

# COVER SHEET

SEC Registration Number

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## COMPANY NAME

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I	D	I	A	R	I	E	S																						

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

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

Form Type

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Department requiring the report

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Secondary License Type, If Applicable

N	/	A	
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## COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

Corpsec@apexmining.com

Company's Telephone Number

8706-2805

Mobile Number

+639088937925

No. of Stockholders

2,744

Annual Meeting (Month / Day)

4/28

Fiscal Year (Month / Day)

12/31

## CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person

Billy G. Torres

Email Address

bgtorres@apexmining.com

Telephone Number/s

8706-2805

Mobile Number

N/A

## CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

3304B West Tower, 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.

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**SEC FORM 17-A**

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES  
REGULATION CODE AND SECTION 141 OF THE CORPORATION CODE OF  
THE PHILIPPINES**

1. For the calendar year ended: **December 31, 2022**
2. Date of this report: **March 21, 2023**
3. Commission Identification Number: **40621**
4. BIR Tax Identification No.: **000-284-138**
5. Exact Name of Registrant as specified in its charter: **APEX MINING CO., INC.**
6. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization: **PHILIPPINES**
7. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)
8. Address of registrant's principal office: **3304B West Tower, Tektite Tower, Exchange  
Postal Code: 1605 Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City**
9. Telephone number, including area code: **Tel. # (02) 8706-2805 Fax # 8706-2804**
10. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report. **N/A**
11. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC, or Sections 4 and 8 of the  
RSA

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding or Amount of Debt Outstanding</u>
<b>Common shares</b>	<b>6,227,887,491</b>

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**

## **Part I – BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION**

### **Item 1. BUSINESS**

#### **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 for common shares of the Parent Company after acquiring controlling interest in Devoncourt Estates, Inc. and Lakeland Village Holdings, Inc. (which collectively held 14.43% of the common shares of the Parent Company) thereby bringing its total direct and indirect shareholdings in 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 (Project Area) 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 Project 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 inexistent 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 Group 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	₱10,309,600,380	11%
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 of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2022 is 1,625. The table below summarizes the distribution of the 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 its 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 (SJGCC) 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 Cleanenvironment 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 agreement in 2021.

#### Government Regulations and Approvals

Compliance with existing governmental regulations entails costs to the Parent Company and Subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) which are appropriately reflected either as expense or as capital asset based on the related financial reporting standards. Future and probable government regulations are considered but the effects cannot be determined until the specific implementing guidelines are known.

#### Exploration and Development

Exploration and development are undertaken in-house and overseen by the Parent Company’s Vice President for Geology & Exploration, Dr. Eric S. Andal.

#### Operations

##### *Geology and Exploration*

For the year 2022, underground exploration continued its target resource evaluation through diamond drilling focused within and near-mine extensions of the epithermal gold veins of the MPSA 225-Maco vein complex. The drilling activity completed 27 underground drill holes and 6 surface drill holes with an aggregate drilling meterage of 14,991 drilling-meters. The drilling campaign has confirmed the lateral and vertical continuity of the tested Maco vein systems that include: BHWS, Masara, SDN, SDN2, SDN4, MAIHWS, MAIMV, Wagas, Bibak, Don Calixto, Saint Francis, Don Joaquin, Don Mario, and Don Fernando. The confirmed vein continuity has validated the Resource potential of the drilled Maco vein systems.

Two Sandvik/Drillman DE-140, two Epiroc Smart U4 & one Epiroc CS-140 in-house drill rigs, and two Boart Longyear & one Epiroc CS-14 SBF (contract) drill rigs were utilized in the 2022 drilling program.



Below is the breakdown of the diamond drilling accomplishment for the year 2022 in meters advanced per drill rig.

Rig	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
DE-140 (A)	500	460	380	60	94	474	39	311	566	476	417	207
DE-140 (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	185
SMART-4A	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMART-4C	271	308	477	374	324	412	423	497	329	43	262	
LM-55	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MP-1000 (1)	76	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MP-1000 (2)	136	208	478	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	995	999	1,334	499	423	886	462	808	895	519	683	392

### *Mining Operations*

The total mine production in 2022 was 802,502 tonnes with an average grade of 4.08 grams per tonne (gpt) compared to 675,427 tonnes with an average grade of 3.96 grams per tonne (gpt) in 2021.

Below is the summary of Parent Company's ore sources production and average grade of mined ore:

Ore sources	2022			2021		
	Tonnage	Gpt of gold	% to Total	Tonnage	Gpt of gold	% to Total
Ore development	<b>587,426</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>73%</b>	395,174	3.48	59%
Stoping	<b>106,199</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>13%</b>	188,554	3.84	28%
Conventional - Contract	<b>95,545</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>12%</b>	82,432	6.73	12%
Incidental ore	<b>13,333</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>2%</b>	9,267	2.24	1%
	<b>802,502</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>100%</b>	675,427	3.96	100%

In 2022 and 2021, off-vein mine development for access drives advanced 6,172 and 5,592 meters, respectively, while on-vein mine development for ore advanced 11,707 and 8,466 meters, respectively.

### *Mill Operations*

Below is the summary of the Parent Company's mill production metrics in 2022 with comparative 2021 and 2020 figures.

	2022	2021	Change	2020	Change
Tonnage:					
Total	<b>815,910</b>	708,447	+15%	664,363	+7%
TPD	<b>2,330</b>	2,057	+13%	1,949	+6%
Mill head grade (gpt):					
Gold	<b>3.96</b>	3.74	+6%	3.61	+4%
Silver	<b>19.51</b>	20.85	-6%	22.10	-6%
Recovery percentage:					
Gold	<b>87.92</b>	87.35	+1%	87.63	-0%
Silver	<b>73.80</b>	75.69	2%	77.23	-2%
Ounces produced:					
Gold	<b>91,072</b>	74,334	+23%	68,017	+9%
Silver	<b>377,729</b>	358,672	+5%	373,944	-4%

#### *Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves update*

The estimated mineral resource for MPSA-225-2005-XI amounted to 11.35 million tonnes at a grade of 4.6 gpt, while the estimated ore reserves amounted to 5.75 million tonnes at a grade of 4.9 gpt both from respective Competent Person (CP) reports dated May 2021 and June 2021, respectively.

The modifying factors that were applied are the dilution factor assigned per type of mining method (Long Hole, Cut & Fill, Shrinkage, Sub-level Caving), provision for pillar, and a block cut-off grade of 2.0 gpt. Meanwhile the mineral resource was estimated using a block cut-off grade of 1.5 gpt.

Below is the summary of the estimated mineral resources and ore reserves covering certain veins/areas of the Maco mine as reported by independent competent person compliant with the Philippine Mineral Reporting Code (PMRC). The ore reserves are derived from and not additional to the declared mineral resources.

#### **Estimated Mineral Resources @ Cut-Off Grade of 1.5 gpt**

Category	Grade (gpt)	Tonnes	Estimated gold (in ounces)
Inferred	4.8	3,195,000	493,000
Indicated	4.5	5,399,000	781,000
Measured	4.5	2,760,000	407,000
Total / Average	4.6	11,354,000	1,681,000

The above figures were lifted from the technical report duly notarized on June 29, 2021 on the exploration results and mineral resources covering veins in MPSA-225-2005-XI, prepared and submitted by Mr. Darwin Edmund L. Riguer, a registered Geologist with License No. 1684 and is an accredited CP on Exploration Results and Mineral Resource Estimation with the PMRC/Geological Society of the Philippines CP Registration No. 20-12-02.

#### **Estimated Ore Reserves @ Cut-Off Grade of 2.0 gpt**

Category	Grade (gpt)	Tonnes	Estimated gold (in ounces)
Probable	4.8	2,976,000	454,595
Proven	5.1	2,772,000	458,971
Total / Average	4.9	5,748,000	913,566

The above figures were lifted from the technical report duly notarized on July 6, 2021 on the 2021 report for economic assessment and ore reserve estimation of the gold vein deposits of Maco mines within MPSA-225-2005-XI prepared and submitted by Mr. Constancio A. Paye, Jr., a registered Mining Engineer with License No. 0001292 and is an accredited CP with PMRC with CP Registration No. EM 0001292-074/18.

#### *Community Development Projects Update*

The Parent Company complied with and implemented the mandates provided under DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2010-21, "Mandating the Contractor/Permit Holder/Lessee to allocate annually a minimum of one and a half percent (1.50%) of the Total Operating Cost (TOC) as the basis for funding the Social Development and Management Program (SDMP),

provided further that the SDMP Fund shall be allocated by 75%, 15% and 10% for the Development of Host & Neighboring Community (DHNC); Information, Education and Communication (IEC); and the Development of Mine Technology & Geosciences (DMTG), respectively.”

Actual and budgeted SDMP in 2022 and 2021, and the breakdown between DHNC, IEC and DMTG are shown below, in millions of PHP:

	Budgeted SDMP	Actual DHNC	Actual IEC	Actual DMTG	Actual SDMP
<b>2022</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>67.8</b>
<b>2021</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>57.4</b>

#### *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program (EPEP) Update*

A total of ₱121.6 million was spent in the implementation of various EPEP activities during the year compared to the 2021 EPEP spending of ₱80.2 million. These activities were carried out to mitigate the negative impact of mining operations to the environment.

Below is the summary of the activity areas with corresponding costs.

<b>Activity areas</b>	<b>2022</b>
Land resources	₱84,997,149
Water resources and quality	15,609,294
Environmental research	1,300,000
Conservation values	162,000
Air quality	902,168
Noise monitoring	9,600
Multi-partite monitoring team/mine rehabilitation fund committee activity and other capital outlay	18,603,090
<b>Total</b>	<b>₱121,583,301</b>

#### *Power Supply and Utilization Update*

Below are the tables showing the summary of the utilization of power of the Parent Company for the years 2022 and 2021.

#### **2022**

COST CENTERS	PROJECTED 2022			ACTUAL 2022		
	kW-Hr	Php (4.68 /kW-Hr)	%	kW-Hr	Php 5.81/kW-Hr	%
	x 1,000	x 1,000		x 1,000	x 1,000	
<b>Mine Operation Areas</b>						
VENTILATION	42,293	197,993	44.58%	39,329	228,499	39.50%
DEWATERING	13,530	63,341	14.26%	16,383	95,187	16.45%
JUMBO DRILLS	5,498	25,739	5.80%	2,965	17,229	2.98%
COMPRESSORS	8,338	39,035	8.79%	5,028	29,210	5.05%
<b>Mill Plant Area</b>	24,408	114,265	25.73%	34,781	202,079	34.93%
<b>Maintenances Areas</b>	359	1,679	0.38%	600.01	3,486	0.60%
<b>Admin, Offices and Staff House</b>	434	2,030	0.46%	484	2,814	0.49%
<b>Annual kW-Hr</b>	<b>94,859</b>	<b>444,081</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>99,570</b>	<b>578,504</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**2021**

COST CENTERS	kW-Hr	Php4.767 /kW-Hr	%	kW-Hr	Php4.20 /kW-Hr	%
	x 1,000	x 1,000		x 1,000	x 1,000	
<b>Mine Operation Areas</b>						
VENTILATION	39,378	187,733	42.13%	35,173	147,795	38.44%
DEWATERING	11,364	54,178	12.16%	14,989	62,984	16.38%
COMPRESSORS	5,716	27,252	6.12%	3,154	13,255	3.45%
JUMBO DRILLS	10,015	47,747	10.71%	5,124	21,532	5.60%
<b>Mill Plant Areas</b>	26,149	124,663	27.98%	32,048	134,667	35.02%
<b>Maintenance Areas</b>	384	1,832	0.41%	426	1,791	0.47%
<b>Admin, Offices and Staff Houses</b>	465	2,214	0.50%	587	2,467	0.64%
<b>Annual kW-Hr</b>	<b>93,472</b>	<b>445,620</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>91,502</b>	<b>384,491</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The Parent Company has several supply contract agreements with various industrial power companies.

#### *Safety Development Update*

The Safety Department of the Parent Company takes a proactive approach in ensuring that the well-being of all stakeholders is prioritized. This means a work place where no one gets hurt or injured and everyone goes home safe during operation of its business. Management plays a major role in the safety management system within the company. Programs are put in place to eliminate or minimize hazards and risks in the area, and all workers are encouraged to be responsible for their own safety and the safety of others.

The Parent Company had 13 non-lost time accidents; 1 lost time accident which is fatal; and 113 incidents of property damage in 2022, compared to 22, 4 and 111, respectively, in 2021.

#### *Related Party Transactions*

Please refer to Note 15 of the Notes to the Consolidated Audited Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022. Part III, Item 13 of this report also discusses related party transactions.

#### 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.

## **Item 2. PROPERTIES**

The Group owns mining facilities and administrative support facilities in its Maco mine site, Sangilo and Suyoc mine site and other support facilities in MORE offices. Machinery and equipment are acquired month to month as needed usually through direct cash purchase or under suppliers' credit terms.

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 (“Project Area”) 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 Project Area has been amended to 19,135.12 hectares.

The principal office of the Parent Company in Pasig City is being leased with an annual rental fee of ₱3.1 million.

### **Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

The Group is involved in various legal proceedings, claims and liabilities incidental to its normal business activities. The Group’s management and legal counsel are of the opinion that the amount of the ultimate liability, if any, with respect to these will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position and performance of the Group.

### **Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF THE SECURITY HOLDERS**

None

## Part II – OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Item 5. 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:

Year	Period	Listed Common Shares	
		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 December 31, 2022, 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 December 31, 2022 follows:

	Stockholder	Number of shares	% of ownership
1	Prime Strategic Holdings, Inc.	2,511,333,765	40.32
2	PCD Nominee Corp.*	1,329,855,530	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	Stephen G. Paradies	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 December 31, 2022, 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.

## **Item 6. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEARS 2022, 2021 AND 2020**

### 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 Parent Company net income in 2022 amounted to ₱3.33 billion compared to the ₱1.82 billion and ₱1.6 billion net income in 2021 and 2020, 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 and 2020 is as follows:

	2022	2021	Change	2020	Change
Gold					
Volume sold in ounces	<b>101,096</b>	78,709	+28%	66,576	+18%
Realized price/ounce, in USD	<b>\$1,797</b>	\$1,788	+1%	\$1,798	-1%
Silver					
Volume sold in ounces	<b>382,345</b>	359,533	+6%	365,212	-2%
Realized price/ounce, in USD	<b>\$21.78</b>	\$24.46	-11%	\$21.78	+11%

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)		
Variance	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
Volume (sold)	₱1,983,845	₱27,653	₱2,011,498	₱1,079,657	₱(6,121)	₱1,073,536
Price	45,093	(50,783)	(5,690)	(40,128)	47,706	7,578
Exchange rate	850,341	43,141	893,482	10,966	553	11,519
Consolidated revenue	₱2,879,279	₱20,011	₱2,899,290	₱1,050,495	₱42,138	₱1,092,633

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.

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.

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 and 2020, amounted to ₱5.4 billion, ₱4.3 billion and ₱3.5 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Insurance expense is higher by ₱11.8 million in 2022 compared to 2021 and higher by ₱16.4 million in 2021 versus 2020, 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 and ₱265.6 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The increase in the excise tax in 2022 and 2021 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 and 2020 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
Parent Company	<b>₱149.7</b>	₱155.1	₱116.9
MORE and Subsidiaries	<b>41.6</b>	38.3	15.6
ISRI	<b>32.6</b>	17.9	30.4
	<b>₱223.9</b>	₱211.3	₱162.9

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.

#### *Consolidated Finance Costs*

Consolidated finance costs in 2022, 2021 and 2020 of the Group amounted to ₱170.2 million, ₱165.1 million and ₱202.4 million, respectively. The higher finance cost in 2022 and 2021 versus 2020 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.

#### *Consolidated Other Income (Charges)*

The consolidated finance cost and other income/charges of the Group amounted to ₱45.6 million and ₱1.3 billion in 2021 and 2020, 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 and ₱732.4 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, 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.

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.

## Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

### *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 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

### *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.

#### *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. 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.
- 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.
- 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.

#### *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.

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.

#### *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.

## Key Performance and Financial Soundness Indicators

### *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:

Financial Ratio	Formula	December 31	
		2022	2021
Gross profit margin	$\frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Revenue}}$	<b>47.3%</b>	42.5%
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Net income}}{\text{Total assets}}$	<b>18.4%</b>	4.2%
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net income}}{\text{Total equity}}$	<b>24.4%</b>	6.4%
Current ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$	<b>0.64: 1</b>	0.62 : 1
Debt-to-equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Total debt}}{\text{Total equity}}$	<b>0.67: 1</b>	0.71 : 1
Asset-to-equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Total assets}}{\text{Total equity}}$	<b>1.51: 1</b>	1.51: 1
Debt service coverage ratio	$\frac{\text{EBITDA}}{\text{Loan principal plus interest payments}}$	<b>5.1x</b>	2.9x

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

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.

Debt-to-equity ratio slightly increased due to the increase of total debts the Group during the period due to the new loan avancement, 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.

The current ratio in 2022 slightly improved compared to 2021 due to lower trade payables resulting from near year-end purchases.

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

### 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.

## **Item 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The audited consolidated financial statements are presented in Part V, Exhibits and Schedules.

## **Item 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE**

### **INFORMATION ON INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS**

#### **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 million 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.



### Part III – CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

#### Item 9. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE ISSUER

The names and positions of all directors and executive officers of the Company are as follows:

Name	Position	Age
<i>Directors</i>		
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
<i>Officers</i>		
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	47
Emelita C. Fabro	VP-Corporate Administration	61
Silverio Benny J. Tan	Corporate Secretary	66
Jonas S. Khaw	Asst. Corp Secretary	44

\*from March 11, 2022

\*\*until January 23, 2023

\*\*\*until October 23, 2022

The directors of the Company have terms of office for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified.

#### Profile

Below is the profile of each of the Company's directors and officers.

Ramon Y. Sy was Chairman of the Board of the Company until he passed away on September 16, 2021. The Board then elected Jose Eduardo J. Alarilla to assume the Chairmanship of the Board.

#### **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 Parent 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 Parent 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.; 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 Mapfre 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; Chief Finance Officer of MORE; 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 Apex Maco mines as Comptrollership Head in 2012. 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 Apex Mining Co., Inc. 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 Apex 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 Monte Oro Resources and Energy, Inc. (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 Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc. 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 this organization lead to 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 Parent Company with a role in the 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., Lakeland Village Holdings Inc., Devoncourt Estates Inc., Pilipinas Golf Tournaments, Inc., Bloomberry Cultural Foundation Inc., MORE, ISRI and several subsidiaries of Razon & Co. Inc.; and 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.

Significant Employees

There is no particular employee of the Company not an executive officer expected to make a significant contribution to the business on his own.

Family Relationships

There are no family relationships among officers and directors of the Company and its Subsidiaries.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

To the knowledge and information of the Company, none of its present members of the Board of Directors and officers are presently or during the last five years involved in any material proceeding, involving themselves and/or their property before any court of law or administrative body in the Philippines or elsewhere. To the knowledge and information of the Company, none of the members of its Board of Directors and officers has been convicted by final judgment of any offense punishable by laws of the Republic of the Philippines or of the laws of any other country.

**Item 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

The officers of the Company are considered regular employees and are remunerated with a compensation package consisting of a 13-month base pay. They also receive whatever, if any, that the Board of Directors may approve and extend to its managerial, supervisory and R&F 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 millions):

CEO and Four Most Highly Compensated Officers as a Group

Year	Salary
2023 (Estimated)	₱48.6
2022	47.4
2021	49.1

Aggregate Compensation of All Officers and Directors as a Group

Year	Salary
2022 (Estimated)	₱55.3
2021	54.1
2020	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.

Compensation of Members of the Board of Directors

The members of the Board of Directors of are paid ₱80,000, net of withholding tax, as per diem for each meeting (whether regular or special) of the board or of the stockholders as passed and approved during the special meeting of the Board of Directors on November 13, 2012. Apart from the foregoing, there are no arrangements regarding their compensation (whether direct or indirect) being as members of the Board of Directors.

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

The contractual relationship between the officers and the Parent Company are as that of an employer-employee. The remuneration the officers received from the Parent Company is solely in the form of salaries and, if any, bonuses.

Warrants and Options Outstanding: Repricing

The directors and officers of the Group do not hold any outstanding warrants or options.

**Item 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN RECORD AND BENEFICIAL OWNERS**

As of December 31, 2022, the following beneficially owns at least five percent (5%) of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Parent Company:

Name of Record Owner	Name of Beneficial Owner	Citizenship	No. of Shares	%
Prime Strategic Holdings, Inc.	Enrique K. Razon Jr.	Filipino	2,511,333,765	40.32
Mindanao Gold Ltd.	Mindanao Gold Ltd.	Malaysian	597,051,165	9.59
MORE	MORE	Filipino	555,133,447	8.91

Lakeland Village Holdings, Inc.*	Lakeland Village Holdings, Inc.	Filipino	474,613,599	7.62
Devoncourt Estates, Inc.*	Devoncourt Estates, Inc.	Filipino	423,904,339	6.81

*\*On March 24, 2022, Prime Strategic Holdings, Inc. ("PSHI") completed the mandatory tender offer for common shares of the Company as a result of its subscription of shares in Lakeland Village Holdings, Inc. and Devoncourt Estates, Inc. which increases the direct and indirect shareholdings of PSHI to approximately 54.75% of the total issued and outstanding shares of the Company.*

Except for the beneficial owners mentioned above, there is no other person or group known to the Company to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of its voting securities. There is also no voting trust agreement involving shares of the Company.

## Item 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

### SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The number of voting common shares beneficially owned or controlled, directly and indirectly, by the members of the board of directors and named officers as of December 31, 2022 follows:

Name of Beneficial Owner	Citizenship	No. of Shares	%
Jose Eduardo J. Alarilla*	Filipino	1	0.00
Walter W. Brown	Filipino	36,743,202	0.59
Luis R. Sarmiento	Filipino	1	0.00
Stephen A. Paradies	Filipino	549,900	0.01
Joselito H. Sibayan	Filipino	299	0.00
Valentino S. Bagatsing	Filipino	1	0.00
Michael Ray C. Aquino	Filipino	727,000	0.01
Gil A. Marvilla	Filipino	647,767	0.01
Rodulfo A. Palma	Filipino	—	—
Eric S. Andal	Filipino	—	—
Emelita C. Fabro	Filipino	—	—
Silverio Benny J. Tan	Filipino	11,606,747	0.19
Jonas S. Khaw	Filipino	—	—
Billy G. Torres	Filipino	—	—

### CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the normal course of business, the Company transacted with companies that are considered related parties. A summary of the more significant transactions with related parties is shown in Note 15 of the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Other than the corporate guarantee issued by the Company over the bank loan of ISRI, there have been no guarantees provided for any related party receivables and payables. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company has not made any provision for doubtful accounts relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken at each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the market in which the related parties operate.

## **Part IV – CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

### **Item 13. 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 31, 2023 as required by SEC Memorandum Circular 13.

## **Part V – EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES**

### **Item 14. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON SEC FORM 17-C**

#### **A. Exhibits**

- i. Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes for the year ended December 31, 2022
- ii. Supplementary Schedules

#### **B. Reports on SEC Form 17-C in 2022**

<b>Date of Report</b>	<b>Particulars</b>
March 11	Change in Directors and/or Officers (Resignation, Removal or Appointment, Election and/or Promotion)
March 24	Change in Control of Issuer
April 12	Notice of Annual Stockholders' Meeting
April 12	Material Information/Transactions
May 2	Notice of Annual Stockholders' Meeting (Amendment)
May 2	Amendments to By-Laws
May 13	Press Release: Apex Mining Records Growth in 1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter of 2022
June 30	Results of Annual Stockholders' Meeting
June 30	Results of Organizational Meeting of the Board of Directors
June 30	Amendments to By-Laws (Amendment)
August 12	New Dividend Policy
August 12	Declaration of Cash Dividends
August 12	Change in Directors and/or Officers (Resignation, Removal or Appointment, Election and/or Promotion)
August 12	Press Release: Apex Mining's 2Q2022 Results
October 24	Change in Directors and/or Officers (Resignation, Removal or Appointment, Election and/or Promotion)
November 11	Press Release: Apex Mining 3Q2022 Results
November 11	Press Release: Apex Mining 3Q2022 Results (Amended)
December 5	Acquisition or Disposition of Shares of Another Corporation: Acquisition of Asia Alliance Mining Resources Corporation
December 5	Substantial Acquisition: Acquisition of Asia Alliance Mining Resources Corporation



## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirement of Section 17 of the Code and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Pasig on March 21, 2023.

By:



LUIS R. SARMIENTO, ASEAN Eng.  
President & CEO



BILLY G. TORRES  
VP-Finance, Treasurer and Compliance Officer



SILVERIO BENNY J. TAN  
Corporate Secretary

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before this **MAR 21 2023**, affiant(s) exhibiting to me their respective Passports, to wit:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Passport No</u>	<u>Date and Place of Issue</u>
Luis R. Sarmiento	P80058718	10/27/2021 DFA Manila
Silverio Benny J. Tan	P4294418B	01/04/2020 DFA NCR East
Billy G. Torres	P6369014A	03/10/2018 DFA NCR North

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Book No. 105  
Series of 2023

**FERDINAND D. AYAHAO**

*Notary Public*

For Pasig City, Pateros and San Juan City

Appointment No. 108 (2022-2023) valid until 12/31/2023

MCLE Exemption No. VIE-BB0065719 valid until 04/14/25

Roll No. 46377; IBP LBN 02438; CM 515886; 06/21/2001

TIN 123-011-003; P16 9101005; 01/05/23; Pasig City

Unit 1, Post Tower Park, Exchange Road

Ortigas Center, Pasig, City Tel: +632-86314090

**Annex A: Sustainability Report  
Disclosures  
Contextual Information**

<b>Company Details</b>	
Name of Organization	Apex Mining Co., Inc. (APX)
Location of Headquarters	3304B West Tower, Tektite Towers, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City
Location of Operations	Maco, Davao de Oro
Report Boundary: Legal entities included in this report	Head Office, Pasig City Maco Gold Mine, Davao de Oro
Business Model, including Primary Activities, Brands, Products, and Services	Exploration, mining, and production of gold and silver bullions
Reporting Period	01 January to 31 December 2022
Highest Ranking Person responsible for this report	Luis R. Sarmiento, ASEAN Eng President and CEO

**Materiality Process**

<b>Explain how you applied the materiality principle (or the materiality process) in identifying your material topics.<sup>1</sup></b>
<p>APX's sustainability report is based on the framework of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards.</p> <p>Emerging as highly critical are the following: economic, social, corporate governance, employee health and safety, and environmental management.</p> <p>APX started the process of identifying the topics most material to its business operation and stakeholders in 2019.</p>

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<sup>1</sup> See [GRI 102-46](#)(2016) for more guidance.

## ECONOMIC

### Economic Performance

#### Direct Economic Value Generated and Distributed

Disclosure	Amount (in thousands)	Units
Direct economic value generated (revenue)	9,498,939	PhP
Direct economic value distributed:		
a. Operating costs	5,224,142	PhP
b. Employee wages and benefits	722,211	PhP
c. Payments to suppliers	4,619,454	PhP
d. Interest payments to loan providers	158,981	PhP
e. Taxes paid to government	1,419,625	PhP
f. Investments in community (e.g. donations, CSR)	209,920	PhP

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach
<p>APX's operations provide employment opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• direct employment to the host and neighboring communities</li> <li>• indirect employment through various contractors and suppliers</li> </ul> <p>APX's operations generate business for other enterprises.</p> <p>APX pays taxes to the local and national governments.</p> <p>APX provides funds for community development and environmental protection and enhancement.</p> <p>APX implemented a dividend policy in 2022.</p>	<p>employees, host and neighboring communities, suppliers, contractors, and local and national government, stockholders</p>	<p>APX practices sustainable and responsible mining.</p> <p>Its mission is to promote the well-being of stakeholders by embracing safety as a way of life, achieving world-class environment standards, and upholding a holistic approach to wellness.</p> <p>APX has a strategic business plan anchored on APX's core values:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. rapid growth of resources is assured</li> <li>2. outstanding mining image is maintained</li> <li>3. optimal production is achieved</li> <li>4. adequate fund is properly secured</li> <li>5. outstanding external relationships are sustained</li> <li>6. indigenous peoples' good relations are maintained</li> <li>7. all risks are identified and managed</li> <li>8. five-star systems is supported</li> </ol>

		9. world standard environmental practices 10. high performance, one team is demonstrated
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
<p>General threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dip in world market prices of gold and silver</li> <li>• lawless groups in the vicinity of the mine sites – should we delete this already since we are saying peace and order is no longer a problem?</li> <li>• destructive weather conditions</li> <li>• legislation prejudicial to the mining sector</li> </ul> <p>COVID-19 threat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• restricted mobility</li> <li>• overwhelming of health system</li> </ul>	<p>employees, stockholders, lenders, suppliers, host communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual business and strategic planning.</li> <li>• Monthly management review of performance against targets and objectives.</li> <li>• Monitoring of production and operating costs.</li> <li>• Regular virtual meetings between Management and Board of Directors to ensure continuous operations.</li> <li>• APX maintains its security on high alert status, ensures sufficient security forces manning the tenements, and coordinates with the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).</li> <li>• Implements regular identification, monitoring and reporting of safety hazards and risks, including threats of unfavorable weather conditions.</li> <li>• Conformance to LGU health advisories and protocols, IATF-EID guidelines and protocols and company containment team policies and guidelines.</li> </ul>
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
<p>High prices of gold and silver in world market.</p>	<p>employees, host communities, suppliers, contractors, and local and national government, stockholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periodic review of short and long term plans to optimize the opportunity of high gold and silver prices.</li> <li>• APX has a short-term gold forward agreement available with refiner/buyer as protection against gold price volatility.</li> </ul>

## Climate-related risks and opportunities<sup>2</sup>

<b>Governance</b> Disclose the organization's governance around climate related risks and opportunities	
a) Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities	<p>Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• composed of members of the Board of Directors (BOD)</li> <li>• ensures that effective and integrated risk management process is in place</li> <li>• periodically revisits risk management strategies to anticipate emerging or changing material exposures</li> </ul> <p>The VP/Resident Manager of Maco (or his designate) and the VP for Geology &amp; Exploration regularly report business risks, including climate-related risks that pose material adverse effects to Maco's operations, to the BOD.</p>
a) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<p>Management adheres to best practices in risk management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to ensure safe workplace for employees</li> <li>• to protect APX properties</li> <li>• to ensure business continuity</li> <li>• to protect host and neighboring communities</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy</b> Disclose the actual and potential impacts <sup>3</sup> of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material	
a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term	<p>Short-term climate-related risks: heavy rains, floods, landslides, and forest fire.</p> <p>Negative impact: reduced revenue due to business interruption, increased costs, higher cost of capital, and non-availability of insurance</p>
b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning	<p>Hazards and risks normally encountered in exploration, development, and production of precious metals (unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding, and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material) could damage or destroy the mines and other infrastructure.</p> <p>Power shortages and outages may lead to increase in generator use and/or shutdown of operations.</p> <p>Supply chain disruptions may result in delivery delays of supplies, equipment, and services.</p>

<sup>2</sup> Adopted from the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures. The TCFD Recommendations apply to non-financial companies and financial-sector organizations, including banks, insurance companies, asset managers and asset owners.

<sup>3</sup> For this disclosure, impact refers to the impact of climate-related issues on APX.

a) Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios including a 2°C or lower scenario	<p>APX has a Central Safety, Health and Environment Committee (CSHEC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• composed of department heads from key functional areas of APX's operation, and Employees' Representatives</li> <li>• headed by a Chairman as Chief Risk Manager</li> <li>• has oversight responsibilities regarding risk management</li> </ul>
<b>Risk Management</b> Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks	
a) Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks	<p>The CSHEC reviews the risk management strategies in view of emerging risk exposures.</p> <p>Management evaluates the risk management plan proposed by CSHEC.</p> <p>CSHEC monitors the implementation of approved strategies and activities.</p>
b) Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks	<p>The CSHEC meets monthly to identify, assess, and report on the different safety and climate-related risks which would impact the mining operations, or have already taken place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• risks are rated as to priority - high, medium, and low</li> <li>• high risks are immediately discussed and control measures are set-up</li> <li>• committee reports are submitted to top management and disseminated to all departments for information and action</li> </ul>
c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The risk management processes are integrated into the organization. APX is certified ISO 9001:2015 (Quality Management System), ISO 14001:2015 (Environmental Management System) and ISO 45001:2018 (Occupational Health and Safety).</li> </ul>
<b>Metrics and Targets</b> Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material	
a) Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in	<p>Below are the metrics to assess the magnitude of climate-related impacts on its operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hours of generator use</li> <li>• number of days of operations interruption due to climate-related risks</li> <li>• rainfall and flooding alerts</li> </ul>

line with its strategy and risk management process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>delays in deliveries/number of times that stock outs were experienced</li> <li>safe man hours</li> </ul>
b) Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets	Constant monitoring and reporting of resource utilization and consumption aims to produce optimal resource efficiencies and safe man hours.
	Constant monitoring of logistics and supply chain performance aims to produce an optimal and efficient model to secure reliable supply and inventory of materials and parts.

#### Procurement Practices

##### *Proportion of spending on local suppliers*

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Percentage of procurement budget used for significant locations of operations that is spent on local suppliers*.	8.71	%

*\*Local suppliers are those selling locally produced materials and services.*

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach
<p>In 2022, APX procured PhP 2.7B (8.71% of its total purchases) from local suppliers, including cooperatives in the Masara Line.</p> <p>APX assists cooperatives in developing their own business and community based livelihood.</p> <p>APX creates equal employment opportunities and skills enhancement for the members of its host and neighboring communities.</p>	local suppliers, end-users, buyers	<p>Sustain operations capital thru the support of the SDMP fund.</p> <p>APX prioritizes purchases from cooperatives and local suppliers.</p>
What are the risk/s identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach
Sustainability and technical capability of local suppliers to produce and provide services.	end-users, community based suppliers,	Continued assistance to cooperatives and similar organizations to improve their

<p>Limited capitalization and financial capability.</p> <p>Quality consistency.</p> <p>Limited human resources and decreased production capacity due to COVID-19 quarantine restrictions.</p> <p>Limited production equipment and capacity.</p> <p>Logistics and trucking</p>	<p>manufacturers and buyers</p>	<p>production facilities and capabilities.</p> <p>Alternative local non-cooperative suppliers were considered such as Activated Carbon manufacturers and service providers for metal fabrication.</p> <p>Forecasting and purchasing plans consider production and delivery lead-times, (e.g. timber).</p> <p>Renewal of Supply Agreement (e.g. V-Belts and splicing services).</p> <p>Continued compliance to COVID-19 protocols on logistics and trucking.</p> <p>Maximize use of APX trucks for the regular trips and disrupted supply from Tagum Warehouse to the mine site.</p>
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
<p>Livelihood opportunities</p>	<p>host and neighboring communities, cooperatives and other socio-civic organizations</p>	<p>Support local livelihood programs through the SDMP.</p>

#### Anti-corruption

##### *Training on Anti-Corruption Policies and Procedures*

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Percentage of employees to whom the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to	100	%
Percentage of business partners to whom the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to	100	%
Percentage of directors and management that have received anti-corruption training	100	%
Percentage of employees that have received anti-corruption training	100	%

*Employee Code of Conduct was discussed during employee onboarding.*



What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach
<p>APX's Code of Conduct:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• printed brochures and electronic version (on Apex website)</li> <li>• disseminated to all employees across the organization.</li> </ul> <p>The members of the Board of Directors are veteran businessmen and experienced chief executives of utmost integrity.</p> <p>The Directors attend Corporate Governance seminars every year.</p>	<p>employees, suppliers, contractors</p>	<p>Year-round campaign to remind employees of key policies and ensure that awareness remains high:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• anti-corruption policies and procedures are discussed during employee on-boarding</li> <li>• channels to reach employees: pep talks, meetings, email blasts, website and social media</li> <li>• policies on Related Party Transactions (RPT) and Conflict of Interest (COI) Disclosure Policies are communicated to all vendors through Dun &amp; Bradstreet</li> <li>• any material infraction in the Code of Conduct and Ethics is reported and discussed during the Board meetings.</li> </ul>
What are the risk/s identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach
<p>a. Company reputation - if the corruption incident is made public.</p> <p>b. Financial loss to APX – if the incident involves purchases.</p> <p>c. Demoralization among employees - if the incident is not immediately addressed.</p>	<p>employees, suppliers, contractors</p>	<p>The HR Dept. monitors the employees' compliance to the Code of Conduct &amp; Ethics.</p> <p>In 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• zero cases of corruption</li> <li>• 85 Code violations investigated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 24 absences without leave</li> <li>- 10 property damages</li> <li>- 2 pilferage</li> <li>- 3 safety disobedience</li> <li>- 36 negligence</li> <li>- 8 insubordination</li> <li>- 2 dishonesty</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
What are the opportunity/ies identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach

APX is always seeking better ways to communicate its anti-corruption policies to the employees and other relevant stakeholders.	employees, suppliers, contractors	<p>Maximize the use information communication technology.</p> <p>More pep talks to remind employees of the Code of Conduct Policy.</p>
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#### *Incidents of Corruption*

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Number of incidents in which directors were removed or disciplined for corruption	0	#
Number of incidents in which employees were dismissed or disciplined for corruption	0	#
Number of incidents when contracts with business partners were terminated due to incidents of corruption	0	#

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
There were no incidents of corruption in 2022.	none	<p>Institutional policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Code of Business Conduct and Ethics</li> <li>• Conflict of Interest Policy</li> <li>• Fair Dealings/ Insider Trading Policy</li> <li>• Material Related Party Transactions</li> </ul>
<b>What are the Risk/s Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
<p>Financial loss</p> <p>Substandard material deliveries</p> <p>Penalties for violations of law</p>	employees, suppliers, contractors	<p>Strict implementation of penalties and sanctions for violators.</p> <p>Vision- Mission-Goal and The Malasakit Values orientation.</p> <p>Policies disseminated to accredited suppliers and those applying for accreditation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflicts of Interest</li> <li>• Disclosure Agreements</li> <li>• Related Party Transaction</li> <li>• Data Privacy Act</li> <li>• No Gift Giving Policy</li> </ul>
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>

Zero-tolerance for corruption can lead to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• more stringent safety and security procedures</li> <li>• conduct of investigation and interrogation for speculative or unconfirmed information.</li> </ul>	employees, suppliers, contractors	Review of policies and procedures during management meetings, IMS committee and management reviews, and monthly CSHEC meetings.
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## ENVIRONMENT

### Resource Management

Energy consumption within the organization

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Energy consumption (renewable sources)	58,672*	MWh
Energy consumption (gasoline)	0	MWh
Energy consumption (LPG)	none	GJ
Energy consumption (diesel)	289	MWh
Energy consumption (electricity)	98,396	MWh

\*By sourcing energy through Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management (PSALM).

Reduction of energy consumption

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Energy consumption (renewable sources)	N/A	GJ
Energy consumption (gasoline)	N/A	GJ
Energy consumption (LPG)	N/A	GJ
Energy consumption (diesel)	N/A	GJ
Energy consumption (electricity)	N/A	kWh

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach
<p>APX practices efficient use of all energy resources.</p> <p>In 2022, APX consumed 58,672 MWh of electricity from renewable sources, which is 59 % of the total 98,396 MWh electricity consumption.</p> <p>Energy consumption increased in 2022, corresponding to the increase of power demand by the Mill and Mine Operations.</p>	<p>energy suppliers, host and neighboring communities</p>	<p>APX appointed an energy conservation czar and energy conservation coordinators in each department.</p> <p>The Enercon czar is tasked to develop action plans to optimize energy cost.</p> <p>APX's standard energy-saving programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• turning-off lights, computers, and air-conditioning units when not in use</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>generator sets are used as standby units during unexpected power outages and scheduled repairs only</li> </ul>
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
<p>Unavailability of cheap sources of power and fuel.</p> <p>Alternative energy sources may entail higher cost, and untested networks or systems.</p>	energy suppliers, host and neighboring communities	<p>APX extensively evaluates suppliers' systems before securing long-term contracts.</p> <p>APX continuously implements cost reduction initiatives through its Integrated Management System's Energy Conservation Program (EnerCon).</p>
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
<p>With so many suppliers, APX can negotiate for favorable terms for power and fuel supplies.</p> <p>Negotiated contracts plus internal generator capability allow APX to optimize its energy mix.</p>	energy suppliers, host and neighboring communities	APX maintained an 11MW contracted capacity for FDC (4MW) and PSALM (7MW) in 2022.

#### Water consumption within the organization

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Water withdrawal	46,851,470	Cubic meters
Water consumption	7,673,003	Cubic meters
Water recycled and reused	459,881	Cubic meters

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
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In 2022, APX consumed a total of 7,673,003 cubic meters of water for domestic, industrial and UG (underground) use.	employees, host and neighboring communities	<p>Water-saving initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• faucet and gate are installed in all outlets and controlled by a maintenance plumber during non-peak hours to ensure that the supply of water will be supervised and will be made available only when needed</li> <li>• catch basins and reservoirs</li> <li>• drainage of clean excess water directly back to bodies of water</li> <li>• regular monitoring of water discharge through the flowmeter device and bucket method</li> </ul>
<p>Water naturally flowing in the underground mines is pumped out to allow underground mining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in 2022, 51,434,892 cubic meters of water was pumped out to prevent flooding of the underground mine.</li> </ul>	employees, host and neighboring communities	APX constructed dewatering sumps for excess water coming from underground. The pumped-out water passes through the constructed series of underground silt traps to allow settlement of suspended solids, then in a large settling pond located at the main portal, and finally released to the river.
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
Underground operations may develop leakage that can lead to soil and groundwater contamination.	employees, host and neighboring communities	<p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contaminated water from underground passes through silt traps and sumps before being discharged</li> <li>• bund walls in critical areas at the Mill Plant may contain possible spillage</li> </ul>
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
APX recycles water for its day-to-day operations.	employees, host and neighboring communities	Clear water is discharged from the tailings storage facility (TSF) through its toe drain. The discharged water or excess water is then recycled and delivered back to the Mill Plant for use in operations.

## Materials used by the organization

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Materials used by weight or volume		
a. Renewable (Water)	459,881	Cubic meters
b. non-renewable (Sodium Cyanide)		
• Sodium Cyanide	1,378,000	Kg
• Activated Carbon	93,025	Kg
• Lime	827,000	Kg
Percentage of recycled input materials used to manufacture the organization's primary products and services (water)	2	%

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach
Interruption of milling and mining operations.	employees, host and neighboring communities, suppliers	Enhancement and protection of watershed and tributaries.  Secure short- and long-term supply agreements for reagents.  Optimum use of materials used in the operation.
What are the risk/s identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach
Depleted water supply during the dry season.  Shortage in supply due to market demand.	employees, host and neighboring communities, suppliers	Regular monitoring of water level and identification of alternative water sources.  Secure short- and long-term supply agreements for reagents.  Maintain 3-month inventory level.
What are the opportunity/ies identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach
Process improvement to reduce materials consumption and increase gold and silver recovery.	operations, host and neighboring communities, suppliers	The Corporate Technical Services (CTS) identifies potential new or emerging technologies, equipment or processes that can be implemented in the mine to improve output.  The CTS attends fora, conferences and similar

		events to keep abreast of the latest innovations in the mining industry.
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Ecosystems and biodiversity (whether in upland/watershed or coastal/marine)

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	Two (02)	#
Habitats protected or restored	1. Mangrove Forests in Bucana, Maco (3 ha) 2. Bongabong, Pantukan (7 ha)	ha
IUCN <sup>4</sup> Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	1. Malayabas ( <i>Tristaniaopsis decorticata</i> ) 2. Kalantas ( <i>Toona calantas</i> Merr.) 3. Yakal ( <i>Shorea astylosa</i> ) 4. Apitong ( <i>Dipterocarpus grandiflorus</i> ) 5. Red Lauan ( <i>Shorea negrosensis</i> ) 6. White Lauan ( <i>Shorea contorta</i> ) 7. Mayapis ( <i>Shorea palosapis</i> ) 8. Almaciga ( <i>Agathis philippinensis</i> ) 9. Narra ( <i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> ) 10. Batikuling ( <i>Litsea leytensis</i> ) 11. Alupag ( <i>Euphoria didyma</i> ) 12. Pahutan ( <i>Mangifera monandra</i> ) 13. Antipolo ( <i>Artocarpus blancoi</i> ) 14. Tree Fern ( <i>Cyathea contaminans</i> ) 15. Kalingag ( <i>Cinnamomum mercadoi</i> ) 16. Dawn Bat ( <i>Eonycteris robusta</i> ) 17. Philippine Sailfin Lizard ( <i>Hydrosaurus pustulatus</i> )	

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach
Possible disturbance of the natural habitats of the native wildlife and loss of flora and fauna.	host and impact communities	Conducted Progressive rehabilitation on buffer zone, open and grassland, kaingin, and secondary growth forest areas. Over time, these areas will enhance the wildlife.

<sup>4</sup> International Union for Conservation of Nature

<b>What are the Risk/s Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
<p>Top three risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wildlife hunting</li> <li>• slash-and-burn farming</li> <li>• illegal cutting of trees by the neighboring communities</li> </ul>	<p>employees, regulatory bodies (ex. Department of Environment and Natural Resources -Mines and Geosciences Bureau), and host and neighboring communities</p>	<p>APX's biodiversity conservation efforts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guard against illegal activities within the tenement to preserve the foraging and roosting sites of avifaunal species (in partnership with the DENR-MGB)</li> <li>• information education campaign (IEC) on the protection of wildlife and other identified man-made illegal activities (e.g. kaingin, poaching and illegal cutting of trees) directed at employees and the residents of the host and neighboring communities.</li> <li>• has a deputized DENRO personnel who has a special order from the DENR assign to monitor and apprehend illegal activities within the tenement.</li> </ul>
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
<p>APX implements biodiversity-focused programs as part of its Annual Environmental Protection and Enhancement Plan (AEPEP).</p>	<p>employees, regulatory bodies (ex. Department of Environment and Natural Resources -Mines and Geosciences Bureau), host and neighboring communities</p>	<p>APX deploys monitoring and surveillance personnel tasked to ensure the proper implementation of wildlife protection initiatives within its tenement.</p> <p>2022 activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• developed 11.68 hectares</li> <li>• planted 6,067 seedlings of fast-growing species, bamboo, endemic species and dipterocarp species.</li> <li>• donated 23,813 assorted seedlings to farmers and government agencies under the National Greening Program</li> </ul>



## Environmental Impact Management

### Air Emissions

#### GHG

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Direct (Scope 1) GHG Emissions	12,380	Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e
Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG Emissions	35,150	Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e
Energy indirect (Scope 3)	27	Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e
Emission of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	0	Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach
APX emitted a total of 47,557 Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e of GHG in 2022.	employees, regulatory bodies (ex. Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Mines and Geosciences Bureau), host and neighboring communities	<p>APX's GHG Reduction Plan is currently being implemented and will be evaluated after three years to determine significant results.</p> <p>APX's mitigation activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• limit the use of ozone-depleting substances in all activities and equipment</li> <li>• pollution control devices</li> <li>• regular maintenance servicing of equipment</li> </ul>
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
Can contribute to climate change, respiratory diseases and air pollution.	employees, host and neighboring communities, and government agencies	<p>Implementation of GHG action plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use of Adblue to reduce harmful emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) of new equipment</li> <li>• new equipment purchased have engines that are Euro IV to V</li> <li>• use of inverter type air-conditioning units</li> <li>• turning-off of lights, computers, and air-conditioning units when not in use</li> <li>• using of LED lighting system.</li> </ul>
What are the opportunity/ies identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach
Reduction of GHG emissions through the effective implementation of GHG	employees, regulatory bodies (ex. Department of	APX's Action Plan to reduce its GHG emissions includes both short- and long-term efforts:

reduction programs/ projects and policies.	Environment and Natural Resources - Mines and Geosciences Bureau), host and neighboring communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintain existing reduction measures using energy and cost-saving technologies</li> <li>• improve the productivity of logistical facilities and equipment</li> <li>• implement low-carbon mine design and processes</li> <li>• use low-carbon transport management system</li> <li>• audit energy and GHGs tracking systems</li> <li>• forest rehabilitation, protection, and management</li> <li>• energy conservation education and promotion</li> <li>• community energy planning</li> <li>• energy efficiency financing assistance program.</li> </ul>
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#### *Air Pollutants*

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)	0	kg
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	0	kg
Hazardous air pollutants (HAPs)	0	kg

SOURCE	PARAMETERS			
	Particulate Emissions	Sulfur Oxide	Nitrogen Oxide	Carbon Monoxide
Furnace 1	6.99	3.33	11.25	107.43
Furnace 2	33.04	65.02	17.65	114.17
DENR standard	150 ug/Ncm	700 ug/Ncm	500 ug/Ncm	500 ug/Ncm
REMARKS	PASSED			
SOURCE	PARAMETERS			
	Particulate Emissions	Sulfur Oxide	Nitrogen Oxide	Carbon Monoxide
Boiler (200BHP)	2.83	12.50	19.75	110.59
Regeneration kiln	n/a	109.97	14.76	91.99
Genset 1 (2MW)	n/a	24.49	20.89	146.60
Genset 1 (1.5MW)	n/a	22.92	21.75	82.09
Genset 2 (2MW)	18.38	12.07	27.66	143.71
Genset 2 (1.5MW)	n/a	23.61	12.04	65.17
Genset (2MW) L880	n/a	20.68	7.84	91.77
Genset 3 (1.5MW)	n/a	22.57	23.25	83.99
Genset 4 (1.5MW)	n/a	21.77	6.88	75.00
DENR standard	150 ug/Ncm	700 ug/Ncm	2,000 ug/Ncm	500 ug/Ncm
REMARKS	PASSED			

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach
APX ensures that its air emissions are within the regulatory limits set by the DENR.	employees, regulatory bodies (ex. Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Mines and Geosciences Bureau), host and neighboring communities	APX's strategies in managing air pollution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• water spraying on haul roads</li> <li>• silt scraping</li> <li>• installation and maintenance of tire wash</li> <li>• installation and maintenance of dust boxes (dust collector system at prep. lab.)</li> <li>• motor vehicle maintenance</li> <li>• observance of speed limits</li> <li>• air quality monitoring</li> <li>• tree planting along barangay and mine access roads.</li> </ul>
What are the risk/s identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach

Can lead to air pollution and potential health risks.	employees, host and neighboring communities	APX installed Pollution Control Devices (PCD) and conducted regular PMS for every stationary source within its operation. The company also provides special PPE to workers who are directly involved in air pollution-mitigation tasks.
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
Conduct regular monitoring of air emissions to better assess the effectiveness of its efforts to maintain good air quality in the mine site and in the surrounding communities.	employees, regulatory bodies (ex. Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Mines and Geosciences Bureau), host and neighboring communities	APX commissioned a third-party environmental service provider to conduct source emission testing on its pollution sources.

## Solid and Hazardous Wastes

### *Solid Waste*

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Total solid waste generated	27,402	kg
Reusable	11,099	kg
Recyclable	1,859	kg
Composted	5,490	kg
Incinerated	0	kg
Residuals/Landfilled	8,954	kg

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
<p>APX has an effective solid waste management system in place.</p> <p>In 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20% of solid waste were composted</li> <li>• 7% were recycled</li> <li>• 40% were reused</li> <li>• 33% residuals.</li> </ul>	employees, regulatory bodies (ex. Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Mines and Geosciences Bureau), host and neighboring communities	<p>Proper waste disposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• biodegradables were turned into vermicompost or mulch to augment mine rehabilitation activities</li> <li>• recyclables were sold to third-party buyers</li> <li>• residual waste were temporarily stored at the Maco Sanitary Landfill. For 2022 a total of 12,503 kls. of residuals were disposed.</li> <li>• hired a Waste Management personnel (waste segregator) to properly quantify, through actual</li> </ul>

		weighing, the solid waste generated by the mine site.
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
Generation of solid waste	employees, regulatory bodies (ex. Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Mines and Geosciences Bureau), host and neighboring communities	Solid waste management program.
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
APX recycles and reuses materials that are still in good condition.	employees, regulatory bodies (ex. Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Mines and Geosciences Bureau)	Rock bolts and worn-out pipes are recycled and reused for ongoing engineering projects.
APX seeks to contribute to the decrease in the amount of waste being landfilled and generate income at the same time.		APX sells the scrap waste to third-party buyers to divert waste from the scrap yard and the MRF.  In 2022, a total of 279,402 kilos of scrap iron and recyclable materials was sold to a third-party buyer.

#### *Hazardous Waste*

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Total weight of hazardous waste generated		
Used batteries	6	MT
Oil contaminated materials	42	MT
Pathological waste	0.07	MT
Used oil	231	MT
Waste with cyanide	690,000	MT
Total quantity of used oil transported*	80	MT
Total quantity of Oil contaminated materials transported*	20	MT

*\*For 2022, only used oil and oil contaminated materials were transported to accredited third-party transporters and treaters; other hazardous wastes were stored until they reach the required quota.*

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
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APX's operation generates hazardous waste.	employees, regulatory bodies (ex. Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Mines and Geosciences Bureau), host and neighboring communities	<p>Hazardous waste management strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• three-chamber oil-water separator facility and temporary used oil storage area at mechanical shops</li> <li>• assay laboratory chemical waste treatment</li> <li>• hazardous waste segregation</li> <li>• temporary hazardous waste storage facility</li> <li>• engagement of a DENR-accredited hazardous waste transporter and treater</li> <li>• cyanide neutralization process (the treatment of Sodium Metabisulfite or SMBS at tailings hopper before pumping at the TSF for final disposal)</li> </ul>
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
Hazardous wastes are a health risk to people and a threat to the surrounding flora and fauna.	employees, regulatory bodies (ex. Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Mines and Geosciences Bureau), host and neighboring communities	<p>Hazardous waste management mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• process optimization</li> <li>• use of new emission-control technologies</li> </ul>
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
<p>APX generates income from used batteries and used oil.</p> <p>Lessen storage of hazardous materials.</p>	employees, accredited buyers, host and neighboring communities	<p>APX is exploring the use of environment-friendly and biodegradable materials to reduce its generation of hazardous waste.</p> <p>APX has contracted a government-accredited third-party transporter and treater for the disposal of hazardous waste (ex. oil and used lead acid batteries).</p>

#### Effluents

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
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Total volume of water discharges	51,434,892	Cubic meters
Percent of wastewater recycled	2	%

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
In 2022, APX produced a 817,541 tons of mill tailings slurry and stored in its tailings storage facility (TSF).	employees, regulatory bodies (ex. Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Mines and Geosciences Bureau), host and neighboring communities	<p>APX ensures water resource efficiency by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>managing and reducing the amount of water discharged</li> <li>recycling of wastewater from the TSF for milling operations</li> <li>monitoring the volume of water discharged through the flowmeter device installed in the TSF toe drain and through the bucket method (for other discharge outlets).</li> </ul> <p>In 2022, the volume of water recycled from the toe drain back to the mill plant was approximately 459,881 cu.m. (2% the total vol. of water discharged).</p>
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
In the future, stricter government regulations on the quality of water discharges by mining companies may be imposed, which may incur additional cost.	regulatory bodies: (ex. Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Mines and Geosciences Bureau), host and neighboring communities	<p>APX continuously monitors its water discharge parameters and improves existing practices through new technologies and better controls.</p> <p>Maintains existing structures such as oil/water separator facility, settling ponds, polishing pond and earth sumps to mitigate the impact of water pollution to nearby bodies of water.</p>
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>

Continuous improvement in managing its natural resources and hazardous wastes.	employees, regulatory bodies (ex. Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Mines and Geosciences Bureau), host and neighboring communities	<p>APX has a Water Treatment Facility equipped with a settling pond and an oil-water separator installed in significant discharge points such as mechanical repair bays and used oil storage facilities.</p> <p>It also has a tailings storage facility or TSF (a containment facility for wastewater discharges from milling operations).</p>
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### Environmental Compliance

#### Non-compliance with Environmental Laws and Regulations

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Total amount of monetary fines for non-compliance with environmental laws and/or regulations	0	PhP
No. of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental laws and/or regulations	0	#
No. of cases resolved through dispute resolution mechanism	0	#

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach
An NOV (Notice of Violation) lodged against APX can lead to a negative perception about the company among its stakeholders.	employees, host and neighboring communities	APX diligently complies with all relevant environmental regulations, such as the permit conditions, the implementation of environment programs and other related concerns.
What are the risk/s identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach
Can lead to penalties, suspension and even closure if issues and concerns are not resolved.	Employees, host and neighboring communities	APX keeps abreast with the latest on relevant government laws and regulations through research, attendance to relevant training and coordination with concerned govt. agencies.
What are the opportunity/ies identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management approach
Strict compliance to the government's environmental regulations ensures that APX is able to maintain its good	Employees, regulatory bodies (ex.	APX presents its environmental initiatives



reputation and promote responsible mining. Non-issuance of NOV's by regulatory bodies ensures that APX's operations run smoothly.	Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Mines and Geosciences Bureau), host and neighboring communities	and programs through its AEPEP.
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## SOCIAL

### Employee Management

#### Employee Hiring and Benefits

*Employee Data (as of December 31, 2022)*

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Total number of employees <sup>5</sup>	1,625	person
a. Number of female employees	135	person
b. Number of male employees	1,490	person
Attrition rate <sup>6</sup>	5.6%	%
Ratio of lowest paid employee against minimum wage	0	%
Total number of workers through contractors	1,344	person
a. Number of female workers	86	person
b. Number of male workers	1,258	person

#### Employee Benefits

List of Benefits	Y/N	% of female employees who availed for the year	% of male employees who availed for the year
SSS	Y	2	56
PhilHealth	Y	5	140
Pag-ibig	Y	43	707
Parental leaves	Y	1	2
Vacation leaves	Y	131	1459
Sick leaves	Y	10	257
Medical Benefits (aside from PhilHealth)	Y	44	735
Housing assistance (aside from Pag-ibig)	Y	23	64
Retirement fund (aside from SSS)	Y	1	20
Work from home (20 employees)	Y	2	1

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
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<sup>5</sup> Employees are individuals who are in an employment relationship with the organization, according to national law or its application (GRI Standards 2016 Glossary)

<sup>6</sup> Attrition rate = (no. of new hires – no. of turnover)/(average of total no. of employees of previous year and total no. of employees of current year)

<p>APX provides competitive salary and benefits packages.</p> <p>In 2022, APX provided productive employment to 1,625 people.</p>	<p>APX enhances its competitive salary and benefits packages with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• medical, dental and hospitalization</li> <li>• meal allowance for supervisors and rice allowance for rank &amp; file employees</li> <li>• free uniform for surface and underground employees</li> <li>• mobile phone allowance ranging from P500 to P2,000 per month</li> <li>• medicine &amp; laboratory reimbursement annually of up to 8,000 per month</li> <li>• hospitalization benefit according to job level which ranges from P100k to P250k; this includes employee's dependents, too</li> <li>• St. Peter Life Plan in case of employee death</li> <li>• mortuary fund benefit</li> <li>• performance incentives</li> <li>• perfect attendance incentives</li> </ul> <p>In 2022, HR re- aligned employee benefits to allow for flexibility in the process of salary pay-outs and to accommodate several re-designed policies.</p> <p>APX was recognized as Top Employer in Davao de Oro by Philhealth during the Pasidungog 2022: a PRO XI Stakeholders Night.</p> <p>APX inaugurated its sprawling Employee Accommodation Facility in Barangay Mawab.</p> <p>Mitigation measures against COVID-19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APX has a DOH-accredited molecular laboratory and a 50-bed isolation facility for COVID – 19 cases</li> <li>• continuous monitoring of health of employees</li> <li>• RTPCR is still conducted to symptomatic employees</li> </ul>
<p><b>What are the risk/s identified?</b></p>	<p><b>Management approach</b></p>
<p>a. Employee attrition in 2022 was 5.6%</p>	<p>The company implements employee training programs and engagement programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervisory Development Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SDP1 - 43</li> <li>SDP2 - 69</li> <li>SDP3 – 38</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	SDP Bridge Program for Managers - 12 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mental Health Awareness Program that includes a 24/7 hotline and counselors (by appointment)</li> <li>• Work Attitude and Values Enhancement Programs</li> <li>• Supervisory Bridge Program for Managers</li> <li>• Kapehan sa Underground</li> </ul>
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
APX provides employment opportunities to its host and neighboring communities.	<p>APX provides scholarship programs and skills training to residents of its host and neighboring communities. Upon completion of the program or training, they are hired either directly by APX or indirectly through contractors when their particular skill set is required by APX.</p> <p>2022 highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APX inaugurated a training center in the Mine Site that is set to host TESDA-accredited training session and other relevant skills and knowledge upgrading opportunities.</li> </ul>

#### Employee Training and Development

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Total training hours provided to employees	153,563	Hours
a. Female employees	480	Hours
b. Male employees	153,083	Hours
Average training hours provided to employees	67.10	Hours
a. Female employees	3.55	hours/employee
b. Male employees	102.74	hours/employee

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Training opportunities to employees: technical operations of equipment; development of soft skills; continuing education for professional/licensed employees.	In 2022, APX provided 153,563 hours of training to its employees.
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>

Technical employees are not familiar with latest technology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance monitoring</li> <li>• Skills effectiveness assessments</li> <li>• Skill Trainings Tests</li> </ul>
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
<p>Performance evaluation</p> <p>Recognition of exemplary work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual performance reviews done every November</li> <li>• Exemplary employees are sent to attend national trainings and visit supplier factories abroad</li> <li>• 360-degree performance review of candidates who are up for promotion.</li> <li>• Special recognitions: Safest Underground Worker, Honesty and Perfect Attendance; PEAR (Policy on Employee Academic Recognition Award); Five Stars Award</li> </ul>

#### Labor-Management Relations

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
% of employees covered with Collective Bargaining Agreements	0	%
Number of consultations conducted with employees concerning employee-related policies	0	#

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
<p>APX is a non-unionized company. Nevertheless, the company maintains an open-line of communication with its employees as a tool for a healthy labor-management relation.</p> <p>APX was also region 11's winner of two awards from the National Conciliation and Mediation Board (NCMB): Most Outstanding LMC for Industrial Peace and Most Outstanding Grievance Machinery for Industrial Peace, both in the unorganized sector.</p>	<p>The company strengthens its relationship with its employees through the Labor Management Cooperation Council called AMCINERO. Employee representatives elected from each cluster represent their fellow employees in dialogues and help the company in formulating policies. This is also in compliance with the MGB mandate.</p>
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
<p>Labor relations that are not effectively managed may escalate into conflict between the management and the workers. This, in turn, may negatively impact operation and may entail cost.</p>	<p>The company has an Industrial Relations Office that handles disputes among workers and grievances raised by them, as well. This ensures that workers have an avenue where their concerns are raised and addressed.</p>

	<p>The company also has its designated counselor who handles counselling in relation to work and family problems that might affect their work.</p> <p>New policies are communicated to employees through several channels, such as email, bulletin boards, and pep talks.</p> <p>New policies are implemented two (2) weeks after these have been cascaded to give more time for feedback from employees.</p>
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
The company provides opportunities for employees to share their thoughts and insights for the improvement of its operations. There is consultation and participation of workers in the discussion of policies and welfare.	Through the AMCINERO, the APX is able to encourage the involvement of its employees in decision- and policymaking.

#### Diversity and Equal Opportunity

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
% of females in the workforce	135	8.31%
% of males in the workforce	1,490	91.69%
Number of employees from indigenous communities and/or vulnerable sector*	218	13.41%

*\*Vulnerable sector includes, elderly, persons with disabilities, vulnerable women, refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons, people living with HIV and other diseases, solo parents, and the poor or the base of the pyramid (BOP; Class D and E).*

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
The high percentage of male versus female employees is not unique to APX. Rather, it is a function of the mining industry's nature to be typically male-dominated and not due to a preference for a specific gender. The distribution in number and percentage is a natural consequence of the open selection process.	APX is an equal employment opportunity employer. The principle of non-discrimination is also applied in the promotion of employees.
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
There is no significant risk identified.	APX maintains an equal opportunity and treatment to all nurturing a work environment that is free from any form of discrimination.
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
Proposed answer: Employing people from all walks of life, regardless of gender, religion, physical abilities and the like can	The company's inclusive policy applies to its talent acquisition, learning & education, career development planning, employee

provide APX with a wider talent, labor and expertise base.	welfare, compensation & benefits, and other aspects of human resource management & development.
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## Workplace Conditions, Labor Standards, and Human Rights

### Occupational Health and Safety

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Total Man-Hours	8,049,439	Man-hours
No. of work-related injuries/illnesses	13	Cases
No. of work-related fatalities	1	Cases
No. of safety drills	12	Cases

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management approach
<p>Safety is very much ingrained in APX's corporate DNA, counting it among the cornerstones in promoting the well-being of all its stakeholders.</p> <p>APX has a Comprehensive Safety Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mines and Geo-sciences Bureau issued Certificate of Approval No. SHP-2022-XI-001 to APX's submitted Annual Safety and Health Program CY 2022</li> <li>policies and guidelines against COVID-19 were formulated and implemented following IATF guidelines</li> <li>In 2022, between January and October, APX attained 6,648,833 manhours without Lost-Time Accident as reflected in its Monthly General Accident Report submitted timely to Mines and Geo-sciences Bureau (MGB)</li> </ul> <p>During the 68<sup>th</sup> Annual National Mine Safety and Environment Conference (ANMSEC) held in Baguio City from November 16 to 20, 2022, APX participated in various event competitions and received awards from the Philippine Mine Safety and Environment Association (PMSEA) in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best Underground Personalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best Underground Miner</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The Comprehensive Safety Program is comprised of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leadership and Administration, and Organizational Rules <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MGB-approved Safety and Health Program for CY 2022 was cascaded during the monthly department safety meeting.</li> <li>Re-cascaded the PPE policy during pep talks and departmental safety meetings.</li> <li>Re-orientation of department coordinators.</li> <li>Cascaded and implemented the new COVID-19 prevention protocol.</li> <li>Released and cascaded various guidelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Free medicine for leptospirosis</li> <li>Assessment and learning session for managers</li> <li>Review of Operational Control Procedures</li> <li>Selection of Safest Employees including its contractors</li> <li>Mandatory 8-Hour Safety Awareness seminars for supervisors, surface and underground workers</li> <li>ISO internal audit</li> </ul> </li> </ol> </li> <li>Requested the following permits from MGB: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operate newly installed thermal heater in the Mill complex</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Best Underground Supervisor</li> <li>- Best Underground Safety Officer</li> <li>• Fire extinguishing – 2<sup>nd</sup> Runner-up</li> <li>• Fire brigade – Champion</li> <li>• Safest Underground Operation and Mineral Processing (Extraction Category) – Runner-up</li> <li>• First aid – 1<sup>st</sup> Runner-up</li> </ul> <p>For the lone work-related fatality, APX provided all the statutory benefits due to the victim, which included immediate hospitalization prior to his demise, funeral and burial, and other financial assistance. Typical of its commitment to the value of <i>malasakit</i>, APX also went the extra mile by extending assistance in terms of logistics and food to the family of the employee.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 2 underground substations (L+605 and L+435 Maligaya)</li> <li>• Operate newly constructed underground substation (L+515 Maligaya)</li> <li>• Construction of compressor foundation and roofing (Mill complex)</li> <li>• Construction of acids storage (Mill complex)</li> <li>• Construction of communication tower</li> <li>• Construction of central nursery field office</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.7. Renewal of Permit To Operate</li> <li>1.8. Audit plan</li> <li>1.9. Annual physical examinations</li> <li>1.10. Refresher course for all light vehicles and heavy equipment operators</li> <li>1.11. Consultation for inputs for the next annual safety and health program</li> <li>1.12. Renewal of permit to operate for power generating sets, pressure vessels, thermal heater, steam boiler and power substation</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Safety Meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weekly Mill Coordination Meeting</li> <li>• Twice a Month Operations Meeting</li> <li>• Weekly Mine Coordination Meeting</li> <li>• Monthly Central Safety, Health and Environment Council (CSHEC) Meeting</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Management and Employees Training/Seminars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External – 26 different training/seminars from various fields in project management, emergency response/first aid, occupational medicine in the COVID-era, human resource management, logistics and supply chain, electrical installation protocols and procedures, supervisory</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
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	<p>development, pollution control, and occupational safety-related subjects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal – 67 various trainings/seminars in skills development, attitude and behavioral identifications and improvements, supervisory development, safety officers' training on explosives and explosive accessories, rescue techniques and procedures</li> </ul> <p>4. Good Housekeeping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weekly regular housekeeping activity</li> <li>• Daily collection of garbage</li> <li>• Regular waste segregation and monitoring</li> <li>• Daily/Weekly/Monthly inspection of working areas</li> <li>• Dust suppression activities for all mine road networks during the summer months</li> </ul> <p>5. Health Control and Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COVID-19 measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ocular inspection of APX Molecular Laboratory</li> <li>- Monitoring of COVID-19 positive employees</li> <li>- Occupational medicines vs COVID-19</li> <li>- Vaccine booster shots to employees</li> <li>- Regular maintenance of Isolation Facility</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Blood donation program</li> <li>• Deworming activities</li> <li>• Flu vaccination</li> <li>• Dispensing of vitamins and selected maintenance drugs</li> <li>• Free treatment of employees with TB; community monitoring of TB and dispensing of anti-TB drugs</li> <li>• Evaluation and interpretation of Annual Physical Examinations for employees</li> <li>• Vaccination shots for anti Hepatitis B</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical Fitness Program: Biggest Loser, a weight reduction competition.</li> <li>• Daily OPD consultation and prescription</li> </ul> <p>6. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Regular issuance/replacement of various PPEs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alarms</li> <li>• Chemical resistant apron</li> <li>• Welding apron</li> <li>• Strap binders</li> <li>• BP apparatus</li> <li>• Reflectorized vests</li> <li>• Fire extinguisher</li> <li>• Hard hat</li> <li>• Chemical mask cartridge</li> <li>• Chemical respirator</li> <li>• Chin strap</li> <li>• Working gloves</li> <li>• Disposable chemical resistant cover-all</li> <li>• Full face crash helmet</li> <li>• Gas detectors</li> <li>• Ear muff/plug</li> <li>• Early warning device</li> <li>• Rescuer's helmet</li> <li>• Rescuer's uniform/PPE</li> <li>• Illuminated exit signs</li> <li>• KN95 face mask</li> <li>• Face shield w/ visor</li> <li>• 2" diameter x 30m fire hose</li> <li>• High temperature gloves</li> <li>• Chemical gloves</li> <li>• Welding mask</li> <li>• Welding gloves</li> <li>• Eye protection device</li> <li>• Fall protection device</li> <li>• Reflectorized pants</li> <li>• Raincoats</li> <li>• Safety shoes</li> <li>• Safety boots</li> <li>• Whistle</li> <li>• Rescue material</li> <li>• High temperature suit</li> <li>• Smoke tube</li> <li>• Reflectorized sweatshirt</li> <li>• Caution tape</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Danger tape</li> <li>• Traffic cones</li> <li>• Signages</li> </ul> <p>7. Monitoring and Reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incident/Accident Reporting, Investigation and Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monthly submission of general accident report to MGB and DOLE</li> <li>- Monthly in-house investigation presided by a Committee</li> <li>- Summary of personal injury (14 cases)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Inspections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Daily inspection by Safety officers</li> <li>- Weekly group inspection by supervisors and managers</li> <li>- Monthly safety audit/inspection</li> <li>- MGB-initiated inspection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Quarterly safety and health</li> <li>○ Annual safety and health</li> <li>○ Annual electrical and mechanical installation</li> <li>○ Annual explosives inventory</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>8. Emergency Response and Preparedness Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency drill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Earthquake (February 2022)</li> <li>- Chemical spill and radiation emergency (February 2022)</li> <li>- Typhoon, landslide and flashflood (April 2022)</li> <li>- Fire (March, June, September, December 2022)</li> <li>- Vehicular accident (July, November 2022)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Out of town earthquake drill (Calabkab, Maco, Davao de Oro; July 2022)</li> <li>- Landslide and flashflood (September 2022)</li> <li>- Tailings pipe leak (October 2022)</li> <li>- Actual response: Fire incident at Bgry Andili, Mawab, Davao de Oro)</li> <li>• Inspection/audit/installation/refill of First Aide kits</li> <li>• Inspection/audit/installation/replacement of Fire Extinguishers</li> <li>• Inspection/audit/testing of Fire Hydrant and Hoses</li> <li>• Regular/ocular inspection of ANFO magazine</li> <li>• Monthly audit of ERT tools and equipment</li> <li>• ERT Refresher Course training (3 trainings)</li> </ul> <p>9. General Promotion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attendance to the 68<sup>th</sup> ANMSEC and participated the following event competition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fire extinguishing (2<sup>nd</sup> runner-up)</li> <li>- Fire brigade (Champion)</li> <li>- Safest Underground Operation and Mineral Processing (Runner-up)</li> <li>- First aid (1<sup>st</sup> runner-up)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Monthly awarding of Safety Workers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Underground category (24 personnel)</li> <li>- Surface category (23 personnel)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Installation/maintenance/replacement of safety signages/convex mirrors</li> </ul> <p>10. Other activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Random alcohol testing of employees (mandatory testing of workers involved in accident/incidents)</li> <li>• Monthly sampling of drinking water sources</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Printing of Safety Handbook</li> <li>• Servicing of gas detectors, light meters, and alcohol testers</li> </ul> <p>11. Budget Utilization (Php 44,450,450.00)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leadership and Administration (Php 28,000.00)</li> <li>• Organizational Rules and Policy (Php 28,000.00)</li> <li>• Management and Employee Training (Php 3,590,119.00)</li> <li>• Good Housekeeping (Php 288,000.00)</li> <li>• Health Control and Services (Php 16,166,955.00)</li> <li>• PPEs (Php 21,602,016)</li> <li>• Monitoring and Reporting (Php 1,126,552.00)</li> <li>• Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (Php 185,000.00)</li> <li>• Occupational Safety and Health Management (Php 801,488.00)</li> <li>• Other activities (Php 634,000.00)</li> </ul>
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
<p>The risks associated with its operations are classified into four types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Chemical</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This includes excessive airborne concentrations of acids/mist, solvents/vapors/gases, dust/particulates, heavy metals or fumes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. <u>Physical</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This includes noise, inadequate illumination, extreme temperatures, radiation, extreme pressure, vibration, poor ventilation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. <u>Biological</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This includes bacteria, virus, fungi, molds, and microorganisms.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. <u>Ergonomic</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This includes improperly designed tools or work areas, improper lifting or reaching, poor visual conditions, and repeated motion in an awkward position.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>APX applies the Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Control (HIRAC) and Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) in its operations.</p> <p>Hazard control measures are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Elimination</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The hazard is eliminated through design.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. <u>Substitution</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The hazard is prevented or minimized by using a different equipment or tool.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. <u>Engineering controls</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The hazard is prevented or minimized through isolation and guarding.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. <u>Administrative controls</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The hazard is prevented or minimized through training and work scheduling. This prevents mistakes caused by lack of knowledge or adequate rest.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. <u>PPE</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The hazard is prevented or minimized through the use of PPEs.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<p>This is considered as a last resort by APX.</p> <p>For cases of human negligence or non-compliance, APX issues a disciplinary action.</p>
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improvement of the Comprehensive Safety Program through continuous training and consultation during the formulation of the Annual Safety &amp; Health Program (ASHP) in participation of workers' representatives.</li> <li>2. Enhanced employee credentials leading to higher job category (3 Safety Officers were actually transferred to another department with higher job category).</li> </ol>	<p>In 2022, APX provided a total of 93 training activities on health, safety, and 12 disaster preparedness (first aid, blasting, refresher course for operators, mechanized lifting, scaffolding, fire safety, working at height, electrical safety, behavior-based safety (BBS), and supervisor development program, mine rescue, rope rescue, water search &amp; rescue).</p>

## COVID-19 RESPONSE AND PROTOCOL

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Positive	12	Person
Recovered	12	Person
Mortality	0	Person

<b>Vaccination</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Vaccinated (Full-dose; Regular Employee)	1,631	Person
Unvaccinated	3	Person
Adverse Effect	0	Person
Mortality	0	Person
Total Adherence to Vaccination (Regular Employee)	99.82%	

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
--	---	----------------------------

Policies and guidelines to mitigate the negative impact of COVID-19 were implemented in accordance with the guidelines set by Company's COVID Management Team (CMT), the Local & National IATF and the regulatory agencies. These policies and guidelines were reviewed and updated as the situation evolved.	employees, suppliers	APX coordinated with LGUs, MHOs and other government agencies for the proper guidance and updates in implementing measures to contain the transmission of COVID-19 virus. APX, in coordination with the MHO, conducted booster vaccination programs against Covid.  APX also maintains a DOH-accredited molecular laboratory and a dedicated 50-bed isolation facility.
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
Immergence of new Covid-19 variants  Increase in active cases of COVID-19 patients	employees, contractors, suppliers, and host and neighboring communities	APX, in coordination with the MHO, conducted booster vaccination programs against Covid.  APX is still observing the minimum health protocols (wearing of face masks, social distancing, hand hygiene, and proper ventilation).
<b>What are the opportunities identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
Screening of employees to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in the workplace  Continuing operations despite COVID restrictions brought about by COVID-positive employees  Creating vaccination program against COVID-19	employees, contractors, suppliers, and host and neighboring communities	APX implemented the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• implementation of COVID-19 protocols</li> <li>• RT-PCR swab testing of Suspect and Probable cases of COVID-19</li> <li>• isolation of confirmed cases</li> <li>• prompt contact tracing</li> <li>• monitoring symptoms from closed contacts</li> </ul> COVID-19 vaccination program including administration of booster shots in partnership with the MHO

#### Labor Laws and Human Rights

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
No. of legal actions or employee grievances involving forced or child labor	0	#

Do you have policies that explicitly disallow violations of labor laws and human rights (e.g. harassment, bullying) in the workplace?

Topic	Y/N	If Yes, cite reference in APX policy
Forced labor	Y	Republic Act 9208 (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act)

		Philippine Constitution (Sec. 18.(2), Article III of the Constitution) - prohibition on involuntary servitude
Child labor	Y	Anti-Child Labor Policy Republic Act 7658 (An Act Prohibiting the Employment of Children below 15 Years of Age in Public and Private Undertakings) Republic Act 9231 (Special Protection of Children Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act)
Human Rights	Y	Philippine Constitution (Article III "Bill of Rights" of the Constitution) Anti-Sexual Harassment in the Workplace Policy, including the amendment to Republic Act 7677 (Safe Streets and Public Spaces Act) Republic Act 11313 (Bawal Bastos Law)
Security of Tenure	Y	Labor Code of the Philippines Book 6 Article 279

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
<p>APX's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is aligned with the Philippines' labor laws and human rights policies.</p> <p>APX was recognized by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) Region XI as a Lifetime awardee of "Child Labor-Free Establishment"</p>	<p>APX's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is implemented in conjunction with other company policies and Philippine labor laws.</p> <p>APX treats all employees equally, recognizing the diversity (age, gender, ancestry, culture, religion, education, physical and mental abilities) of its workforce.</p>
<p>APX has one active labor case as of December 2022, involving illegal dismissal (ongoing; started in 2021).</p>	<p>The AMCINERO foster harmonious relationship between employees and management.</p> <p>In cases of violations, APX continues to execute administrative proceedings affording due process to erring employees. It also respects the right of the dismissed employee to file a labor case.</p>
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>

Non-utilization of the grievance channels by the employees will limit APX's capability to resolve their concerns – potentially leading to a high attrition and low employee morale.	<p>Employee Welfare Office under the Human Resources (HR) Department:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>venue where employees raise their concerns and arrange for dialogues and consultations</li> <li>counseling sessions are also done to ensure emotional and psychological stability of the concerned employee</li> </ul> <p>Grievance Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>composed of representatives from Human Resources, Legal, and concerned Department Managers</li> <li>implements provisions of the Grievance Policy</li> <li>ensures a transparent and respectful process of addressing grievances</li> </ul>
People intentionally ignoring the policies and violating the rules.	<p>APX follows due process for cases of policy violations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>serving the twin notices: notice to explain and schedule of hearing and notice of decision</li> <li>violators are sanctioned based on the Employee's Code of Discipline after</li> </ul> <p>Whistleblowers are protected by APX's Whistleblower Protection policy.</p>
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
There are no significant opportunities identified.	

### Supply Chain Management

Do you have a supplier accreditation policy? If yes, please attach the policy or link to the policy:

YES

Do you consider the following sustainability topics when accrediting suppliers?

Topic	Y/N	If Yes, cite reference in APX policy
Environmental performance	Y	APX Supplier Accreditation List of requirements – provided thru D&B. APX vendor accreditation policy – PRO OCP-01.
Forced labor (RA 10364)	Y	
Child labor (RA 9231)	Y	
Human Rights (UDHR)	Y	
Gender Law (RA 9710)	Y	
PWD (RA 7677)	Y	
Bribery and corruption	Y	



List of SDMP project	Y	Social Development Program activities conducted by the company, as approved by the MGB and crafted in consultation with the community stakeholders.
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<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
Damage to company reputation and administrative cost from the imposed penalties.  Non-compliance occurs during Procurement transactions and negotiations affecting buyer-supplier relationship.	Provide preventive policies as part of the accreditation process such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accomplishment of COI disclosure and RPT form.</li> <li>• supplier compliance to PO Terms &amp; Conditions.</li> <li>• supplier compliance to regulatory requirements, APX Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.</li> <li>• supplier annual performance evaluation</li> </ul>
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
Monitoring and re-validation of supplier disclosure and compliance to the said sustainability topic.	Suppliers and contractors are required to submit the updated disclosure of the RA's provided in the sustainability topics during renewal of accreditation.
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
Improve the validation and monitoring of supplier compliance on sustainability topic.	Explore and consult with Dun & Bradstreet on other methods of supplier screening concerning non-financial parameters.

## Relationship with Community

### Significant Impacts on Local Communities

<b>Operations with significant (positive or negative) impacts on local communities (exclude CSR projects; this has to be business operations)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Vulnerable groups (if applicable)*</b>	<b>Does the particular operation have impact on indigenous people (Y/N?)</b>	<b>Collective or individual rights that have been identified that or particular concern for the community</b>	<b>Mitigating measures (if negative) or enhancement measures (if positive)</b>
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Mining operations	Masara, Maco, Davao de Oro	PWDs, financially disadvantaged, IPs (indigenous peoples)	Yes	<p>Right to work</p> <p>Right to a healthy environment</p>	<p>APX employs 218 individuals belonging to indigenous communities.</p> <p>To mitigate the impact of air emissions to the surrounding communities, APX implemented the following control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• road watering/spraying using water tanker truck at mine access road during prolonged dry season to control dust emissions brought about by moving vehicles and equipment</li> <li>• regular preventive maintenance schedule (PMS) of service vehicles, equipment and stationary air pollution sources (e.g. generator sets and boilers)</li> <li>• installed air pollution control devices (e.g. lead fume scrubber, acid scrubber and dust collector system) at the mill plant, assay and sample Prep laboratory</li> <li>• conducted enrichment planting and tree planting within the Tenement.</li> </ul> <p>Finally, the generated</p>
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					<p>hazardous waste from the operations were safely stored at the Hazardous waste storage facility located within the vicinity of APX.</p> <p>To comply with government regulations, APX hired a third-party accredited transporter and treater (Arc Merchandising) to properly handle the transporting, disposal, and treatment of hazardous waste.</p> <p>In 2022, a total of 80 MT of used oil and 20 MT of oil contaminated materials were treated and disposed.</p>
Underground mining operation	Masara, Maco, Davao de Oro	children and youth, elderly, PWDs, financially disadvantaged	Yes	Right to a healthy environment	<p>Wastewater discharge is monitored in various strategic locations inside the tenement to ensure that it is within the Department of the Environment and Natural Resources' (DENR) standards.</p> <p>Provision of Settling ponds, Silt traps, Earth sumps and OWS facility was implemented to ensure compliance to Phil. Clean Water Act of 2004.</p>

Milling operations	Masara, Maco, Davao de Oro	Children and youth, elderly, PWDs, financially disadvantaged	Yes	Right to a healthy environment	APX engaged the expertise of Engineering Development Corporation of the Philippines (EDCOP) in the design, engineering, construction surveillance and monitoring of a multi-million Tailings Containment Dam in the mine site. The Tailings Dam is closely monitored by APX and EDCOP to ensure that its construction and operation is in accordance to the national and global standards.
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*\*Vulnerable sector includes, elderly, persons with disabilities, vulnerable women, refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons, people living with HIV and other diseases, solo parents, and the poor or the base of the pyramid (BOP; Class D and E).*

For operations that are affecting IPs, indicate the total number of Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) undergoing consultations and Certification Preconditions (CPs) secured and still operational and provide a copy or link to the certificates if available:

Certificates	Quantity	Units
FPIC process is still undergoing	0*	#
CP secured	1	#

*\*FPIC process was completed for MPSA 225 and MPSA 234 before APX started its operations and resulted to a Certification Precondition.*

What are the risk/s identified?	Management approach
The absence of an FPIC from the community, LGU, IPs, and other stakeholders is a violation of RA 7942 and will compromise APX's operations and reputation.	<p>APX went through the FPIC process with all stakeholders before it started its operations in 2006.</p> <p>The company received proper consent to operate with the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement with the stakeholders.</p>
What are the opportunity/ies identified?	Management approach

APX's collaboration with the communities where it operates -- from the planning of development programs, projects and activities to its implementation, monitoring and evaluation -- deepens their sense of belongingness and ownership of the projects. This, in turn, encourages them to give their full support to APX's operation.	APX ensures strict compliance to all regulatory and statutory laws by integrating them into its Mission, Vision and Work Culture.
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### Customer Management

#### Customer Satisfaction

Disclosure	Score	Did a third party conduct the customer satisfaction study? (Y/N)
Customer Satisfaction	Excellent	N

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
APX deals with only one buyer of the gold and silver bullions it produces.	A quarterly survey is being conducted for the customer satisfaction as part of the requirements of APX's Integrated Management System.  APX is covered by a refining and transportation agreement renewable every two years.
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
Non-renewal of refining and transportation agreement with current buyer.	There are other available refiners/customers who may accept, refine and buy APX's product since gold and silver are high demand commodities.
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
None	

#### Health and Safety

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
No. of substantiated complaints on product or service health and safety*	0	#
No. of complaints addressed	0	#

*\*Substantiated complaints include complaints from customers that went through the organization's formal communication channels and grievance mechanisms as well as complaints that were lodged to and acted upon by government agencies.*

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
The bullions are shipped to only one buyer.	
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>

Disclosure		Quantity	Units
No. of substantiated complaints on customer privacy*		0	#
No. of complaints addressed		0	#
No. of customers, users, and account holders whose information is used for secondary purposes		0	#
Government agencies changing reportorial requirements.	Closely coordinate with the government agencies to address deficiencies that may arise from the changes in the reportorial requirements.		
What are the opportunity/ies identified?	Management approach		
None			

#### Marketing and Labelling

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
No. of substantiated complaints on marketing and labelling*	0	#
No. of complaints addressed	0	#

*\*Substantiated complaints include complaints from customers that went through the organization's formal communication channels and grievance mechanisms as well as complaints that were lodged to and acted upon by government agencies*

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
APX deals with only one buyer of the bullions that it produces.	
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
N/A	
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
N/A	

#### Customer privacy

*\*Substantiated complaints include complaints from customers that went through the organization's formal communication channels and grievance mechanisms as well as complaints that were lodged to and acted upon by government agencies.*

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
--	----------------------------

APX deals with only one buyer of the bullions that it produces.	
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
N/A	
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
N/A	

## Data Security

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
No. of data breaches, including leaks, thefts and losses of data	0	#

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
APX deals with only one customer	
<b>What are the risk/s identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
N/A	
<b>What are the opportunity/ies identified?</b>	<b>Management approach</b>
N/A	

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Product of Service Contribution to UN SDGs

Key products and services and its contribution to sustainable development.

<b>Key Products and Services</b>	<b>Societal Value / Contribution to UN SDGs</b>	<b>Potential Negative Impact of Contribution</b>	<b>Management Approach to Negative Impact</b>
Gold and Silver Bullions	<p>#8 Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>#9 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</p>	<p>The mining process, if done haphazardly, will negatively affect the people, the environment and the planet, as a whole. In the case of APX's operations, the production of gold and silver bullions requires opening of underground tunnels, removal of ores from the source and milling them until the metals are extracted.</p>	<p>APX conscientiously practices responsible and sustainable mining practices to ensure that the natural ecosystems are always protected amidst the company's conduct of business. Management ensures resources are available and deployed to minimize the impact of APX's operation on the environment and the lives of the</p>

people living in its host and neighboring communities. It strictly complies with existing mining laws and ordinances and regularly coordinates with the relevant government agencies for monitoring, reporting and other administrative tasks.

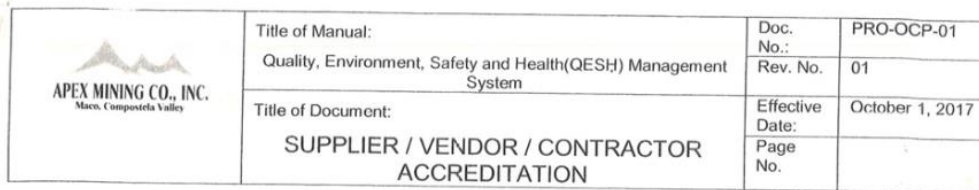
APX's annual Social Development and Management Plan (SMDP), designed and revised every year in consultation with relevant stakeholders (local government units, regulators and community stakeholders) is responsive to the needs of its host and neighboring communities, particularly in livelihood generation (education, skills training, and the like). The company's scholars, upon completion of their respective courses, are employed by the company either directly (if organic positions are open) or indirectly (through its contractors and 3<sup>rd</sup> party suppliers/vendors).

APX's work with small scale or artisanal miners also ensures that small scale miners, while not employed by APX, are able to work and earn a decent living. Since 2019, APX's subsidiary, Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc (ISRI) has also been ramping up with collaboration with the small-scale miners in its tenements.


APX also explores cutting edge and new technologies that help make mining technologies and processes more green. This, aside from its host of modern solutions to waste disposal, processing of water effluents and the like.

*\*None/Not Applicable is not an acceptable answer. For holding companies, the services and products of its subsidiaries may be disclosed.*



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	Title of Manual: Quality, Environment, Safety and Health(QESH) Management System	Doc. No. : PRO-OCP-01
	Title of Document: <b>SUPPLIER / VENDOR / CONTRACTOR ACCREDITATION</b>	Rev. No.: 01
		Effective Date : October 1, 2017

**1. Title:**

SUPPLIER/VENDOR/CONTRACTOR ACCREDITATION

**2. Objective:**

2.1 To establish guidelines in the accreditation process of suppliers, vendors and contractors of materials, supplies and services.

2.2 To ensure that the Company transacts only with legitimate, reputable and dependable suppliers, vendors and contractors.

2.3 To ensure that the established procurement controls are fully implemented and enforced.

**3. Scope:**

3.1 Accreditation process shall apply to all current and aspiring suppliers, vendors and contractors of materials, supplies and services whether small or large business companies.

3.2 This covers a third party pre-qualification process to be conducted by Dun & Bradstreet.

3.3 This covers the use of SAP Business One software which will be used as a tool in the procurement process.

**4. Responsibility:**

4.1 Procurement department as process owner is responsible in ensuring that this Operational Control Procedure (PRO-OCP-01) is being implemented and enforced.

4.2 Dun & Bradstreet is responsible in processing the pre-qualification documents submitted by the suppliers, vendors and contractors and assessing their capabilities.


4.3 Purchasing Manager is responsible in the approval of accreditation.

**5. Reference:**

PRO-F-01 Suppliers' Accreditation Form

**6. Record:**

System records for list of accredited suppliers

	Title of Manual: Quality, Environment, Safety and Health(QESH) Management System	Doc. No. :	PRO-OCP-01
	Title of Document:	Rev. No.:	01
	<b>SUPPLIER / VENDOR / CONTRACTOR ACCREDITATION</b>	Effective Date :	October 1, 2017

## 7. Instruction Details:

### Suppliers, vendors and contractors

- Suppliers, vendors and contractors both current or with active transaction with the company and those aspiring to be accredited, be it small or large business must submit the fully accomplished Supplier Accreditation Form (PRO-F-01) along with the following documents to Dun & Bradstreet through its website for pre-qualification.


#### Accreditation documents:

- BIR Certificate of Registration (BIR 2303)\*
- SEC Registration for corporations
- DTI Registration
- Business Permit (City or Municipal)
- Applicable permit to purchase, import and supply hazardous materials and supplies:
  - EMB (CCO) for sodium cyanide
  - PDEA for precursor chemicals
  - PNP permit for explosives, explosive accessories and nitric acid and other nitrate
  - PNRI for radioactive materials
- Company profile
- Audited financial statement of the past three (3) years
- Product portfolio

For small time business, only the BIR Certificate of Registration is required.



Procurement Department reserves the right to require additional and/or updated documents whenever this may be deemed necessary.

- Small business companies are those that have a capitalization of one million and below.
- Dun & Bradstreet shall review all submitted documents for authenticity and completeness of such permit/s. Should there be submitted permits or company documents that are found not authentic, such application for accreditation shall automatically be denied.
- Dun & Bradstreet determines the category of such supplier, whether small or large business company.

 <b>APEX MINING CO., INC.</b> <small>Mesa, Compostela Valley</small>	Title of Manual: Quality, Environment, Safety and Health(QESH) Management System	Doc. No. : PRO-OCP-01
	Title of Document: <b>SUPPLIER / VENDOR / CONTRACTOR ACCREDITATION</b>	Rev. No.: 01
	Effective Date : June 1, 2017	

- 5) Dun & Bradstreet will endorse to the Purchasing Manager those suppliers, vendors and contractors who passed the pre-qualification.
- 6) Procurement Manager will then approve the accreditation of those suppliers, vendors and contractor who passed the pre-qualification and send out a letter advising that they are now accredited to the company, tag them as accredited in the Vendor Integrity Access System (VIA) and may start business.
- 7) The accomplished form shall also be signed by the Procurement Manager and will be filed along with the pertinent permit/s and other documents.
- 8) Purchasing Admin Assistant shall be responsible in compiling the documents and data encoding and maintenance of the supplier master using SAP Business One.

#### 8. Document Control

Prepared by:	 <b>LUNINGNING M. DE LUNA</b> Sr. Purchasing Officer	Document Controller/ Process Owner
Reviewed by:	 <b>NOEL G. TAN</b> Department Manager	Department Manager

#### 8.1 DOCUMENT APPROVAL

**APPROVED BY:**

  
**Gil A. Matvilla**  
**SVP/Resident Manager**  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3 of 3

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# 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  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Luis R. Sarmiento  
President & Chief Executive Officer  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Billy G. Torres  
VP Finance & Treasurer

Signed this 21st of March, 2023

# COVER SHEET

for

## AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

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### COMPANY NAME

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

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

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C	e	n	t	e	r	,		P	a	s	i	g		C	i	t	y												

Form Type

A	A	C	F	S
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Department requiring the report

C	R	M	
---	---	---	--

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

N	/	A	
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### COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

Corpsec@apexmining.com

Company's Telephone Number

8706-2805

Mobile Number

+63 908 893 7925

No. of Stockholders

2,745

Annual Meeting (Month / Day)

4/30

Fiscal Year (Month / Day)

12/31

### CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

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

Name of Contact Person

Billy G. Torres

Email Address

bgtorres@apexmining.com

Telephone Number/s

8706-2805

Mobile Number

+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.



## 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.



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**

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
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	—
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>4,346,972,741</b>	<b>2,960,985,831</b>
<b>Noncurrent Assets</b>		
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
<b>Total Noncurrent Assets</b>	<b>16,311,797,998</b>	<b>12,697,773,050</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>₱20,658,770,739</b>	<b>₱15,658,758,881</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
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
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>6,834,347,573</b>	<b>4,741,309,710</b>
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities</b>		
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
<b>Total Noncurrent Liabilities</b>	<b>2,253,049,116</b>	<b>2,649,926,843</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>9,087,396,689</b>	<b>7,391,236,553</b>
<b>Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company</b>		
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
<b>Non-controlling Interests (Note 19)</b>	<b>29,084,643</b>	<b>31,180,559</b>
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>11,571,374,050</b>	<b>8,267,522,328</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>₱20,658,770,739</b>	<b>₱15,658,758,881</b>

*See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*



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

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

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

*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
<b>Balances at December 31, 2021</b>	<b>₱6,227,887,491</b>	<b>₱634,224</b>	<b>₱280,481,926</b>	<b>(₱2,081,746,680)</b>	<b>(₱343,842,240)</b>	<b>₱26,132,299</b>	<b>(₱1,708,473)</b>	<b>₱4,128,503,222</b>	<b>₱31,180,559</b>	<b>₱8,267,522,328</b>
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
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>30,980,986</b>	<b>(8,732,848)</b>	<b>3,341,547,056</b>	<b>(2,095,916)</b>	<b>3,363,699,278</b>
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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Balances at December 31, 2022</b>	<b>₱6,227,887,491</b>	<b>₱634,224</b>	<b>₱226,025,835</b>	<b>(₱2,081,746,680)</b>	<b>(₱341,842,240)</b>	<b>₱57,113,285</b>	<b>(₱10,441,321)</b>	<b>₱7,464,658,813</b>	<b>₱29,084,643</b>	<b>₱11,571,374,050</b>

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
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
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
<b>CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
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)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
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
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	(448,186,110)	29,023,846	732,810,428
<b>EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	15,214,720	7,781,334	(38,572,514)
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	1,436,715,112	1,399,909,932	705,672,018
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 4)</b>	₱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

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## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### 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 (SJGCC) 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 Cleanenvironment 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

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**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.

Assets Held-for-Sale and Discontinued Operations

The Group classifies noncurrent assets and disposal groups as held-for-sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

Noncurrent assets and disposal groups classified as held-for-sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

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

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

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

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations
- Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or,
- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit or loss.

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

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

Property, Plant, and Equipment

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated or depleted from the moment the assets are available for use and after the risks and rewards are transferred to the Group. Depreciation and depletion 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 ore to a refiner for processing into marketable metals. While it has possession of the materials, control does not automatically transfer to the refiner, unless the Parent Company elects that the material is for sale to the refiner when a deal confirmation is drawn for the details of the sale (e.g., metal contents and the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) prices to be applied), which confirmation is considered as the enforceable contract between them. Control passes to the buyer refiner upon 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.





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

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the 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.

#### Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

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

#### *Provision for ECL on Trade and Other Receivables, Advances to Related Parties, 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	<b>₱2,652,588</b>	₱2,298,397
Cash with banks	<b>792,854,346</b>	1,226,179,927
Short-term deposits	<b>208,236,788</b>	208,236,788
	<b>₱1,003,743,722</b>	₱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	<b>₱964,971,564</b>	₱—
Advances to officers and employees	<b>19,418,369</b>	12,352,565
Others	<b>41,773,506</b>	35,844,712
	<b>1,026,163,439</b>	48,197,277
Less provision for ECL	<b>21,989,828</b>	21,989,828
	<b>₱1,004,173,611</b>	₱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	<b>₱356,237,346</b>	₱178,551,633
Metals in-circuit - at cost	<b>71,814,120</b>	65,883,727
Ore stockpile - at cost	<b>68,988,472</b>	29,458,578
Materials and supplies - at NRV	<b>1,107,811,642</b>	878,259,799
	<b>₱1,604,851,580</b>	₱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	<b>₱39,413,288</b>	₱41,119,145
Provision	<b>45,612,203</b>	—
Reversal	—	(1,705,857)
Ending balances	<b>₱85,025,491</b>	₱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	<b>₱616,399,943</b>	₱308,733,324
Prepayments	<b>39,874,388</b>	19,158,664
Others	<b>27,118,538</b>	15,713,436
	<b>₱683,392,869</b>	₱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	<b>₱347,842,240</b>	₱347,842,240
Change in fair value of equity instrument		
financial assets:		
At the beginning of the year	<b>(343,842,240)</b>	(344,642,240)
Changes of fair value recognized in OCI	<b>2,000,000</b>	800,000
At the end of the year	<b>(341,842,240)</b>	(343,842,240)
	<b>₱6,000,000</b>	₱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
<b>At revalued amounts:</b>								
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
<b>Accumulated depreciation and depletion:</b>								
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
<b>Allowance for impairment:</b>								
Balances at beginning and end of year	286,367	3,318,744	–	159,229,430	425,535	–	340,878,840	504,138,916
<b>Net book values</b>	<b>₱224,382,129</b>	<b>₱2,706,937,936</b>	<b>₱95,579,117</b>	<b>₱323,254,741</b>	<b>₱223,330,980</b>	<b>₱6,319,154,782</b>	<b>₱1,398,749,453</b>	<b>₱11,291,389,138</b>



	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	<b>₱280,481,926</b>	₱351,316,435
Effect of change in tax rate	–	25,094,031
Realized portion through depreciation, net of tax (Note 19)	<b>(54,456,091)</b>	(95,928,540)
Balance at end of year	<b>₱226,025,835</b>	₱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
<b>At cost:</b>								
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
<b>Accumulated depreciation and depletion:</b>								
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
<b>Allowance for impairment:</b>								
Balances at end of year	286,367	3,318,744	–	159,229,430	425,535	–	340,878,840	504,138,916
<b>Net book values</b>	<b>₱161,020,262</b>	<b>₱2,705,567,813</b>	<b>₱149,671,404</b>	<b>₱263,243,836</b>	<b>₱206,057,079</b>	<b>₱6,319,154,782</b>	<b>₱1,185,306,180</b>	<b>₱10,990,021,357</b>
	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
<b>At cost:</b>								
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
<b>Accumulated depreciation and depletion:</b>								
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
<b>Allowance for impairment:</b>								
Balances at end of year	286,367	3,318,744	–	159,229,430	425,535	–	340,878,840	504,138,916
<b>Net book values</b>	<b>₱200,893,803</b>	<b>₱2,462,871,483</b>	<b>₱192,619,415</b>	<b>₱140,272,687</b>	<b>₱173,193,375</b>	<b>₱5,695,774,178</b>	<b>₱1,051,984,298</b>	<b>₱9,917,609,239</b>



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		Subtotal	Mine development cost	Total
	Mine and mining properties	Mine rehabilitation assets			
<b>Cost:</b>					
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
<b>Accumulated depletion:</b>					
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
<b>Net book values</b>	<b>₱2,702,117,563</b>	<b>₱2,892,034</b>	<b>₱2,705,009,597</b>	<b>₱3,614,145,184</b>	<b>₱6,319,154,782</b>

2021					
	Depletable		Subtotal	Mine development cost	Total
	Mine and mining properties	Mine rehabilitation assets			
<b>Cost:</b>					
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
<b>Accumulated depletion:</b>					
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
<b>Net book values</b>	<b>₱2,873,154,921</b>	<b>₱3,958,180</b>	<b>₱2,877,113,101</b>	<b>₱2,818,661,078</b>	<b>₱5,695,774,179</b>

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	<b>₱2,288,314,429</b>	₱1,996,121,548
Additions	<b>331,147,140</b>	292,192,881
Transfers (Note 8)	<b>(48,506,850)</b>	—
	<b>2,570,954,719</b>	2,288,314,429
Less allowance for impairment losses	<b>578,755,160</b>	578,755,160
	<b>₱1,992,199,559</b>	₱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
<b>Cost:</b>			
Balances at beginning of year	<b>₱192,202,964</b>	<b>₱69,177,910</b>	<b>₱261,380,874</b>
Additions	—	<b>14,358,393</b>	<b>14,358,393</b>
Balances at end of year	<b>192,202,964</b>	<b>83,536,303</b>	<b>275,739,267</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization:</b>			
Balances at beginning of year	—	<b>54,389,120</b>	<b>54,389,120</b>
Amortization (Note 24)	—	<b>7,260,345</b>	<b>7,260,345</b>
Balances at end of year	—	<b>61,649,465</b>	<b>61,649,465</b>
<b>Allowance for impairment:</b>			
Balances at beginning and end of year	<b>192,202,964</b>	—	<b>192,202,964</b>
<b>Net book values</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱21,886,838</b>	<b>₱21,886,838</b>





	2021		
	Franchise	Computer Software	Total
Cost:			
Balances at beginning of year	P—	P55,554,791	P55,554,791
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	P—	P14,788,790	P14,788,790

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	<b>P1,979,695,695</b>	P—
Input VAT	<b>911,293,703</b>	553,128,465
Advance to Gold Mines of Uganda Ltd. (GMU)	<b>113,390,835</b>	103,277,975
Advances for land acquisition	<b>93,530,149</b>	93,530,149
Nontrade receivable	<b>75,939,753</b>	75,939,753
Deposits	<b>31,416,812</b>	31,110,492
MRF	<b>27,829,598</b>	27,455,603
Advances for royalties	<b>2,084,893</b>	2,084,893
Others	<b>1,769,855</b>	27,941,350
	<b>3,236,951,293</b>	914,468,680
Less allowance for impairment losses	<b>236,628,830</b>	236,628,830
	<b>P3,000,322,463</b>	P677,839,850

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 P4.50 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 P1.98 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	<b>₱558,316,122</b>	₱402,985,985
Nontrade	<b>315,040,733</b>	316,073,995
Accrued expenses	<b>143,635,916</b>	172,393,860
Accrued employee benefits	<b>109,919,002</b>	103,118,337
Payables to government agencies	<b>58,748,195</b>	66,123,209
Retention payable	<b>14,147,891</b>	17,842,078
Dividends Payable (Note 19)	<b>5,578,782</b>	—
Others	<b>112,354,316</b>	75,792,744
	<b>₱1,317,740,957</b>	₱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:						
<i>MORE Coal</i>	With common stockholders	<b>2022</b> 2021	<b>P—</b> <b>P—</b>	<b>₱1,186,593</b> ₱1,186,593	Due and demandable Due and demandable	Unsecured, cash-settled
<i>MORE Oil &amp; Gas</i>	With common stockholders	<b>2022</b> 2021	— —	<b>603,126</b> 603,126	Due and demandable Due and demandable	Unsecured, cash-settled
<i>MORE Reedbank</i>	With common stockholders	<b>2022</b> 2021	— —	<b>514,390</b> 514,390	Due and demandable Due and demandable	Unsecured, cash-settled
		<b>2022</b> 2021	<b>P—</b> <b>P—</b>	<b>₱2,304,109</b> ₱2,304,109		



Category	Relationship	Year	Volume/ Amount	Outstanding balance	Terms	Conditions
Cash advances from:						
<i>PSHI</i>	Parent	<b>2022</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱916,012,000</b>	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)	<b>₱50,311,628</b>	₱41,623,130	₱43,257,274
Interest cost - net (Note 26)	<b>13,851,257</b>	11,351,567	13,296,284
	<b>₱64,162,885</b>	₱52,974,697	₱56,553,558

2022	Defined benefits liability	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	<b>₱307,264,529</b>	<b>₱15,209,253</b>	<b>₱292,055,276</b>
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
	<b>(42,234,299)</b>	<b>(926,318)</b>	<b>(41,307,981)</b>
At December 31	<b>₱318,380,001</b>	<b>₱15,058,607</b>	<b>₱303,321,394</b>

2021	Defined benefits liability	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	<b>₱329,552,347</b>	<b>₱15,235,639</b>	<b>₱314,316,708</b>
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
	<b>(61,123,194)</b>	<b>(622,099)</b>	<b>(60,501,095)</b>
At December 31	<b>₱307,264,529</b>	<b>₱15,209,253</b>	<b>₱292,055,276</b>

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

	2022	2021
At January 1	<b>₱26,132,299</b>	(₱19,243,522)
Actuarial gain (loss) - defined benefit obligation	<b>42,234,299</b>	61,123,194
Remeasurement gain - plan asset	<b>(926,318)</b>	(622,099)
Income tax effect	<b>(10,326,995)</b>	(15,125,274)
At December 31	<b>₱57,113,285</b>	₱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% (6.25%)	(P24,105,358) P28,098,654
	Increase (decrease)	2021
Discount rates	6.10% (4.10%)	(P28,513,190) P33,806,765
	Increase (decrease)	2022
Salary increase rate	6.00% (4.00%)	P30,061,535 (P26,177,383)
	Increase (decrease)	2021
Salary increase rate	6.00% (4.00%)	(P35,032,941) (P30,060,411)

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	<b>₱66,874,740</b>	₱40,923,980
More than one year to five years	<b>107,560,250</b>	88,517,468
More than five years to 10 years	<b>202,682,294</b>	164,267,341
	<b>₱377,117,284</b>	₱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	<b>₱17,854,413</b>	₱42,135,633
Accretion (Note 26)	<b>1,048,768</b>	457,754
Effect of change in estimate (Notes 10 and 23)	<b>(393,950)</b>	(24,738,974)
Balance at end of year	<b>₱18,509,231</b>	₱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)	<b>₱2,868,786,293</b>	₱3,135,220,170
Bank of Commerce (BOC)	<b>1,908,080,000</b>	—
Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation (RCBC)	<b>900,000,000</b>	922,500,000
Union Bank of the Philippines (UBP)	<b>543,466,080</b>	509,990,000
	<b>6,220,332,373</b>	4,567,710,170
Less current portion	<b>4,370,197,906</b>	2,315,484,534
Noncurrent portion	<b>₱1,850,134,467</b>	₱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	—	—
	<b>₱2,573,497,673</b>	<b>₱945,485,592</b>	<b>₱82,305,263</b>	<b>₱774,834,079</b>

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)	<b>₱155,335,061</b>	<b>₱153,288,482</b>

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	<b>2,745</b>	2,749	2,479

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

	2022		2021	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
<b>Issued and subscribed shares at beginning and end of year</b>	<b>6,227,887,491</b>	<b>₱6,227,887,491</b>	6,227,887,491	₱6,227,887,491
<b>Treasury shares</b>	<b>(555,132,448)</b>	<b>(2,081,746,680)</b>	(555,132,448)	(2,081,746,680)
<b>Outstanding shares at end of year</b>	<b>5,672,755,043</b>	<b>₱4,146,140,811</b>	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	<b>₱4,128,503,222</b>	₱3,229,518,939
Net income attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	<b>3,341,547,056</b>	803,055,743
Dividends	<b>(59,847,556)</b>	—
Realization of revaluation surplus (Note 10)	<b>54,456,091</b>	95,928,540
Balance at end of year	<b>₱7,464,658,813</b>	₱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	<b>₱63,984,260</b>	₱64,107,381
Minas	<b>(22,133,536)</b>	(22,133,536)
MMSL	<b>(3,229,100)</b>	(2,832,248)
MOMCL	<b>(9,536,981)</b>	(7,961,038)
	<b>₱29,084,643</b>	₱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	<b>₱256,500</b>	₱360,676
Other charges	—	285,733,113
Loss before tax	<b>256,500</b>	286,093,789
Provision for income tax	—	—
Net loss	<b>₱256,500</b>	₱286,093,789
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	<b>₱133,380</b>	₱148,768,770
Non-controlling interests	<b>123,120</b>	137,325,019

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

	2022	2021
Current assets	<b>₱135,044,426</b>	₱135,050,426
Noncurrent assets	—	—
Current liabilities	<b>(2,030,417)</b>	(1,779,917)
Noncurrent liabilities	<b>(1,012,495)</b>	(1,012,495)
Total equity	<b>132,001,514</b>	132,258,014
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	<b>68,640,787</b>	68,774,167
Non-controlling interests	<b>63,360,727</b>	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	<b>₱3,341,547,05</b>	₱803,055,743	₱1,532,853,728
Weighted average number of common shares for basic and diluted earnings per share	<b>5,672,755,043</b>	5,672,755,043	5,672,755,043
Basic and diluted earnings per share	<b>₱0.59</b>	₱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)	<b>₱1,943,164,992</b>	₱1,383,256,812	₱1,070,827,546
Depreciation, depletion and amortization (Note 24)	<b>1,359,247,975</b>	1,112,394,669	1,021,751,310
Personnel costs (Note 25)	<b>778,129,759</b>	663,484,216	529,105,421
Contracted services	<b>366,790,796</b>	360,270,500	230,703,163
Utilities	<b>362,095,990</b>	251,137,322	233,373,311
Repairs and maintenance	<b>62,419,287</b>	30,590,569	4,413,272
Taxes, permits, and licenses	<b>115,085,283</b>	103,920,465	82,720,300
Surface rights to indigenous people (IP) (Note 30)	<b>93,814,724</b>	70,260,235	64,269,853
Bullion refining and transportation charges	<b>93,055,419</b>	69,998,995	58,654,361
Community development expenses	<b>71,382,088</b>	68,373,360	76,946,691
Insurance	<b>64,662,541</b>	52,892,123	36,493,259
Royalties to IP (Note 30)	<b>44,903,380</b>	29,980,618	28,043,908
Data and communication	<b>37,998,928</b>	10,343,570	7,160,190
Professional fees	<b>13,749,932</b>	14,202,336	10,433,115
Rent (Note 30)	<b>8,854,498</b>	8,180,094	1,878,993
Employee activities	<b>7,808,151</b>	10,654,825	4,692,011
Transportation and accommodation	<b>4,653,018</b>	830,718	1,285,806
Donations and contributions	<b>3,294,313</b>	18,361,517	7,101,139
Representation and entertainment	<b>1,106,991</b>	720,994	424,013
	<b>₱5,432,218,065</b>	₱4,259,853,938	₱3,470,277,662

The amounts were distributed as follows:

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



## 22. General and Administrative Expenses

	2022	2021	2020
Personnel costs (Note 25)	<b>₱84,214,714</b>	₱71,900,061	₱91,401,823
Write off of input VAT (Note 13)	–	45,259,705	–
Professional fees	<b>38,505,412</b>	33,833,144	24,737,720
Taxes, licenses and permits	<b>33,151,771</b>	22,771,807	19,507,683
Transportation and accommodation	<b>7,568,973</b>	2,807,746	1,351,710
Depreciation and amortization (Note 24)	<b>7,959,210</b>	1,545,819	1,154,946
Materials and supplies (Note 6)	<b>6,757,968</b>	5,189,436	1,958,949
Rent (Note 30)	<b>6,364,596</b>	5,576,677	4,465,285
Utilities	<b>4,211,494</b>	1,621,785	4,434,102
Representation and entertainment	<b>3,508,342</b>	1,039,516	719,170
Insurance	<b>1,687,761</b>	700,693	584,005
Repairs and maintenance	<b>1,558,371</b>	589,635	225,439
Community development expenses	<b>17,811</b>	16,283	96,336
Others	<b>29,301,765</b>	18,444,275	12,267,239
	<b>₱224,808,188</b>	₱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	<b>(₱65,997,927)</b>	₱–	₱–
Foreign exchange gains (losses) - net	<b>15,214,720</b>	(2,958,848)	17,721,593
Interest income (Note 4)	<b>3,221,594</b>	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	<b>1,941,704</b>	738,221	(44,867,845)
	<b>(₱45,619,909)</b>	(₱1,325,813,136)	(₱12,382,889)



## 24. Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization

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

The amounts were distributed as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Cost of production (Note 21)	<b>₱1,359,247,975</b>	₱1,112,394,669	₱1,021,751,310
General and administrative expenses (Note 22)	<b>7,959,210</b>	1,545,819	1,154,946
	<b>₱1,367,207,185</b>	₱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 Note 10).

## 25. Personnel Costs

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

The amounts were distributed as follows:

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

## 26. Finance Costs

	2022	2021	2020
Interest on loans payable (Note 18)	<b>₱155,335,061</b>	₱153,288,482	₱187,608,168
Net interest cost on retirement benefits (Note 16)	<b>13,851,257</b>	11,351,567	13,296,284
Accretion expense (Note 17)	<b>1,048,768</b>	457,754	1,513,666
	<b>₱170,235,086</b>	₱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	<b>₱711,392,182</b>	₱626,071,910	₱732,417,474
Deferred	<b>(17,034,490)</b>	(131,716,674)	(60,839,262)
	<b>₱694,357,692</b>	₱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	<b>(₱1,008,452,208)</b>	(₱287,902,552)	(₱671,794,852)
Effect of change in tax rate	–	74,182,253	–
Changes in unrecognized deferred income tax assets	<b>9,864,953</b>	(258,365,012)	27,526,992
Add (deduct) tax effects of:			
Optional Standard Deduction	<b>456,492,633</b>	–	–
Nondeductible expenses	<b>(133,414,210)</b>	(6,133,940)	(1,710,972)
Expired NOLCO	<b>(16,574,060)</b>	(16,328,121)	(25,869,568)
Provision for tax losses	<b>(14,220,869)</b>	–	–
Applied NOLCO	<b>11,553,965</b>	–	–
Interest income subjected to final tax	<b>548,395</b>	243,190	526,935
Expired MCIT	<b>(156,291)</b>	(51,054)	(256,747)
	<b>(₱694,357,692)</b>	(₱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	<b>₱92,120,952</b>	₱92,120,952
Allowance for impairment losses on:		
Deferred exploration cost	<b>578,755,160</b>	578,755,160
Property, plant and equipment	<b>504,138,916</b>	504,138,916
Intangibles	<b>192,202,964</b>	192,202,964
Input VAT	<b>143,098,681</b>	143,098,681
Advances for land acquisition	<b>93,530,149</b>	93,530,149
Inventory losses and obsolescence	<b>85,025,490</b>	39,413,288
Receivables	<b>21,989,828</b>	21,989,828
NOLCO	<b>96,343,121</b>	181,342,461
Provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning cost of a subsidiary	<b>360,751</b>	360,751
MCIT	<b>146,493</b>	219,166
	<b>₱1,807,712,505</b>	₱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	<b>₱60,625,997</b>	₱74,951,658
Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment	<b>75,341,945</b>	93,493,974
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	<b>40,465,405</b>	15,130,391
	<b>176,433,347</b>	183,576,023
Deferred income tax assets:		
Provision for retirement benefits	<b>(75,830,349)</b>	(73,013,818)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	<b>(16,070,272)</b>	(19,485,690)
Provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning cost	<b>(3,448,702)</b>	(3,284,997)
	<b>(95,349,323)</b>	(95,784,505)
Net deferred tax liabilities	<b>₱81,084,024</b>	₱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
		<b>₱96,343,121</b>

The movements of NOLCO are as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of the year	<b>₱181,342,460</b>	₱203,861,166
Additions	<b>27,512,759</b>	42,793,779
Expirations	<b>(66,296,239)</b>	(65,312,485)
Applications	<b>(46,215,859)</b>	—
Balance at end of the year	<b>₱96,343,121</b>	₱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
		<b>₱146,493</b>

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

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of the year	<b>₱219,166</b>	₱257,952
Additions	<b>83,618</b>	24,920
Expirations	<b>(156,291)</b>	(51,054)
Effect of change in tax rate	—	(12,652)
Balance at end of the year	<b>₱146,493</b>	₱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 Approach	Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
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 Approach	Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
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							Total
	Current	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-182 days	>182 days	
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							Total
	Current	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	121-182 days	>182 days	
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
<b>Trade and other payables</b>					
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
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	₱1,003,743,722	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱1,003,743,722
<b>Receivables:</b>						
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
<b>Other noncurrent assets:</b>						
Advance to GMU	113,390,835	—	—	—	—	113,390,835
MRF	—	—	—	27,829,598	—	27,829,598
Nontrade receivable	75,939,753	—	—	—	—	75,939,753
<b>Financial asset measured at FVOCI</b>	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
<b>Trade and other payables</b>					
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
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	₱1,436,715,112	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱1,436,715,112
<b>Receivables:</b>						
Trade	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	13,377,244	—	—	—	21,989,828	35,367,072
Advances to related parties	2,304,109	—	—	—	—	2,304,109
<b>Other noncurrent assets:</b>						
Advance to GMU	103,277,975	—	—	—	—	103,277,975
MRF	—	—	—	27,455,603	—	27,455,603
Nontrade receivable	75,939,753	—	—	—	—	75,939,753
<b>Financial asset measured at FVOCI</b>	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
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,678,026	₱205,289,011	\$17,076,056	₱870,861,783
Trade receivables	17,288,750	964,971,564	—	—
	<b>20,966,776</b>	<b>1,170,260,575</b>	17,076,056	870,861,783
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
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
	<b>17,924,240</b>	<b>1,000,441,466</b>	28,836,880	1,460,417,214
<b>Net financial asset (liabilities)</b>	<b>\$3,042,536</b>	<b>₱169,819,109</b>	<b>(\$11,760,824)</b>	<b>(₱589,555,431)</b>

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\$	<b>2022</b>	<b>₱1.14</b>	<b>(₱3,462,557)</b>
		<b>(0.26)</b>	<b>802,546</b>
	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
<b>2022</b>	<b>Increase by 13%</b>	<b>₱1,280,992,252</b>
	<b>Decrease by 13%</b>	<b>(₱1,280,992,252)</b>
<b>2021</b>	<b>Increase by 13%</b>	<b>₱906,685,968</b>
	<b>Decrease by 13%</b>	<b>(₱906,685,968)</b>

### 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:

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Issued capital stock	<b>₱6,227,887,491</b>	₱6,227,887,491
APIC	<b>634,224</b>	634,224
Treasury shares	<b>(2,081,746,680)</b>	(2,081,746,680)
	<b>₱4,146,775,035</b>	₱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)
<i>Financial asset measured at FVOCI (Note 9)</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>₱6,000,000</b>	<b>₱6,000,000</b>	<b>₱–</b>	<b>₱–</b>
	2021	₱4,000,000	₱4,000,000	₱–	₱–
<i>Property, plant, and equipment (Note 10)</i>	<b>2022</b>	<b>₱11,291,389,138</b>	<b>₱–</b>	<b>₱–</b>	<b>₱11,291,389,138</b>
	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
<b>Revenue</b>					
External customer	₱10,309,600,380	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱10,309,600,380
Inter-segment	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Consolidated revenue</b>	<b>₱10,309,600,380</b>	<b>₱–</b>	<b>₱–</b>	<b>₱–</b>	<b>₱10,309,600,380</b>
<b>Results</b>					
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
<b>Consolidated net income (loss)</b>	<b>₱3,352,185,392</b>	<b>(₱12,477,752)</b>	<b>(₱256,500)</b>	<b>₱–</b>	<b>₱3,339,451,140</b>
<b>Consolidated total assets</b>	<b>₱17,619,854,336</b>	<b>₱2,903,871,977</b>	<b>₱41,514,277</b>	<b>₱–</b>	<b>₱20,658,770,739</b>
<b>Consolidated total liabilities</b>	<b>₱8,736,772,257</b>	<b>₱347,581,520</b>	<b>₱3,042,912</b>	<b>₱–</b>	<b>₱9,087,396,689</b>



	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
<b>Current Liabilities:</b>					
Bank loans	₱2,315,484,534	₱2,073,497,673	(₱43,394,423)	₱24,610,122	₱4,370,197,906
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities:</b>					
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
<b>Current Liabilities:</b>					
Bank loans	₱2,201,741,649	₱82,305,263	₱—	₱31,437,622	₱2,315,484,534
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities:</b>					
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
<i>Investing activities:</i>			
Addition to property, plant and equipment pertaining to capitalized mine rehabilitation cost (Note 10)	₱393,950	₱—	₱641,125



## **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.



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



## **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.



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.**  
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**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

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\*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**

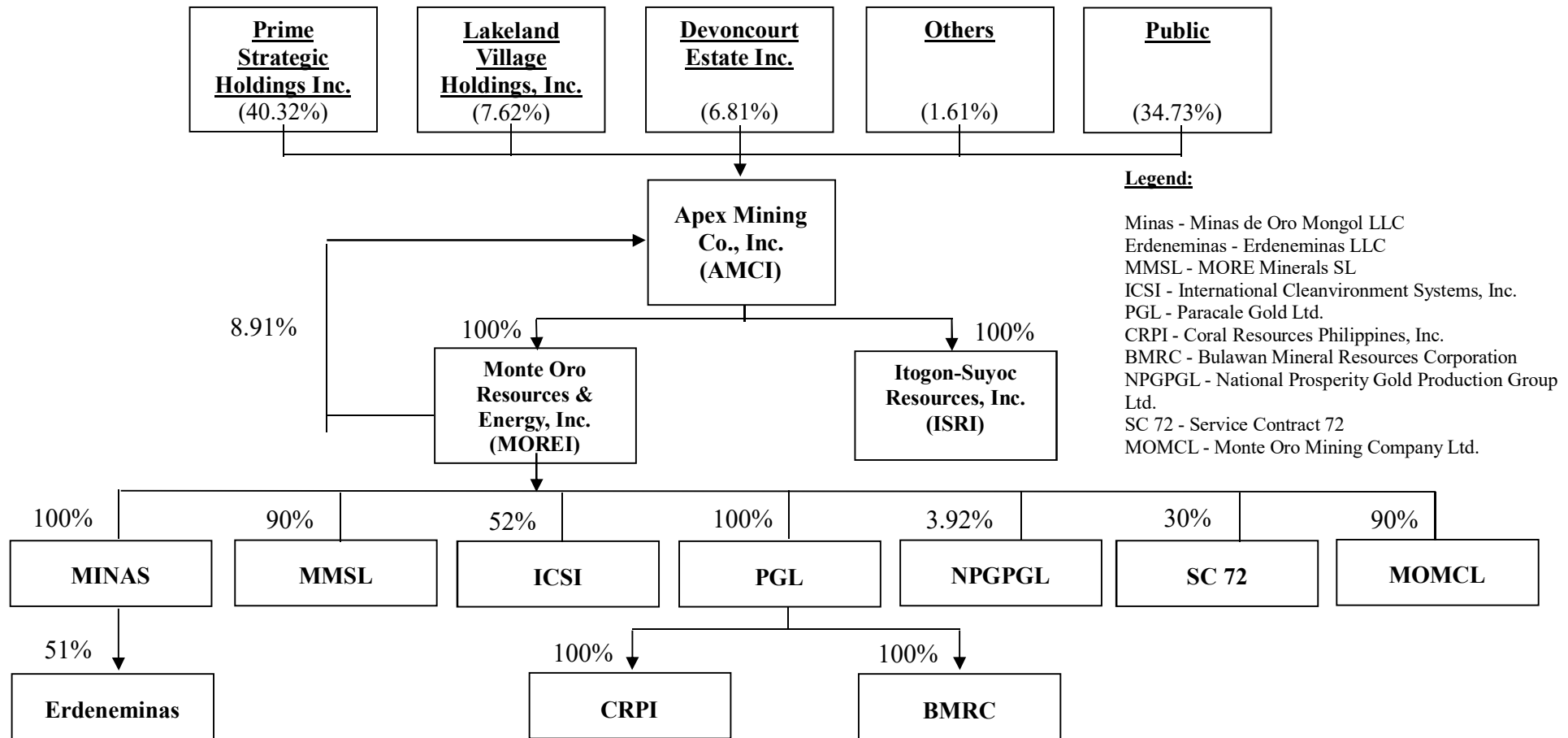
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, <i>as of December 31, 2021, as reflected in audited financial statements</i>	P5,423,860,726
Prior year adjustments	—
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, <i>as adjusted to available for dividend distribution, beginning</i>	5,423,860,726
<b>Add: Net income actually earned/realized during the period</b>	
Net income during the period closed to Retained Earnings	P3,305,555,466
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
<b>Net income actually incurred during the period</b>	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)
<b>TOTAL RETAINED EARNINGS, END AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND</b>	<b>3,198,958,020</b>
	<b>P8,622,818,746</b>

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

<b>Ratio</b>	<b>Formula</b>	<b>Current Year</b>	<b>Prior Year</b>
Current Ratio	Total Current Assets divided by Total Current Liabilities	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.62</b>
	Total Current Assets		
	Divide by: Total Current Liabilities		
	Current Ratio		
Acid test ratio	Quick assets ( <i>Total Current Assets less Inventories and Other Current Assets</i> ) divided by Total Current Liabilities	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.31</b>
	Total Current Assets		
	Less: Inventories		
	Other current assets		
	Quick assets		
	Divide by: Total Current Liabilities		
Solvency ratio	Net Income (Loss) After Tax Plus Depreciation, Amortization and Depletion divided by Total Liabilities	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.24</b>
	Net Income (Loss) After Tax		
	Add: Depreciation, Amortization and Depletion		
	Net Income (Loss) After Tax, Plus Depreciation, Amortization and Depletion		
	Divide by: Total Liabilities		
	Solvency ratio		
Debt-to-equity ratio	Total Liabilities divided by Total Equity ( <i>Excluding Cumulative Translation Adjustment and Treasury Shares</i> )	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.71</b>
	Total Liabilities		
	Divide by: Total Equity		
	Total Equity		
	Cumulative translation adjustment		
	Treasury Shares		
	Subtotal		
Asset-to-equity ratio	Total Assets divided by Total Equity ( <i>Excluding Cumulative Translation Adjustment and Treasury Shares</i> )	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.51</b>
	Total Assets		
	Divide by: Total Equity		
	Total Equity		
	Cumulative translation adjustment		
	Treasury Shares		
	Subtotal		
	Asset-to-equity ratio		

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 ( <i>Excluding Cumulative Translation adjustment and Treasury Shares</i> )	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 ( <i>Total Revenues less Cost of Sales</i> ) 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**



**SCHEDULE IV**  
**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
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<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>
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**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
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<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>
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**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 <sup>1</sup>	₱357,143	₱446,429
Term Loan Facility	2,000,000 <sup>2</sup>	262,648	1,028,706
Term Loan Facility	550,000 <sup>3</sup>	157,300	—
Term Loan Facility	500,000 <sup>4</sup>	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

<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>
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**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