10 and 23)	**(393,950)**	(24,738,974)
Balance at end of year	**₱18,509,231**	₱17,854,413

The Parent Company's FMRDP on its existing MPSAs was approved by the MGB on March 13, 2017 and revised FMRDP was approved on April 20, 2021. The revised FMRDP incorporated the latest ore reserves estimate which indicates that the mine life was extended from 3 years to 10 years. 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. Discount rate as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is 4.98%. The change in mine life and discount rate resulted to gain on change in estimate amounting to nil and ₱24.49 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (Note 23).

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, ISRI's provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning amounting to ₱4.92 million and ₱4.71 million, respectively, representing the present value of rehabilitation costs relating to the Sangilo mine, which is expected to be incurred up to 2039.

18. **Loans Payable**

	2022	2021
Philippine National Bank (PNB)	**₱2,868,786,293**	₱3,135,220,170
Bank of Commerce (BOC)	**1,908,080,000**	–
Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation (RCBC)	**900,000,000**	922,500,000
Union Bank of the Philippines (UBP)	**543,466,080**	509,990,000
	6,220,332,373	4,567,710,170
Less current portion	**4,370,197,906**	2,315,484,534
Noncurrent portion	**₱1,850,134,467**	₱2,252,225,636

PNB
PNB has granted the Parent Company and ISRI 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 to ₱2.00 billion with a new expiry date of July 31, 2023.

  As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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.

  In May 2019, the ISRI was granted by PNB various credit facilities such as Omnibus Line in the principal amount of ₱200.00 million and Counterparty Line (FX Line) in the principal amount of ₱2.00 million for Pre-settlement Risk Line and ₱100.00 million for Settlement Risk Line.

  The ISRI has outstanding unsecured TRs amounting to ₱142.43 million and ₱106.12 million for its importation of machinery and equipment using the standard credit terms with PNB of 180 days as at as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

- 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 6.00% per annum. As part of its affirmative covenants, the Parent Company used the proceeds to pay off the obligations with BDO Unionbank, 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 Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR), of at least 1.2x and a consolidated Debt-to-Equity Ratio (DER) of 70:30.

  The Parent Company has an outstanding unsecured promissory note equivalent to ₱803.57 million and ₱1.16 billion as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

  As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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 (8) 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, respectively, 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 fully drawn in May and June 2020, respectively, amounting to ₱500.00 million each with the same interest rate.

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

  The Parent Company has an outstanding unsecured promissory note equivalent to ₱1.29 billion and ₱1.55 billion as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, 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 (5) 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 second 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 ISRI, 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 consolidated DER of not more than 70:30.

  ISRI has an outstanding unsecured promissory note equivalent to ₱157.30 million and ₱314.38 million as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

  As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, all loan covenants are complied with.

- In May 2022, the Philippine National Bank granted ISRI an unsecured term loan facility of up to ₱500.00 million to finance Sangilo mine's 400 TPD development program.

  The ₱500.00 million term loan facility is repayable in equal quarterly installments over five years, with interest based on the 5-year Business Valuator Accredited for Litigation (BVAL) as displayed on the PDEX page, plus a minimum spread of 2% per annum, reckoned from the date of the relevant drawdown.

  The Loan Agreement for this facility was signed by the parties on May 24, 2022, and on June 28, 2022, ISRI drew the total amount of ₱500.00 million with the interest rate set at 8.52% per annum. Principal repayment will start on October 27, 2022, and every quarter thereafter up to June 28, 2027. Included within the agreement signed by ISRI, 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 consolidated DER of not more than 70:30.

  ISRI has an outstanding unsecured promissory note equivalent to ₱475.00 million as at December 31, 2022.

  As at December 31, 2022, all loan covenants are complied with.

BOC
As at December 31, 2022, the Parent Company has outstanding unsecured promissory notes amounting to $34.00 million or ₱1.91 billion with maturity date on May 31, 2023, carrying an interest rate of 8.69% per annum.

RCBC
As at December 31, 2022, the Parent Company has outstanding unsecured promissory notes amounting to ₱900.00 million with maturity date on March 8, 2023, carrying an interest rate of 5.75% per annum. While as at December 31, 2021 ₱922.5 million unsecured promissory notes carrying an interest rate of 5.75% per annum matured on March 22, 2021.

On March 8, 2023, the Parent Company was granted to rollover with partial payment on its unsecured promissory note for ₱900.0 million maturing on September 9, 2023, bearing an interest rate of 7.45% per annum.

UBP
As at December 31, 2022, the Parent Company has outstanding US$6.84 million, US$1.62 million and US$1.22 million unsecured promissory note equivalent to ₱543.47 million with maturity date of February 15 and May 17 and May 17, 2023, respectively, bearing the interest rate of 6.50%

As at December 31, 2021, the Parent Company has outstanding US$6.84 million, US$1.80 million and US$1.36 million unsecured promissory notes equivalent to ₱510.00 million with maturity date of February 21 and May 24 and May 24, 2022, respectively, bearing the interest rate of 5.75%.

On February 15, 2023, the Parent Company was granted to rollover its unsecured promissory note for US$6.16 million maturing on August 14, 2023 bearing an interest rate of 6.50%.

The Group's availment and payment of loans as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Availment	**Payment**	Availment	Payment
PNB	**₱–**	**₱907,994,534**	₱82,305,263	₱774,834,079
BOC	**2,573,497,673**	**–**	–	–
RCBC	**–**	**22,500,000**	–	–
UBP	**–**	**14,991,058**	–	–
	₱2,573,497,673	**₱945,485,592**	₱82,305,263	₱774,834,079

Interest expenses incurred in 2022 and 2021 in relation to the availed loans are as follows:

	2022	2021
PNB	**₱193,311,182**	₱226,236,944
BOC	**13,360,625**	–
RCBC	**52,734,688**	53,127,031
UBP	**28,952,575**	28,493,120
Subtotal	**288,359,070**	307,857,095
Capitalized borrowing costs (Note 10)	**(133,024,009)**	(154,568,613)
Interest on loans payable (Note 26)	**₱155,335,061**	₱153,288,482

The Group capitalized borrowing costs related to construction in-progress and mine development cost amounting to ₱133.02 million and ₱154.56 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively. The rate used by the Parent to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization was 6.31% in 2022 and 2021. The rate used by ISRI was 8.78% and 8.64% in 2022 and 2021 (see Note 10).

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, 2022 and 2021.

Record of Registration of Securities with the SEC
On March 7, 1974, the Parent Company listed its shares in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) and attained the status of being a public company on the same date. The Parent Company is considered a public company under Rule 3.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Securities Regulation Code, which, among others, defines a public corporation as any corporation with assets of at least ₱50.00 million and having 200 or more stockholders, each of which holds at least 100 shares of its equity securities.

In accordance with Revised SRC Rule 68, Annex 68-K, below is a summary of a Parent Company's track record of registration of securities:

SEC ordered rendered effective or permitted to sell	Event	Authorized capital stock balance	Issued shares	Issue/offer price
August 4, 1988	Stock dividend declaration	₱150 million	*–	₱0.01
August 31, 1988	Increase in authorized capital stock	300 million	–	–
April 26, 1989	Pre-emptive rights offering	300 million	9.39 million	0.01
June 28, 2000	Increase in authorized capital stock	800 million	–	–
October 18, 2000	Debt-to-equity conversion transaction	800 million	459.54 million	1.00
September 10, 2010	Increase in authorized capital stock	2.8 billion	–	–
October 13, 2010	Debt-to-equity conversion transaction	2.8 billion	560.94 million	1.00
November 14, 2011	Issuance of additional shares	2.8 billion	73.34 million	3.50
January 26, 2012	Issuance of additional shares	2.8 billion	75.56 million	3.70
July 13, 2012	Issuance of additional shares	2.8 billion	198.05 million	4.40
July 16, 2012	Debt-to-equity conversion transaction	2.8 billion	72.91 million	4.40
July 20, 2012	Debt-to-equity conversion transaction	2.8 billion	37.29 million	4.40
August 27, 2013	Issuance of additional shares	2.8 billion	93.87 million	2.79
September 20, 2012	Declassification of shares	2.8 billion	–	–
January 12, 2015	Increase in authorized capital stock	12.8 billion	–	–
February 3, 2015	Issuance of additional shares	12.8 billion	2.50 billion	1.00
March 12, 2015	Issuance of additional shares	12.8 billion	1.86 billion	1.00

**The Company has no records on the number of issued shares for the transaction.*

As at December 31, 2022, and 2021, the Parent Company has 2,745, and 2,749 stockholders, respectively.

Issue	Number of shares registered	Issue/offer price	Date of SEC approval	Number of holders of securities as at December 31		
				2022	2021	2020
Common shares	12,800,000,000	₱1.00 par value	January 12, 2015	**2,745**	2,749	2,479

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

	2022		2021	
	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, 2022 and 2021, APIC amounted to ₱634,224.

Retained earnings

Movements in the retained earnings are as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱4,128,503,222**	₱3,229,518,939
Net income attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	**3,341,547,056**	803,055,743
Dividends	**(59,847,556)**	–
Realization of revaluation surplus (Note 10)	**54,456,091**	95,928,540
Balance at end of year	**₱7,464,658,813**	₱4,128,503,222

Dividends

On August 12, 2022, the Parent Company declared a regular cash dividend amounting to ₱59.85 million equivalent to ₱0.01055 per common share. From the cash dividend declared, ₱54.27 million was paid on September 15, 2022 to stockholders of record holding shares of common stock at the close of business on August 30, 2022. Dividend payable as of December 31, 2022 amounted to ₱5.58 million (see Note 14).

NCI

NCI consists of the following:

	2022	2021
NCI on net assets of:		
ICSI	**₱63,984,260**	₱64,107,381
Minas	**(22,133,536)**	(22,133,536)
MMSL	**(3,229,100)**	(2,832,248)
MOMCL	**(9,536,981)**	(7,961,038)
	₱29,084,643	₱31,180,559

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

Statements of comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
General and administrative expenses	**₱256,500**	₱360,676
Other charges	**–**	285,733,113
Loss before tax	**256,500**	286,093,789
Provision for income tax	**–**	–
Net loss	**₱256,500**	₱286,093,789
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱133,380**	₱148,768,770
Non-controlling interests	**123,120**	137,325,019

Statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
Current assets	**₱135,044,426**	₱135,050,426
Noncurrent assets	**–**	–
Current liabilities	**(2,030,417)**	(1,779,917)
Noncurrent liabilities	**(1,012,495)**	(1,012,495)
Total equity	**132,001,514**	132,258,014
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**68,640,787**	68,774,167
Non-controlling interests	**63,360,727**	63,483,847

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, 2022, 2021 and 2020 when there were no potentially dilutive common shares during the respective periods are as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Net income attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱3,341,547,05**	₱803,055,743	₱1,532,853,728
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	**₱0.59**	₱0.14	₱0.27

21. Cost of Production

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

	2022	2021	2020
Materials and supplies (Note 6)	**₱1,943,164,992**	₱1,383,256,812	₱1,070,827,546
Depreciation, depletion and amortization (Note 24)	**1,359,247,975**	1,112,394,669	1,021,751,310
Personnel costs (Note 25)	**778,129,759**	663,484,216	529,105,421
Contracted services	**366,790,796**	360,270,500	230,703,163
Utilities	**362,095,990**	251,137,322	233,373,311
Repairs and maintenance	**62,419,287**	30,590,569	4,413,272
Taxes, permits, and licenses	**115,085,283**	103,920,465	82,720,300
Surface rights to indigenous people (IP) (Note 30)	**93,814,724**	70,260,235	64,269,853
Bullion refining and transportation charges	**93,055,419**	69,998,995	58,654,361
Community development expenses	**71,382,088**	68,373,360	76,946,691
Insurance	**64,662,541**	52,892,123	36,493,259
Royalties to IP (Note 30)	**44,903,380**	29,980,618	28,043,908
Data and communication	**37,998,928**	10,343,570	7,160,190
Professional fees	**13,749,932**	14,202,336	10,433,115
Rent (Note 30)	**8,854,498**	8,180,094	1,878,993
Employee activities	**7,808,151**	10,654,825	4,692,011
Transportation and accommodation	**4,653,018**	830,718	1,285,806
Donations and contributions	**3,294,313**	18,361,517	7,101,139
Representation and entertainment	**1,106,991**	720,994	424,013
	₱5,432,218,065	₱4,259,853,938	₱3,470,277,662

The amounts were distributed as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Mining	**₱2,480,089,638**	₱1,207,618,795	₱886,820,243
Milling	**1,378,179,107**	749,156,119	609,328,403
Compliance	**677,589,837**	1,956,899,149	1,657,785,704
Mine overhead	**896,359,483**	346,179,875	316,343,312
	₱5,432,218,065	₱4,259,853,938	₱3,470,277,662

22. **General and Administrative Expenses**

	2022	2021	2020
Personnel costs (Note 25)	**₱84,214,714**	₱71,900,061	₱91,401,823
Write off of input VAT (Note 13)	–	45,259,705	–
Professional fees	**38,505,412**	33,833,144	24,737,720
Taxes, licenses and permits	**33,151,771**	22,771,807	19,507,683
Transportation and accommodation	**7,568,973**	2,807,746	1,351,710
Depreciation and amortization (Note 24)	**7,959,210**	1,545,819	1,154,946
Materials and supplies (Note 6)	**6,757,968**	5,189,436	1,958,949
Rent (Note 30)	**6,364,596**	5,576,677	4,465,285
Utilities	**4,211,494**	1,621,785	4,434,102
Representation and entertainment	**3,508,342**	1,039,516	719,170
Insurance	**1,687,761**	700,693	584,005
Repairs and maintenance	**1,558,371**	589,635	225,439
Community development expenses	**17,811**	16,283	96,336
Others	**29,301,765**	18,444,275	12,267,239
	₱224,808,188	₱211,296,582	₱162,904,407

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

23. **Other Income (Charges)** - net

	2022	2021	2020
Provision for tax assessments	**(₱65,997,927)**	₱–	₱–
Foreign exchange gains (losses) - net	**15,214,720**	(2,958,848)	17,721,593
Interest income (Note 4)	**3,221,594**	972,760	1,756,452
Gain (loss) on change of estimate on provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning (Notes 17)	–	24,486,390	–
Provision for impairment losses on:			
Deferred exploration costs (Note 11)	–	(578,755,160)	–
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	–	(341,464,705)	–
Intangible asset (Note 12)	–	(192,202,964)	–
Input VAT (Note 13)	–	(143,098,681)	–
Advances for land acquisition (Note 13)	–	(93,530,149)	–
Proceeds from insurance	–	–	13,006,911
Miscellaneous	**1,941,704**	738,221	(44,867,845)
	(₱45,619,909)	(₱1,325,813,136)	(₱12,382,889)

24. **Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization**

	2022	2021	2020
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	**₱1,359,946,840**	₱1,112,516,903	₱1,021,855,190
Intangible asset (Note 12)	**7,260,345**	1,423,585	1,051,066
	₱1,367,207,185	₱1,113,940,488	₱1,022,906,256

The amounts were distributed as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Cost of production (Note 21)	**₱1,359,247,975**	₱1,112,394,669	₱1,021,751,310
General and administrative expenses (Note 22)	**7,959,210**	1,545,819	1,154,946
	₱1,367,207,185	₱1,113,940,488	₱1,022,906,256

The Group capitalized depreciation, depletion, and amortization costs amounting to ₱151.56 million and ₱91.94 million as part of mine development costs in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note10).

25. **Personnel Costs**

	2022	2021	2020
Salaries and wages	**₱474,747,043**	₱387,173,367	₱406,466,606
Other employee benefits	**337,285,802**	306,587,780	170,783,364
Retirement benefits cost (Note 16)	**50,311,628**	41,623,130	43,257,274
	₱862,344,473	₱735,384,277	₱620,507,244

The amounts were distributed as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Cost of production (Note 21)	**₱778,129,759**	₱663,484,216	₱529,105,421
General and administrative expenses (Note 22)	**84,214,714**	71,900,061	91,401,823
	₱862,344,473	₱735,384,277	₱620,507,244

26. **Finance Costs**

	2022	2021	2020
Interest on loans payable (Note 18)	**₱155,335,061**	₱153,288,482	₱187,608,168
Net interest cost on retirement benefits (Note 16)	**13,851,257**	11,351,567	13,296,284
Accretion expense (Note 17)	**1,048,768**	457,754	1,513,666
	₱170,235,086	₱165,097,803	₱202,418,118

27. **Income Tax**

In 2022, the Parent Company availed the option to use the optional standard deduction (OSD) as its method of deduction, as reflected in its income tax returns. On the other hand, ISRI and MORE used itemized deduction.

The Group's provision for income tax in 2022, 2021 and 2020 are presented below. Provision for current income tax in 2022, 2021 and 2020 pertain to RCIT and MCIT for each year.

	2022	2021	2020
Current	**₱711,392,182**	₱626,071,910	₱732,417,474
Deferred	**(17,034,490)**	(131,716,674)	(60,839,262)
	₱694,357,692	₱494,355,236	₱671,578,212

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

	2022	2021	2020
Provision for income tax computed at statutory income tax rate of 25% in 2022 and 2021, and 30% in 2020	**(₱1,008,452,208)**	(₱287,902,552)	(₱671,794,852)
Effect of change in tax rate	**–**	74,182,253	–
Changes in unrecognized deferred income tax assets	**9,864,953**	(258,365,012)	27,526,992
Add (deduct) tax effects of:			
Optional Standard Deduction	**456,492,633**	–	–
Nondeductible expenses	**(133,414,210)**	(6,133,940)	(1,710,972)
Expired NOLCO	**(16,574,060)**	(16,328,121)	(25,869,568)
Provision for tax losses	**(14,220,869)**	–	–
Applied NOLCO	**11,553,965**	–	–
Interest income subjected to final tax	**548,395**	243,190	526,935
Expired MCIT	**(156,291)**	(51,054)	(256,747)
	(₱694,357,692)	(₱494,355,236)	(₱671,578,212)

Details of unrecognized deductible temporary differences, MCIT and NOLCO as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	**₱92,120,952**	₱92,120,952
Allowance for impairment losses on:		
Deferred exploration cost	**578,755,160**	578,755,160
Property, plant and equipment	**504,138,916**	504,138,916
Intangibles	**192,202,964**	192,202,964
Input VAT	**143,098,681**	143,098,681
Advances for land acquisition	**93,530,149**	93,530,149
Inventory losses and obsolescence	**85,025,490**	39,413,288
Receivables	**21,989,828**	21,989,828
NOLCO	**96,343,121**	181,342,461
Provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning cost of a subsidiary	**360,751**	360,751
MCIT	**146,493**	219,166
	₱1,807,712,505	₱1,847,172,316

The Group has recognized deferred income tax liabilities and assets as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 on the following:

	2022	2021
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Fair value increment on deferred exploration cost and mine and mining properties	**₱60,625,997**	₱74,951,658
Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment	**75,341,945**	93,493,974
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	**40,465,405**	15,130,391
	176,433,347	183,576,023
Deferred income tax assets:		
Provision for retirement benefits	**(75,830,349)**	(73,013,818)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	**(16,070,272)**	(19,485,690)
Provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning cost	**(3,448,702)**	(3,284,997)
	(95,349,323)	(95,784,505)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**₱81,084,024**	₱87,791,518

The Company's NOLCO incurred before taxable year 2020 can be claimed as deductions from the regular taxable income for the next three (3) consecutive taxable years from the year incurred. 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, 2022, the Group's NOLCO that can be claimed as deduction from future taxable income are as follows:

Year incurred	Year of expiration	NOLCO
2020	2025	₱26,036,583
2021	2026	42,793,779
2022	2025	27,512,759
		₱96,343,121

The movements of NOLCO are as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of the year	**₱181,342,460**	₱203,861,166
Additions	**27,512,759**	42,793,779
Expirations	**(66,296,239)**	(65,312,485)
Applications	**(46,215,859)**	–
Balance at end of the year	**₱96,343,121**	₱181,342,460

The Group's MCIT that can be claimed as deduction against future taxable liabilities as follows:

Year incurred	Year of expiration	MCIT
2020	2023	₱37,955
2021	2024	24,920
2022	2025	83,618
		₱146,493

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

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of the year	**₱219,166**	₱257,952
Additions	**83,618**	24,920
Expirations	**(156,291)**	(51,054)
Effect of change in tax rate	**–**	(12,652)
Balance at end of the year	**₱146,493**	₱219,166

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

	Parent	MORE	CRPI	BMRC	ISRI	Total
Balance at beginning of year	₱–	₱45,663,479	₱79,066,088	₱10,397,034	₱46,215,859	₱181,342,460
Additions	–	3,035,994	22,799,824	1,676,941	–	27,512,759
Expirations	–	(8,467,794)	(50,805,729)	(7,022,716)	–	(66,296,239)
Applications	–	–	–	–	(46,215,859)	(46,215,859)
Balance at end of year	₱–	₱40,231,679	₱51,060,183	₱5,051,259	₱–	₱96,343,121

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

	Parent	MORE	CRPI	BMRC	ISRI	Total
Balance at beginning of year	₱–	₱217,211	₱1,955	₱–	₱–	₱219,166
Additions	–	83,618	–	–	–	83,618
Expirations	–	(156,291)	–	–	–	(156,291)
Balance at end of year	₱–	₱144,538	₱1,955	₱–	₱–	₱146,493

Former 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 ₱5 million and with total assets not exceeding ₱100 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.
- Imposition of improperly accumulated earnings tax (IAET) is repealed.

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, advance to GMU, nontrade receivable, MRF, financial asset at FVOCI, 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, cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, advances to related parties, advance to GMU, nontrade receivable, MRF, and financial asset measured at FVOCI) is equal to the carrying amounts of the financial assets, as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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

	2022				
	General Approach			Simplified	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Approach	Total
Cash with banks and cash equivalents	**₱1,001,091,134**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱1,001,091,134**
Receivables:					**–**
Trade	**964,971,564**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**964,971,564**
Others	**19,783,678**	**–**	**21,989,828**	**–**	**41,773,506**
Advances to related parties	**2,304,109**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,304,109**
Other noncurrent assets:				**–**	
Advance to GMU	**113,390,835**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**113,390,835**
Nontrade receivable	**75,939,753**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**75,939,753**
MRF	**27,829,598**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**27,829,598**
Financial asset measured at FVOCI	**6,000,000**	**–**	**341,842,240**	**–**	**347,842,240**
	₱2,211,310,671	**₱–**	**₱363,832,068**	**₱–**	**₱2,575,142,739**

	2021				
	General Approach			Simplified	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Approach	Total
Cash with banks and cash equivalents	₱1,434,416,715	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱1,434,416,715
Receivables:					
Trade	–	–	–	–	–
Others	13,377,244	–	21,989,828	–	35,367,072
Advances to related parties	2,304,109	–	–	–	2,304,109
Other noncurrent assets:					
Advance to GMU	103,277,975	–	–	–	103,277,975
Nontrade receivable	75,939,753				75,939,753
MRF	27,455,603	–	–	–	27,455,603
Financial asset measured at FVOCI	4,000,000	–	344,640,000	–	348,640,000
	₱1,660,771,399	₱–	₱366,629,828	₱–	₱2,027,401,227

Simplified Approach

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

	2022							
			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	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**
Expected credit loss	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**

	2021							
			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	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–
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, 2022 and 2021.

2022	On demand	Less than three months	Three to 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Trade and other payables					
Trade	**₱558,316,122**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱558,316,122**
Nontrade	**35,791,446**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**35,791,446**
Accrued expenses	**107,844,470**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**107,844,470**
Retention fees	**14,147,891**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**14,147,891**
Payables to employees	**109,919,002**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**109,919,002**
Dividends Payable	**5,578,782**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5,578,782**
Others	**79,138,964**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**79,138,964**
Advances from related parties	**916,012,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**916,012,000**
Loans payable	**–**	**–**	**4,370,197,906**	**1,850,134,467**	**6,220,332,373**
	₱1,849,664,606	**₱–**	**₱4,370,197,906**	**₱1,850,134,467**	**₱8,069,996,979**

2022	On demand	Less than three months	Three to 12 months	More than 12 months	ECL/ Remeasure-ment loss on FVOCI	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱1,003,743,722**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱1,003,743,722**
Receivables:	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	
Trade	**964,971,564**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**964,971,564**
Others	**19,783,678**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**21,989,828**	**41,773,506**
Advances to related parties	**2,304,109**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,304,109**
Other noncurrent assets:	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	
Advance to GMU	**113,390,835**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**113,390,835**
MRF	**–**	**–**	**–**	**27,829,598**	**–**	**27,829,598**
Nontrade receivable	**75,939,753**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**75,939,753**
Financial asset measured at FVOCI	**6,000,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**341,842,240**	**347,842,240**
	₱2,186,133,661	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱27,829,598**	**₱363,832,068**	**₱2,577,795,327**

2021	On demand	Less than three months	Three to 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Trade and other payables					
Trade	₱402,985,983	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱402,985,983
Nontrade	59,267,226	–	–	–	59,267,226
Accrued expenses	113,126,634	–	–	–	113,126,634
Retention fees	17,842,078	–	–	–	17,842,078
Payables to employees	103,118,337	–	–	–	103,118,337
Others	75,792,748	–	–	–	75,792,748
Advances from related parties	916,012,000	–	–	–	916,012,000
Loans payable	–	–	2,315,484,534	2,252,225,636	4,567,710,170
	₱1,688,145,006	₱–	₱2,315,484,534	₱2,252,225,636	₱6,255,855,176

2021	On demand	Less than three months	Three to 12 months	More than 12 months	ECL/ Remeasure-ment loss on FVOCI	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	₱1,436,715,112	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱1,436,715,112
Receivables:						
Trade	–	–	–	–	–	–
Others	13,377,244	–	–	–	21,989,828	35,367,072
Advances to related parties	2,304,109	–	–	–	–	2,304,109
Other noncurrent assets:						
Advance to GMU	103,277,975	–	–	–	–	103,277,975
MRF	–	–	–	27,455,603	–	27,455,603
Nontrade receivable	75,939,753	–	–	–	–	75,939,753
Financial asset measured at FVOCI	4,000,000	–	–	–	–	4,000,000
	₱1,635,614,193	₱–	₱–	₱27,455,603	₱–	₱1,685,059,624

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, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022		2021	
	US$	**Php**	US$	Php
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**$3,678,026**	**₱205,289,011**	$17,076,056	₱870,861,783
Trade receivables	**17,288,750**	**964,971,564**	–	–
	20,966,776	**1,170,260,575**	17,076,056	870,861,783
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables	**3,747,858**	**209,186,678**	4,359,078	212,073,791
Loans payable	**14,176,382**	**791,254,788**	24,477,802	1,248,343,423
	17,924,240	**1,000,441,466**	28,836,880	1,460,417,214
Net financial asset (liabilities)	**$3,042,536**	**₱169,819,109**	($11,760,824)	(₱589,555,431)

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the exchange rate based on the Philippine Dealing and Exchange Corporation of the Philippine peso to US$1.00 was ₱55.82 and ₱50.99, 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, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

		Change in foreign exchange rates	Effect in income before tax
US$	**2022**	**₱1.14**	**(₱3,462,557)**
		(0.26)	**802,546**
	2021	₱0.94	₱7,170,553
		(0.26)	2,004,555

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, in 2022 and 2021 as follows:

	Change in gold metal price	Effect on income before tax
2022	**Increase by 13%**	**₱1,280,992,252**
	Decrease by 13%	**(₱1,280,992,252)**
2021	Increase by 13%	₱906,685,968
	Decrease by 13%	(₱906,685,968)

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, 2022 and 2021.

The Group considers the following as its core economic capital:

	2022	2021
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, 2022 and 2021 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 cost approach 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)
Financial asset measured at FVOCI (Note 9)	**2022**	**₱6,000,000**	**₱6,000,000**	**₱–**	**₱–**
	2021	₱4,000,000	₱4,000,000	₱–	₱–
Property, plant, and equipment (Note 10)	**2022**	**₱11,291,389,138**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱11,291,389,138**
	2021	₱10,291,585,141	₱–	₱–	₱10,291,585,141

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade and Other Receivables, Advances to Related Parties, Trade and Other Payables, Accrued Liabilities, Payable to Employees, Retention Fees, Nontrade Receivable
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 2022, 2021, and 2020 royalties to IP recognized under "Cost of Production" amounted to ₱44.90 million, ₱29.98 million, and ₱28.04 million, respectively (see Note 21).

In 2022, 2021 and 2020 surface rights to IP recognized under "Cost of Production" amounted to ₱93.81 million, ₱70.26 million, and ₱64.27 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 were 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. DENR DAO No. 2021-40
On December 23, 2021, DENR issues Department Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2021-40 which lifted the four-year-old ban on the open-pit method of mining for copper, gold, silver, and complex ores in the country. DAO No. 2021-40 has no impact on the Group's current operations since its mining method is underground mining and already permitted.

e. 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 ₱15.22 million, ₱13.76 million, and ₱6.34 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Notes 21 and 22).

f. Refining and Transportation Agreement with Heraeus
On April 1, 2021, the Parent Company renewed its Refining and Transportation Agreement, covering its gold and silver bullion production with Heraeus valid until March 31, 2023.

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.

g. 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

h. 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.

	2022				
	Mining	**Oil and gas**	**Solid waste management**	**Eliminations**	**Total**
Revenue					
External customer	**₱10,309,600,380**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱10,309,600,380**
Inter-segment	–	–	–	–	–
Consolidated revenue	**₱10,309,600,380**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱10,309,600,380**
Results					
EBITDA	**₱5,627,418,390**	**(₱8,892,012)**	**(₱256,500)**	**₱–**	**₱5,618,269,878**
Interest income (expense) - net	**172,643,407**	**(2,408,321)**	–	–	**170,235,086**
Income tax expense	**689,042,647**	**5,315,045**	–	–	**694,357,692**
Depreciation and depletion	**1,366,528,169**	**679,016**	–	–	**1,367,207,185**
Non-recurring items	**47,018,775**	–	–	–	**47,018,775**
Consolidated net income (loss)	**₱3,352,185,392**	**(₱12,477,752)**	**(₱256,500)**	**₱–**	**₱3,339,451,140**
Consolidated total assets	**₱17,619,854,336**	**₱2,903,871,977**	**₱41,514,277**	**₱–**	**₱20,658,770,739**
Consolidated total liabilities	**₱8,736,772,257**	**₱347,581,520**	**₱3,042,912**	**₱–**	**₱9,087,396,689**

	2021				
	Mining	Oil and gas	Solid waste management	Eliminations	Total
Revenue					
External customer	₱7,410,310,715	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱7,410,310,715
Inter-segment	–	–	–	–	–
Consolidated revenue	₱7,410,310,715	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱7,410,310,715
Results					
EBITDA	₱1,547,566,226	(₱18,570,027)	(₱360,676)	₱–	₱1,528,635,523
Interest income (expense) - net	(167,503,073)	2,405,270	–	–	(165,097,803)
Income tax expense	(492,893,150)	(1,462,086)	–	–	(494,355,236)
Depreciation and depletion	1,114,373,260	(432,772)	–	–	1,113,940,488
Non-recurring items	(1,045,924,003)	5,789,114	(285,733,113)	–	(1,325,868,002)
Consolidated net income (loss)	₱955,619,260	(₱12,270,501)	(₱286,093,789)	₱–	₱657,254,970
Consolidated total assets	₱11,246,686,352	₱4,277,022,103	₱135,050,426	₱–	₱15,658,758,881
Consolidated total liabilities	₱7,321,801,568	₱66,642,573	₱2,792,412	₱–	₱7,391,236,553

The total revenue from an external customer, attributable to the Philippines, which is the Group's country of domicile, amounted to ₱10.31 billion and ₱7.41 billion in 2022 and 2021, 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 2022 and 2021:

	January 1, 2022	**Availments**	**Payments**	**Foreign exchange Loss (Gain)**	**December 31, 2022**
Current Liabilities:					
Bank loans	**₱2,315,484,534**	**₱2,073,497,673**	**(₱43,394,423)**	**₱24,610,122**	**₱4,370,197,906**
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Bank loans	**2,252,225,636**	**500,000,000**	**(902,091,169)**	**–**	**1,850,134,467**
	₱4,567,710,170	**₱2,573,497,673**	**(₱945,485,592)**	**₱24,610,122**	**₱6,220,332,373**

	January 1, 2021	Availments	Payments	Foreign exchange Loss (Gain)	December 31, 2021
Current Liabilities:					
Bank loans	₱2,201,741,649	₱82,305,263	₱–	₱31,437,622	₱2,315,484,534
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Bank loans	3,027,059,715	–	(774,834,079)	–	2,252,225,636
	₱5,228,801,364	₱82,305,263	(₱774,834,079)	₱31,437,622	₱4,567,710,170

The Group had non-cash investing and financing activities in 2022, 2021 and 2020, which were considered in the preparation of the consolidated statements of cash flows, as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Investing activities:			
Addition to property, plant and equipment pertaining to capitalized mine rehabilitation cost (Note 10)	**₱393,950**	₱–	₱641,125

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Apex Mining Co., Inc.
3304B West Tower, Tektite Towers, 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, 2022 and 2021, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, included in this Form 17-A and have issued our report thereon dated March 21, 2023. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

AZ Zaragoza

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Valid to cover audit of 2019 to 2023 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-129-2023, January 25, 2023, valid until January 24, 2026
PTR No. 9566023, January 3, 2023, Makati City

March 21, 2023

SGV
Building a better working world

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co.
6760 Ayala Avenue
1226 Makati City
Philippines

Tel: (632) 8891 0307
Fax: (632) 8819 0872
ey.com/ph

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON
COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS**

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Apex Mining Co., Inc.
3304B West Tower, Tektite Towers, 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, 2022 and 2021, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and have issued our report thereon dated March 21, 2023. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated 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 consolidated 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, 2022 and 2021, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and no material exceptions were noted.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

AZ Zaragoza

Alexis Benjamin C. Zaragoza III
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 109217
Tax Identification No. 246-663-780
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
SEC Partner Accreditation No. 109217-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2019 to 2023 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-129-2023, January 25, 2023, valid until January 24, 2026
PTR No. 9566023, January 3, 2023, Makati City

March 21, 2023

APEX MINING CO., INC.
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

*These schedules, which are required by Revised SRC Rule 68, as amended, 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, 2022

APEX MINING CO., INC.
3304B West Tower, Tektite Towers, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City

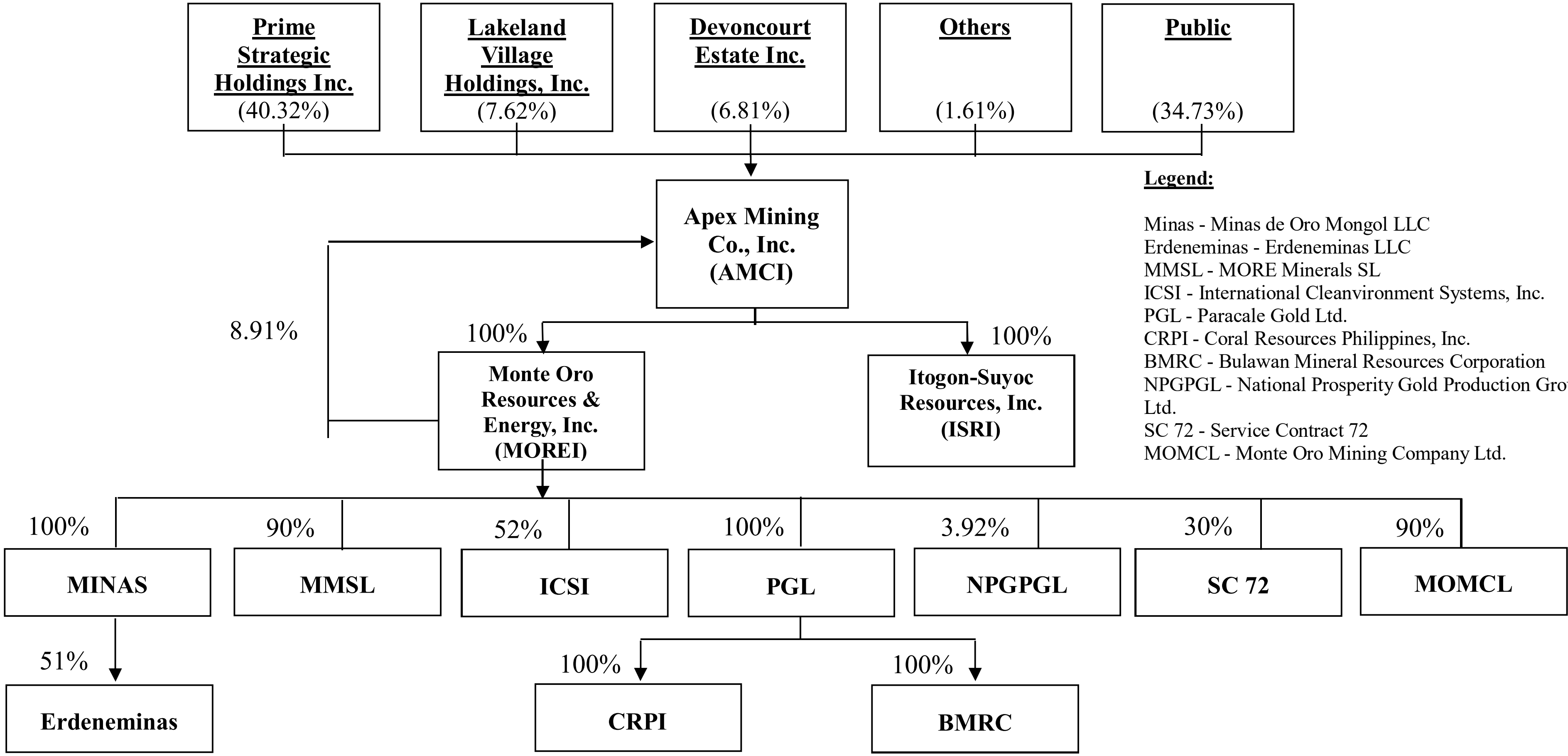
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, *as of December 31, 2021, as reflected in audited financial statements*			₱5,423,860,726
Prior year adjustments			–
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, *as adjusted to available for dividend distribution, beginning*			5,423,860,726
Add: Net income actually earned/realized during the period			
Net income during the period closed to Retained Earnings		₱3,305,555,466	
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	(95,349,323)	
	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		3,210,206,143	
Add:	Non-actual losses		
	Depreciation on revaluation increment (after tax)	54,456,091	
	Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP – loss	–	
	Loss on fair value adjustment of investment property (after tax)	–	
Subtotal		54,456,091	
Net income actually incurred during the period		3,264,662,234	
Add (Less):			
	Dividend declarations during the period	(65,704,214)	
	Additional paid-in capital	–	
	Appropriations of retained earnings	–	
	Reversals of appropriations	–	
	Effects of change in accounting policy	–	
	Treasury shares	–	
	Equity Restructuring	–	
Subtotal		(65,704,214)	3,198,958,020
TOTAL RETAINED EARNINGS, END AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND			₱8,622,818,746

SCHEDULE II
APEX MINING CO., INC.
COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS PURSUANT TO THE REVISED SRC RULE 68, AS AMENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Ratio	Formula		Current Year	Prior Year
Current Ratio	Total Current Assets divided by Total Current Liabilities		**0.64**	**0.62**
	Total Current Assets	4,346,972,741		
	Divide by: Total Current Liabilities	6,834,347,573		
	Current Ratio	0.64		
Acid test ratio	Quick assets *(Total Current Assets less Inventories and Other Current Assets)* divided by Total Current Liabilities		**0.30**	**0.31**
	Total Current Assets	4,346,972,741		
	Less: Inventories	1,604,851,580		
	Other current assets	683,392,869		
	Quick assets	2,058,728,292		
	Divide by: Total Current Liabilities	6,834,347,573		
	Acid test ratio	0.30		
Solvency ratio	Net Income (Loss) After Tax Plus Depreciation, Amortization and Depletion divided by Total Liabilities		**0.52**	**0.24**
	Net Income (Loss) After Tax	3,339,451,140		
	Add: Depreciation, Amortization and Depletion	1,367,207,185		
	Net Income (Loss) After Tax, Plus Depreciation, Amortization and Depletion	4,706,658,325		
	Divide by: Total Liabilities	9,087,396,689		
	Solvency ratio	0.52		
Debt-to-equity ratio	Total Liabilities divided by Total Equity *(Excluding Cumulative Translation Adjustment and Treasury Shares)*		**0.67**	**0.71**
	Total Liabilities	9,087,396,689		
	Divide by: Total Equity			
	Total Equity	11,571,374,050		
	Cumulative translation adjustment	10,441,321		
	Treasury Shares	2,081,746,680		
	Subtotal	13,663,562,051		
	Debt-to-equity ratio	0.67		
Asset-to-equity ratio	Total Assets divided by Total Equity *(Excluding Cumulative Translation Adjustment and Treasury Shares)*		**1.51**	**1.51**
	Total Assets	20,658,770,739		
	Divide by: Total Equity			
	Total Equity	11,571,374,050		
	Cumulative translation adjustment	10,441,321		
	Treasury Shares	2,081,746,680		
	Subtotal	13,663,562,051		
	Asset-to-equity ratio	1.51		

Ratio	Formula		Current Year	Prior Year
Interest rate coverage ratio	Earnings Before Interest and Taxes divided by Interest Expense		**24.70**	**7.98**
	Net Income (Loss) Before Tax	4,033,808,832		
	Add: Finance Charges	170,235,086		
	Earnings Before Interest and Taxes	4,204,043,918		
	Divide by: Finance Charges	170,235,086		
	Interest rate coverage ratio	24.70		
Return on equity	Net Income (Loss) After Tax divided by Total Equity *(Excluding Cumulative Translation adjustment and Treasury Shares)*		**24.44%**	**6.35%**
	Net Income (Loss) After Tax	3,339,451,140		
	Divide by:			
	Total Equity	11,571,374,050		
	Cumulative translation adjustment	10,441,321		
	Treasury Shares	2,081,746,680		
	Total Equity	13,663,562,051		
	Return on equity	24.44%		
Return on assets	Net Income (Loss) After Tax divided by Total Assets		**18.39%**	**4.20%**
	Net Income (Loss) After Tax	3,339,451,140		
	Divide by: Average Total Assets			
	Assets at beginning of the year	15,658,758,881		
	Assets at end of the year	20,658,770,739		
	Average Total Assets	18,158,764,810		
	Return on assets	18.39%		
Net profit margin	Net Income (Loss) After Tax divided by Total Revenue		**32.39%**	**8.87%**
	Net Income (Loss) After Tax	3,339,451,140		
	Divide: Total Revenue	10,309,600,380		
	Net profit margin	32.39%		
Operating profit margin	Net Income (Loss) Before Interest and Tax divided by Total Revenue		**40.78%**	**17.77%**
	Net Income (Loss) Before Tax	4,033,808,832		
	Add: Finance Cost	170,235,086		
	Net Income (Loss) Before Interest and Tax	4,204,043,918		
	Divide: Total Revenue	10,309,600,380		
	Operating profit margin	40.78%		
Gross profit margin	Gross Profit Tax *(Total Revenues less Cost of Sales)* divided by Total Revenue		**47.31%**	**42.51%**
	Total Revenues	10,309,600,380		
	Less: Cost of Sales	(5,432,218,065)		
	Gross Profit	4,877,382,315		
	Divide: Total Revenue	10,309,600,380		
	Net profit margin	47.31%		

SCHEDULE III
APEX MINING CO., INC.
A MAP SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PARENT COMPANY AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
PURSUANT TO REVISED SRC RULE 68, AS AMENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2022



Legend:

Minas - Minas de Oro Mongol LLC
Erdeneminas - Erdeneminas LLC
MMSL - MORE Minerals SL
ICSI - International Cleanvironment Systems, Inc.
PGL - Paracale Gold Ltd.
CRPI - Coral Resources Philippines, Inc.
BMRC - Bulawan Mineral Resources Corporation
NPGPGL - National Prosperity Gold Production Group Ltd.
SC 72 - Service Contract 72
MOMCL - Monte Oro Mining Company Ltd.

<u>SCHEDULE IV</u>
APEX MINING CO., INC.
SCHEDULE A
FINANCIAL ASSETS
December 31, 2022
(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, 2022

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

NOT APPLICABLE

APEX MINING CO., INC.
SCHEDULE C
AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED PARTIES WHICH ARE ELIMINATED DURING CONSOLIDATION
December 31, 2022
(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
ISRI	₱1,271,754	₱248,454	₱–	₱–	₱1,520,208	₱–	₱1,520,208
CRPI	144,225	74,539	–	–	218,764	–	218,764
BMRC	5,309	–	–	–	5,309	–	5,309
	₱1,421,288	₱322,993	₱–	₱–	₱1,744,281	₱–	₱1,744,281

APEX MINING CO., INC.
SCHEDULE D
LONG TERM DEBT
December 31, 2022
(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	₱446,429
Term Loan Facility	2,000,000[2]	262,648	1,028,706
Term Loan Facility	550,000[3]	157,300	–
Term Loan Facility	500,000[4]	100,000	375,000

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 6.00% 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 ₱500.0 million each with the same 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. Principal repayment started on July 27, 2020 and every quarter thereafter up to October 27, 2023.
4. In May 2022, the Philippine National Bank granted ISRI a Term Loan Facility of up to ₱500.00 million with tenor of five years with equal quarterly principal repayment to finance ISRI's 400-tonne per day development program. The Loan Agreement for this facility was signed by the parties on May 24, 2022 and on June 28, 2022, ISRI drew the total amount of ₱500.00 million with the interest rate set at 8.52% per annum.

APEX MINING CO., INC.
SCHEDULE E
INDEBTEDNESS TO RELATED PARTIES (LONG - TERM LOANS FROM RELATED COMPANIES)
December 31, 2022

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, 2022
(Amounts in Thousands)

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	₱632,300	₱632,300	Unconditionally and irrevocably, jointly and severally

APEX MINING CO., INC.
SCHEDULE G
CAPITAL STOCK
December 31, 2022

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	–	3,964,985,150	50,274,918	2,212,627,423

Annex "C"

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
MAKATI CITY, METRO MANILA) S.S.

SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

I, **SILVERIO BENNY J. TAN**, of legal age, Filipino with business address at 3304B West Tower, PSE Centre, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, Metro Manila, Philippines, after being duly sworn in accordance with law, hereby certify that:

1. I am the Corporate Secretary of **APEX MINING CO, INC.** (the "Corporation"), a Philippine corporation with address at 3304B West Tower, PSE Centre, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, Metro Manila, Philippines.

2. I hereby certify that none of the directors or officers of the Corporation are connected or employed in the Philippine government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this MAR 28 2023 in Makati City, Metro Manila.

SILVERIO BENNY J. TAN
Corporate Secretary

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me on MAR 28 2023 at Makati City affiant exhibiting to me his Philippine Passport No. P4294418B issued on 4 January 2020 in DFA NCR East

Doc. No. 246;
Page No. 51;
Book No. I;
Series of 2023.

TRISHIA C. TAN
Appointment No. M-034
Notary Public for Makati City
Until December 31, 2024
Liberty Center-Picazo Law
104 H.V. Dela Costa Street, Makati City
Roll of Attorney's No. 80885
PTR No. 9573247/Makati City/01-07-2023
IBP No. 213596/Makati/05-20-2022
MCLE Exempted-Admitted to the bar in 2022

Annex "D"

CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

I, **VALENTINO SEVILLA BAGATSING**, Filipino, of legal age and a resident of #14 Santa Anita Loop Alabang 400 Village, Alabang Metro Manila, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law do hereby declare that:

1. I am a nominee for independent director of Apex Mining Co., Inc and have been its independent director since 2019.

2. I am affiliated with the following companies or organizations (including Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations):

COMPANY/ORGANIZATION	POSITION/RELATIONSHIP	PERIOD OF SERVICE
Annie's Farm, Inc.	Director/Treasurer	Since 1998
Investment & Capital Corporation of the Philippines	Chief Executive Officer	3 years
Beacon Property Ventures Inc.	EVP/Director	3 years
Regatta Properties, Inc.	Director	Since May 2021
Oona Insular Insurance Corporation	Independent Director	Since June 2021

3. I possess all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to serve as an Independent Director of Apex Mining Co., Inc., as provided for in Section 38 of the Securities Regulation Code, its Implementing Rules and Regulations and other SEC issuances.

4. I am related to the following director/officer/substantial shareholder of (covered company and its subsidiaries and affiliates) other than the relationship provided under Rule 38.2.3 of the Securities Regulation Code. – NOT APPLICABLE

5. To the best of my knowledge, I am not the subject of any pending criminal or administrative investigation or proceeding.

6. I am not affiliated with any government agency or GOCC, nor rendering service in any level of government.

7. I shall faithfully and diligently comply with my duties and responsibilities as independent director under the Securities Regulation Code and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, Code of Corporate Governance and SEC issuances.

8. I shall inform the Corporate Secretary of Apex Mining Co., Inc. of any changes in the abovementioned information within five days from its occurrence.

MAR 20 2023 PASIG CITY

Done this __th day of March 2023, at ______________ City, Philippines.

VALENTINO SEVILLA BAGATSING
Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me on MAR 20 2023 at PASIG CITY, Philippines, affiant personally appeared before me and exhibited to me his Passport ID with No. P7071357B issued on June 30, 2021 at DFA Manila with expiry date on June 29, 2031.

Doc. No. 365
Page No. 74
Book No. 104
Series of 2023.

FERDINAND D. AYAHAO
Notary Public
For Pasig City, Pateros and San Juan City
Appointment No. [illegible] (2022-2023) valid until 12/31/2023
MCLE Exemption No. [illegible]03719 valid until 04/14/25
Roll No. 46377; [illegible] 535886; 06/21/2001
TIN [illegible]/23; Pasig City
[illegible] Exchange Road
Ortigas Center, Pasig City Tel.+632-86314090

CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

I, JOSELITO H. SIBAYAN, Filipino, of legal age and a resident of #3 Montesque St., LaVista, Quezon City, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law do hereby declare that:

1. I am a nominee for independent director of Apex Mining Co., Inc. and have been its independent directors since 2014.

2. I am affiliated with the following companies or organizations (including Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations):

COMPANY/ORGANIZATION	POSITION/RELATIONSHIP	PERIOD OF SERVICE
Mabuhay Capital Corporation	President and CEO	17 years
A Brown Co., Inc.	Director	6 years

3. I possess all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to serve as an Independent Director of Apex Mining Co., Inc., as provided for in Section 38 of the Securities Regulation Code, its Implementing Rules and Regulations and other SEC issuances.

4. I am related to the following director/officer/substantial shareholder of (covered company and its subsidiaries and affiliates) other than the relationship provided under Rule 38.2.3 of the Securities Regulation Code. (where applicable) – NOT APPLICABLE

5. To the best of my knowledge, I am not the subject of any pending criminal or administrative investigation or proceeding.

6. I am not affiliated with any government agency or GOCC, nor rendering service in any level of government.

7. I shall faithfully and diligently comply with my duties and responsibilities as independent director under the Securities Regulation Code and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, Code of Corporate Governance and SEC issuances.

8. I shall inform the Corporate Secretary of Apex Mining Co., Inc. of any changes in the abovementioned information within five days from its occurrence.

9. My qualification to be an Independent Director is dependent on the acceptance by the stockholders of my expertise and experience as an investment banker which will be useful and a meritorious justification to continue serving as Independent Director of the Company beyond the 9 year limit as the Company will now tap the securities market for fundraising for its expansion projects.

MAR 2 8 2023 Mandaluyong City

Done this __th day of March 2023, at ______________City, Philippines.

JOSELITO H. SIBAYAN
Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me on MAR 2 8 2023 at Mandaluyong City Philippines, affiant personally appeared before me and exhibited to me his ID with No. P9663454B issued on July 20, 2017 at DFA Manila with expiry date on ___________.

Doc. No. 166
Page No. 35
Book No. 31
Series of 2023.

ATTY. JAMES K. ABUGAN
Notary Public
APPT. NO. 0442-23 Until 12-31, 2024
IBP No. 180334 Nov. 23, 2022 Rizal Chapter
Roll No. 26890 Lifetime
MCLE No. VII-0020184 until 4/14/2025
TIN No. 116-259-056
PTR No. 5105682 01/09/2023
Rm. 314 J&B Bldg., 251 EDSA,
Mandaluyong City Tel. No. (02)854-523-21