COVER SHEET

- 7 4 4 3 -

SEC Registration Number

VULCAN INDUSTRIAL & MINING CORPORATION

(Company's Full Name)

6th/F QUAD ALPHA CENTRUM, 125 PIONEER ST MANDALUYON CITY

(Business Address: No., Street City / Town / Province)

Iris Marie U. Carpio-Duque	8631-5139
Contact Person	Company Telephone Number

SEC Form 17-Q
For the Quarter ended September 30, 2021

1 2	3 1	FORM TYPE		
Month	Day		Month	Day
Fiscal Year			Annual Meeting	

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

Dept Requiring this Doc

Amended Articles Number / Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

Total No. of Stockholders	Domestic	Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document ID

Cashier

STAMPS

Remarks: Please use BLACK ink for scanning purposes

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC FORM 17 – Q
QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SRC RULE 17(2) (b) THEREUNDER

1. For the quarterly period ended **September 30, 2021**

2. Commission identification number **7443**

3. BIR Tax Identification No. **000 – 062 – 736**

4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter

   VULCAN INDUSTRIAL & MINING CORPORATION

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

6. Industry Classification Code: ………. (SEC Use Only)

7. Address of issuer's principal office **125 Pioneer Street Mandaluyong City** Postal Code **1550**

8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code **Tel (632) 8631 – 51 – 39**

9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report

   N/A

10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the RSA

Title of each class	Number of shares of common stock outstanding
Common	**1,450,000,000**

11. Are any or all of the securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange?

    Yes [X] No [ ]

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

    (a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and RSC Rule 17 thereunder or Sections 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11 (a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 28 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding twelve (12) months (or such shorter period the registrant was required to file such reports)

    Yes [X] No [ ]

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

    Yes [X] No [ ]

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

The financial statements are filed as part of this Form 17-Q.

The interim financial reports of the Company are in compliance with the generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding quarters/period.

The financial statements are prepared in conformity with the same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in the interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statements.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Comparative financial highlights for the quarter ended September 30, 2021, December 31, 2020 and September 30, 2020 are presented below:

	Unaudited 30 Sept. 2021	Audited 31 Dec. 2020	Unaudited 30 Sept. 2020
Revenues	165	124	98
Net Income/(Loss)	(495,506)	(812,916)	(517,266)
Total Assets	200,819	131,125	179,574
Total Liabilities	1,985,955	1,420,755	1,173,556
Net Worth	(1,785,136)	(1,289,630)	(993,982)
Issued and Outstanding Capital	1,450,000,000	1,450,000,000	1,450,000,000

The Company has no operating revenues for the period ended September 30, 2021, December 31, 2020 and September 30, 2020 except for interest income earned on its cash deposits and incurred a net loss of P0.50 million, P0.81 and P0.52 million, respectively. The net loss pertains to administrative expenses incurred such as PSE annual listing fees, security cost, and professional fees.

The Company has total assets of P0.20 million, P0.13 million and P0.18 million as of the period ended September 30, 2021, December 31, 2020 and September 30, 2020, respectively. Changes in total assets was due to additional advances from related party which was used to pay the Company's general and administrative expenses.

The Company's total liabilities continuously increased due to additional advances from related party.

Cumulative losses resulting to capital deficit increased to P994.3 million as of September 30, 2021, compared to P993.7 million as of December 31, 2020 and P993.5 as of September 30, 2020. The increase was due to the net losses incurred by the Company during the period.

Capital deficiency `increased to P1.79 million as of September 30, 2021 compared to P1.29 million as of December 31, 2020 and P0.99 million as of September 30, 2020 to due to net loss incurred by Company during from September 30, 2020 to September 30, 2021.

The top five (5) key performance indicators of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary are as follows:

	30 Sept.2021	31 Dec. 2020	30 Sept.2020
Current Ratio	0.10:1	0.09:1	0.15:1
Current Assets	200,819	131,125	179,574
Current Liabilities	1,985,955	1,420,755	1,173,856
Debt to Equity Ratio	-1.11:1	-1.10:1	-1.18:1
Total Liabilities	1,985,955	1,420,755	1,173,856
Stockholders Equity	-1,785,136	-1,289,630	-993,982
Equity to Debt Ratio	-0.90:1	-0.91:1	-0.88:1
Stockholders Equity	-1,785,136	-1,289,630	-993,982
Total Liabilities	1,985,955	1,420,755	1,173,856
Book Value Per Share	-0.0012	-0.0009	-0.0006
Stockholders' Equity	-1,785,136	-1,289,630	-993,982
Total # of shares	1,450,000,000	1,450,000,000	1,450,000,000
Earnings (Loss) per share	-0.0003	-0.0006	-0.0003
Net Income (Loss)	-495,506	-812,916	-517,266
Total # of shares	1,450,000,000	1,450,000,000	1,450,000,000

The change in key indicators as of September 30, 2021 as compared to September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2020 noted a significant decrease in all areas due to net loss incurred during each period.

In 2018, the Company has written off and assigned all its mineral and petroleum assets in line with its decision to cease to engage in the business of mining, oil, petroleum, industrial development, mineral processing and other related activities. At present, VIMC has no ongoing commercial operations. However, it has always been studying and exploring strategies to generate the most value to its shareholders. Recent changes in the mining climate have prompted VIMC to reconsider its previous decision to exit the mining industry. On a global scale, metal commodity prices have surged, and its outlook continues to be positive. Locally, the moratorium on mining/mineral agreements has been lifted, opening the possibility for new mining projects.

In general, Management is not aware of any material event or uncertainty that has affected the current fiscal period and/or would have a material impact on future operations of the Company, **EXCEPT,** That:

On July 1, 2021, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the majority stockholders of East Coast Mineral Resources Company Incorporated

(ECMRC) represented by Hilario G. Pagauitan and Sofia G. Pagauitan (the HGP Group) for the latter's subscription to up to 5,180,000,000 shares of VIMC arising from an increase in authorized capital stock.

The transaction involves the assignment by National Book Store, Inc. of 486,055,662 outstanding partially paid shares of VIMC to HGP Group; and subsequently, the subscription to up to 5,180,000,000 new shares of VIMC arising from an increase in authorized capital at P1.00 per share by HGP Group in exchange for cash, assets and/or shares in ECMRC. The shares and/or assets to be used as payment shall be subject to an acceptable valuation that will be beneficial to the shareholders of the Company and supported by a third-party valuation/fairness opinion.

After the transaction, HGP Group shall own up to a total of 5,666,055,662 shares of VIMC, representing approximately 85.5% of the expanded 6,630,000,000 outstanding shares of VIMC, all things being equal.

At present, VIMC has no ongoing commercial operations. However, it has always been studying and exploring strategies to generate the most value to its shareholders. Recent changes in the mining climate have prompted VIMC to reconsider its previous decision to exit the mining industry. On a global scale, metal commodity prices have surged, and its outlook continues to be positive. Locally, the moratorium on mining/mineral agreements has been lifted, opening the possibility for new mining projects.

The contemplated transaction will result in VIMC owning a consistently profitable going concern and cashflow-generating mining business, which will allow VIMC to immediately recognize income. Beyond recurring and sustainable income, the envisioned business combination will also provide VIMC the capability to embark on further value-enhancing and growth-oriented expansion initiatives.

There are NO known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that have or are reasonably likely to have material impact on the Company's liquidity, **EXCEPT**: that the Company is considering a private placement of at most 700,000,000 shares from the unissued capital stock at a subscription price of Php1.00 per share to provide working capital and funding requirements for the Company.

The Company has NO material commitments for capital expenditures.

The standards mentioned in SEC Memorandum Circular No. 6 Series of 2013 are not applicable to the Company's interim financial statements as of the period ended- September 30, 2021.

There will be no purchase /sale of significant equipment in the next twelve months.

The number of employees will have no significant change in the next twelve (12) months.

Any material commitment for capital expenditures- the Company has NO material commitments for capital expenditures.

Any known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales/revenues/income from continuing operations is not applicable

Any significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the issuer's continuing operations is not applicable

Any seasonal aspects that had material effect on the financial condition or results of operations is not applicable

The Company activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The Board of Directors reviews and approves on policies for managing each of these risks namely:

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's objective to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking adverse effect to the Company's credit standing.

The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining balance between continuity of funding and flexibility. As part of its liquidity risk management, the Company regularly evaluates its projected cash flows.

The financial assets held by the Company for liquidity purposes consist of cash, all of the Company's financial liabilities are either due and demandable or payable within the year.

Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to equity price risk because of quoted financial assets held by the Company, which are classified on the financial statements of consolidated balance sheets as AFS financial assets.

Financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash. The main purpose of the financial instruments is to fund the Company's operations. The Company has various other financial instruments such as accrued expenses and other payables that arise directly from its operations.

Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value, which is the fair value of the consideration given (in case of asset) or received (in case of a liability). The initial measurement of financial instruments, except for those financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), includes transaction cost.

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: Held-for-Maturity (HTM) investments, AFS financial assets, and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired and whether they are quoted in an active market. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every financial reporting date.

Under PAS 39, all financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities are classified as FVPL, loans and borrowings and derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial assets consist of loans and receivables and AFS investments. The Company's financial liabilities are classified as loans and borrowings. The Company has no financial assets and liabilities at FVPL and HTM investment.

The fair value of financial instruments that are actively traded in organized financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the reporting date. For investments and all other financial instruments where there is no active market, fair value is determined by using generally accepted valuation techniques. Such techniques include using arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument, which are substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation models.

Financial Soundness Indicators

Profitability Ratios	**September 30, 2021**	**December 31, 2020**	**September 30, 2020**
Return on Assets	-246.74%	620%	-288%
Return on Equity	27.76%	63%	52%
Gross profit margin	0	0	0
Net profit margin	0	0	0
Liquidity and Solvency Ratios			
Current Ratio	0.10: 1	0.09: 1	0.15 : 1
Quick Ratio	0.10 : 1	0.09: 1	0.15 : 1
Solvency Ratio	-0.25 : 1	-0.57: 1	-0.44 : 1
Financial Leverage Ratios			
Asset to Equity Ratio	-0.11: 1	-0.10: 1	-0.18 : 1
Debt Ratio	9.89: 1	10.84: 1	6.53 : 1
Debt to Equity Ratio	-1.11: 1	-1.10: 1	-1.18: 1
Interest Coverage Ratio	0	0	0

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

There were items for disclosure that were made under SEC Form 17-C during the current interim period (01 January to September 30, 2021).

SIGNATURES

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

Issuer VULCAN INDUSTRIAL & MINING CORPORATION

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 11 of the RSA and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned; thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Mandaluyong on 03 November 2021.

VULCAN INDUSTRIAL & MINING CORPORATION
Issuer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Revised Securities Act, this annual report has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By:

ADRIAN PAULINO S. RAMOS
President/CEO/Director

GILBERT V. RABAGO
Treasurer

IRIS MARIE U. CARPIO DUQUE
Corporate Secretary,
Compliance Officer and
Corporate Information Officer

Date 03 November 2021

VULCAN INDUSTRIAL AND MINING CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Unaudited	Audited
ASSETS	**30-Sep-21**	**31-Dec-20**
Current Assets		
Cash	200,819	131,125
Total Current Assets	200,819	131,125
TOTAL ASSESTS	**200,819**	**131,125**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accured expenses	-	184,800
Due to related parties	1,985,955	1,235,955
Total Current Liabilities	1,985,955	1,420,755
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**1,985,955**	**1,420,755**
EQUITY		
Capital Stock - P1 par value		
Authorized - 4,000,000,000 shares		
Issued shares 963,944,338	963,944,338	963,944,338
Suscribed sahres 486,055,662	486,055,662	486,055,662
Subscription Receivable	(457,502,880)	(457,502,880)
Capital Stock	992,497,120	992,497,120
Deficit	(994,282,256)	(993,786,750)
TOTAL EQUITY	(1,785,136)	(1,289,630)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**200,819**	**131,125**

VULCAN INDUSTRIAL AND MINING CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited
	July to Sept 2021	July to Sept 2020	Jan to Sept 2021	Jan to Sept 2020
REVENUE	-	-	-	-
General and Administrative expenses	111,355	146,786	495,671	517,365
Other Income (Charges)				
Interest income	50	98	165	98
	50	98	165	98
Income from continuing operations before income tax	(111,305)	(146,687)	(495,506)	(517,266)
Provision for current income tax	-	-	-	-
Income from continuing operations after tax	(111,305)	(146,687)	(495,506)	(517,266)
Loss from discontinued operations after tax				
Net Income/(Loss)	(111,305)	(146,687)	(495,506)	(517,266)
Other Comprehensive Income/Loss	-	-	-	-
Net unrealized gains/(losses) on AFS investment	-	-	-	-
Total Other comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	**(111,305)**	**(146,687)**	**(495,506)**	**(517,266)**

Earnings/(Loss) per share was computed as follows:	July to Sept 2021	July to Sept 2020	Jan to Sept 2021	Jan to Sept 2020
Net Income/(Loss) Attributable to Equity	(111,305)	(146,687)	(495,506)	(517,266)
Weighted Average Number of Shares	1,450,000,000	1,450,000,000	1,450,000,000	1,450,000,000
Earnings/(Loss) Per Share	**(0.0001)**	**(0.0001)**	**(0.0003)**	**(0.0004)**

VULCAN INDUSTRIAL & MINING CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Unaudited 30-Sep-21	Unaudited 30-Sep-20
Balances, at January 1		
Capital Stock - P1 par value		
Capital Stock - P1 par value		
Authorized - 4,000,000,000 shares		
Issued shares 963,944,338	963,944,338	963,944,338
Suscribed sahres 486,055,662	486,055,662	486,055,662
Subscription Receivable	(457,502,880)	(457,502,880)
Capital Stock	992,497,120	992,497,120
Deficit, beginning	(993,786,750)	(992,973,835)
Add: Net Income/Loss during the period	(495,506)	(517,266)
Deficit, ending	(994,282,256)	(993,491,101)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-	-
Balances, at September 30	**(1,785,136)**	**(993,981)**

VULCAN INDUSTRIAL & MINING CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	FOR THE PERIOD		FOR THE PERIOD	
	Unaudited July to Sept 2021	Unaudited July to Sept 2020	Unaudited Jan to Sept 2021	Unaudited Jan to Sept 2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income/(Loss)	(111,305)	(146,687)	(495,506)	(517,266)
Changes in operating assets & liabilities				
Decrease (increase) in:				
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	-	(38,616)	-	(77,137)
Increase (decrease) in:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	-	214,416	(184,800)	638,296
Net cash used in operating activities	(111,305)	29,113	(680,306)	43,893
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Decrease (increase) in:				
Net cash used in investing activities	-	-	-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Advances from related party	250,000	-	750,000	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	250,000	-	750,000	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	138,695	29,112	69,695	43,893
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING	62,124	73,326	131,125	58,546
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END	**200,819**	**102,438**	**200,819**	**102,438**

Vulcan Industrial & Mining Corporation (the Company) was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on January 13, 1953 under the name "Vulcan Manufacturing Corporation" and was listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) on August 31, 1970. On June 15, 1977, the Company amended its articles of incorporation and changed its name to "Vulcan Industrial & Mining Corporation". The Company's corporate life was extended for another 50 years on January 13, 2003.

The Company is a 58.6% subsidiary of National Book Store, Inc. (NBS; the Parent Company).

The Company was involved in finding, developing and producing oil and gas reserves and other mineral properties. The Company was a participant in several Service Contracts (SCs), Mineral Production Sharing Agreements (MPSAs) and Geophysical Survey and Exploration Contracts (GSECs) entered with the Philippine Government, through the Department of Energy (DOE).

On December 7, 2018, the Company's Board of Directors (BOD) and the Stockholders resolved that the Company cease to engage in the business of mining, oil, petroleum, industrial development and mineral processing. Further, the BOD and Stockholders resolved to amend the primary and secondary purposes from mining to holding and such other purposes as management deems fit and in the best interest of the Company. The Company is still in the process of filing the amendment to the SEC.

The Company's registered office address is at 6th Floor Quad Alpha Centrum, 125 Pioneer Street, Mandaluyong City.

Status of Operations

On December 21, 2018, the BOD approved to waive all the Company's rights and interests in all SCs, MPSAs and GSECs where it is a participant, except for its interest in Negros Copper Projects which the BOD also resolved to assign to United Paragon Mining Corporation (UPMC), in line with its decision to cease to engage in the business of mining, oil, petroleum, industrial development, mineral processing and other related activities). On the same day, the BOD also approved the following:

- Write off of all mining and oil-related assets, including deferred exploration costs; and
- Donation of parcels of land owned by the Company in Roxas, Palawan).

The Company has incurred cumulative losses resulting to deficit amounting to ₱994.3 million and ₱993.8 million as at September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively. The deficit as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 resulted to capital deficiency amounting to ₱1.6 million and ₱1.3 million, respectively. In addition, the Company has negative working capital of ₱1.8 million and ₱ 1.3 million in September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively. The Company is currently non-operating due to the cessation of its mining business and amendment of its primary and secondary purposes as a corporation from mining to holding. These conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management has neither the intention nor the need to liquidate the Company in the foreseeable future. NBS, the Company's Parent Company, is committed to provide financial support to enable the Company to continue paying its expenses and settle its liabilities, for at least 12 months from the balance sheet date, and to enable the Company to operate as a going concern.

The financial statements as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were approved and authorized for issue by the BOD on February 26, 2021.

Basis of Preparation
The Company's financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (₱), which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest Philippine Peso, except as otherwise stated.

Statement of Compliance
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures
The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new standards effective as at January 1, 2020. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective. Unless otherwise indicated, adoption of these new standards did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations, Definition of a Business*
- Amendment to PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments, Interest Rate Benchmark Form*
- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements,* and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, Definition of Material*

  The amendments provide a new definition of material that states "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity."

  The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users.

- Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on March 29, 2018

  The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the standard-setters in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards.

  The revised Conceptual Framework includes new concepts, provides updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts. Amendments to PFRS 16, *COVID-19-related Rent Concessions*

<u>Standards Issued but not yet Effective</u>
Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Company does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will have a significant impact on its financial statements. The Company intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2021

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2022

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*
- Amendments to PAS 16, *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*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023

- Amendments to PAS 1*, Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
- 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 Policies

Cash in Banks

Cash in banks earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates presented as "Interest income from bank deposits" in the statements of comprehensive income.

Fair Value Measurement

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 Company.

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 nonfinancial 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 Company 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 financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy.

Financial Instruments

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs.

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 Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Contractual Cash Flows Characteristics

If the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, the Company assesses whether the cash flows from the financial asset represent 'solely payments of principal and interest' (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

In making this assessment, the Company determines whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e., interest includes consideration only for the time value of money, credit risk and other basic lending risks and costs associated with holding the financial asset for a particular period of time. In addition, interest can include a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. The assessment as to whether the cash flows meet the test is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated. Any other contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that is unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

Business Model

The Company's business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Company's business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument.

The Company's business model refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The Company's business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. Relevant factors considered by the Company in determining the business model for a group of financial assets include how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Company's key management personnel, the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how these risks are managed and how managers of the business are compensated.

Financial Assets: Subsequent Measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments);
- Financial assets at FVTPL;
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), where cumulative gains or losses previously recognized are reclassified to profit or loss (debt instruments); and
- Financial assets at FVOCI, where cumulative gains or losses previously recognized are not reclassified to profit or loss (equity instruments).

The Company's financial assets are all classified at amortized cost, except for the investment in equity securities disposed of in 2018 which were classified under financial assets at FVTPL

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost
This category is most relevant to the Company. The Company 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.

These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest (EIR) method, less any impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortization is included in "Interest income" in the statements of comprehensive income and is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, except for (i) purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets and (ii) financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, where, in both cases, the EIR is applied to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

The Company's financial asset at amortized cost includes cash in banks..

Financial Assets at FVTPL
Financial assets are measured at FVTPL unless these are measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI. Included in this classification are equity and debt investments held for trading and debt instruments with contractual terms that do not represent SPPI. Financial assets held at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value, with transaction costs recognized in the statements of

comprehensive income as incurred. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and any gains or losses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

Additionally, even if the asset meets the amortized cost or the FVOCI criteria, the Company may choose at initial recognition to designate the financial asset at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (an accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from measuring financial assets on a different basis.

Trading gains or losses are calculated based on the results arising from trading activities of the Company, including all gains and losses from changes in fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL, and the gains or losses from disposal of financial investments.

The Company's financial assets at FVTPL include the investment in equity securities disposed of in 2018.

Impairment of Financial Assets
The Company recognizes expected credit losses (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 Company 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 measured in a way that reflects the following:
- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Financial assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition:

Stage 1: 12-month ECL
For credit exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired upon origination, the portion of lifetime ECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date are recognized.

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired
For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition on an individual or collective basis but are not credit-impaired, lifetime ECLs representing the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial asset are recognized.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired
Financial assets are credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of those financial assets have occurred. For these credit exposures, lifetime ECLs are recognized and interest revenue is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted EIR to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

For cash in banks, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification. The probability of default and loss given defaults are publicly available. At every reporting date, the Company evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Company uses the rating from external credit agencies to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial Liabilities: Initial Recognition and Measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as FVTPL, at amortized cost or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities are all classified and measured at amortized cost.

Subsequent Measurement – Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost
This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

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

The Company's financial liabilities at amortized cost consist of accrued expenses and due to related parties.
Reclassifications of Financial Instruments
The Company reclassifies its financial assets when, and only when, there is a change in the business model for managing the financial assets. Reclassifications shall be applied prospectively by the Company and any previously recognized gains, losses or interest shall not be restated. The Company does not reclassify its financial liabilities.

'Day 1' Difference
Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Company recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a 'Day 1' difference) in the statements of comprehensive income unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset. In cases where use is made of data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the statements of comprehensive income when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Company determines the appropriate method of recognizing the 'Day 1' difference amount.

<u>Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities</u>
Financial Assets
A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

1. the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
2. the Company 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
3. the Company 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 the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

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

<u>Offsetting of Financial Instruments</u>
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statements of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognized amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Company 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 Company and all of the counterparties.

<u>Property and Equipment</u>
Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property and equipment consists of its purchase price, including import duties, nonrefundable taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing the property and equipment to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to statements of comprehensive income in the period in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment. Depreciation of office furniture, fixtures and equipment is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from two (2) to five (5) years.

Each part of an item of property and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. Depreciation commences once the property and equipment are available for use.

The estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the periods and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment. Any change in the estimated useful life is adjusted prospectively from the time the change was determined necessary.

When property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, their cost, related accumulated depreciation and any allowance for impairment loss are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss resulting from their disposal is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

Fully depreciated property and equipment are retained in the accounts until these are no longer in use.

<u>Deferred Exploration Costs</u>
Deferred exploration costs include costs incurred after the Company has obtained legal rights to explore in a specific area, including the determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting mineral resources. Deferred exploration costs include, among others, acquisition of rights to explore, topographical and geophysical studies, exploratory drilling, trenching, sampling and activities in relation to evaluating the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting mineral resources. All exploration costs and related expenses are carried as deferred exploration costs, net of impairment losses, if any.

If and when recoverable reserves are determined to be present in commercially producible quantities, the deferred exploration expenditures and subsequent mine development costs shall be capitalized as part of property and equipment and amortized using the unit of production method based on estimated recoverable reserves upon the start of commercial operations; otherwise, these costs shall be written off.

<u>Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets</u>
The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that property and equipment and deferred exploration costs may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher between an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use 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. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. Any impairment loss is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income. A valuation allowance is provided for unrecoverable deferred exploration costs based on the Company's assessment of the future prospects of the exploration project. An assessment is made at each reporting date 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 Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating

unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

Capital Stock

The Company has issued capital stock that is classified as equity and recorded at par. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new capital stock are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Subscription receivable pertains to the amount of subscribed capital stock less the amount paid-up. Subscription receivable is presented as deduction from capital stock.

Deficit

Deficit includes accumulated profits and losses attributable to the Company's stockholders. Deficit may also include effect of changes in accounting policy as may be required by the standard's transitional provisions.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.

In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods or services, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in its revenue arrangement. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues taking into account the effective yield of the asset.

Expenses

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 decreases in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. General and administrative expenses are costs related to the direction and general administration of day-to-day operations of the Company. These expenses are recognized when incurred.

Income Taxes

Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior year periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or 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 at the reporting date.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions when appropriate.

Deferred Income Tax
Deferred income tax is provided, using the balance sheet 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 assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward of unused tax credits and unused net operating loss carry-over (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward benefits of unused tax credits and unused NOLCO can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

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

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

Basic/Diluted Losses Per Share
Basic losses per share (LPS) is computed by dividing net loss attributable to equity holders of the Company for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year after giving retroactive effect to stock dividends declared and stock rights exercised during the year, if any. The Company currently does not have potential dilutive common shares.

Segment Reporting
An operating segment is a component of an entity that: (a) engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity); (b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and (c) for which discrete financial information is available.

The Company has two reportable segments: mining and oil and gas in 2018. In 2019, 2020 and 2021, there is only one reportable segment due to the amendment of the primary and secondary purposes of the Company from mining to holding,

Related Party Transactions
Transactions with related parties accounted for based on the nature and substance of the agreement, and financial effects are included in the appropriate asset, liabilities, income and expense accounts.

Provisions
Provisions are recognized when the Company 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. 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 assessments of the time value of money and, when 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 interest expense.

When the Company 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 in the statements of comprehensive income, net of any reimbursement.

Contingencies
Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. These are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent asset are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed in the notes to financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Events After the Reporting Date
Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Company's position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post year-end events that are non-adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

	September 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash on hand and in bank	200,819	131,125
Cash equivalents	-	-
	200,819	131,125

Cash in banks earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents are short-term investments that are made for varying periods of up to three months depending on the cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

Accrued Expenses and other Payables

	September 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accrued expenses	0	184,800
	0	184,800

Capital Stock

	September 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Issued	963,944,338	963,944,338
Subscribed	486,055,662	486,055,662
Total	1,450,000,000	1,450,000,000

SCHEDULE A

VULCAN INDUSTRIAL & MINING CORPORATION FINANCIAL ASSETS

FINANCIAL ASSETS

PURSUANT TO SRC RULE 68, AS AMENDED

September 30, 2021

Name of issuing entity and association of each issue	Number of shares or principal amounts of bonds and notes	Amount shown in the balance sheet	Income received and accrued
Loans and Receivables	N/A		
Cash	N/A	200,189	-0-

SCHEDULE B

VULCAN INDUSTRIAL MINING CORPORATION
AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, RELATED PARTIES AND PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS
(OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES)
September 30, 2021

Name and Designation of Debtor	Balance at Beginning period	Additions	Amounts Collected / Settlements	Amounts Written-off	Current	Not Current	Balance at end period

NOT APPLICABLE

SCHEDULE C

VULCAN INDUSTRIAL MINING CORPORATION
AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED PARTIES
WHICH ARE ELIMINATED DURING THE
CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2021

Name and Designation of Debtor	Balance at Beginning period	Additions	Amounts Collected/Settlements	Amounts Written-off	Current	Not Current	Balance at end period

NOT APPLICABLE

SCHEDULE D

VULCAN INDUSTRAIL MINING CORPORATION
INTANGIBLE ASSETS - OTHER ASSETS
September 30, 2021

Description	Beginning balance	Additions at cost	Charged to cost and expenses	Charged to other accounts	Other changes additions (deductions)	Ending balance

NOT APPLICABLE

SCHEDULE E

VULCAN INDUSTRIAL MINING CORPORATION
LONG-TERM DEBT
September 30, 2021

Title of Issue and type of obligation	Amount authorized by: Indenture	Amount shown under the caption "Current Portion of long-term borrowings" in related balance sheet	Amount shown under the caption "Long-term borrowings- net of current portion" in related balance sheet

NOT APPLICABLE

SCHEDULE F

VULCAN INDUSTRIAL MINING CORPORATION
INDEBTEDNESS TO RELATED PARTIES
(LONG-TERM LOANS FROM RELATED COMPANIES)
September 30, 2021

Name of Related Party	Balance at beginning of period	Balance at end of period
	NOT APPLICABLE	

SCHEDULE G

VULCAN INDUSTRIAL MINING CORPORATION
GUARANTEES OF SECURITIES OF OTHER ISSUERS
September 30, 2021

Name of issuing entity of securities guaranteed by the Parent 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

NOT APPLICABLE

<u>SCHEDULE H</u>

VULCAN INDUSTRIAL MINING CORPORATION
CAPITAL STOCK
September 30, 2021

The Company's authorized share capital is ₱4.0 billion divided into 4 billion shares at ₱1.0 par value. As at September 30, 2021, total shares issued and outstanding is 1.45 billion shares held by 1,901 shareholders.

Title of Issue	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under related financial condition caption	Number of shares reserved for option, warrants, conversions and other rights	Directors and Officers	Principal/ Substantial Stockholders	No of shares held by Government	Banks	Others
Common Stock	4,000,000,000	1,450,000,000	–	9,865,554	850,000,000	–	–	590,134,446