

COVER SHEET

SEC Registration Number

EAST COAST VULCAN MINING
CORPORATION (FORMERLY,
COAST VULCAN CORPORATION)
(Company's Full Name)

15TH FLOOR, HIGH RISE PACIFIC
STAR BLDG., SEN. GIL PUYAT AVE
MAKATI CITY, METRO MANILA
(Business Address: No., Street City / Town / Province)

Atty. Gaspar R. Andres Jr.
Contact Person

8511-8312
Company Telephone Number

1 2 3 1
Month Day
Fiscal Year

SEC Form 17-Q
March 31, 2024
FORM TYPE

0 5 3 1
Month Day
Annual Meeting

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

Dept Requiring this Doc

Amended Articles Number / Section

Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings
Domestic Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document ID

Cashier

STAMPS

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

1. For the quarterly period ended **March 31, 2024**

2. Commission identification number **7443**

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

4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter

EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION FORMERLY EAST COAST VULCAN 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 **15TH Flr, Pacific Star Bldg., High Rise Tower, Makati Ave. cor. Senator Gil Puyat Ave., Makati City, Philippines** Postal Code **1209**

8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code **Tel (632) 8511-8312**

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

EAST COAST VULCAN CORPORATION, 4TH Flr, Pacific Star Bldg., Low Rise Tower, Makati Ave. cor. Senator Gil Puyat Ave., Makati City, Philippines

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

Title of each class	Number of shares of common stock outstanding
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Common	6,630,000,000
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11. Are any or all of the securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange?

Yes ☒ 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 ☒ No ☐

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

Yes ☒ 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 March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are presented below:

	<u>Consolidated Unaudited</u> <u>31 March 2024</u>	<u>Unaudited</u> <u>31 March 2024</u>	<u>Unaudited</u> <u>31 March 2023</u>
Revenues	-	-	-
Net Loss	24,049,089	2,166,485	1,599,260
Total Assets	2,407,500,981	5,181,011,547	468,188
Total Liabilities	1,082,523,126	96,209,190	10,779,227
Net Worth	1,324,977,855	5,084,046,804	(10,311,039)
Issued and Outstanding Capital	6,630,000,000	6,630,000,000	1,450,000,000

The Company has no revenue for the period March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 and incurred a net loss of P2.2 million and P1.6 million, respectively. The net loss pertains to administrative expenses incurred such as PSE annual listing fees, licenses and fees.

The Company has total assets of P5.2 Billion and P0.1 million as of the period ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, respectively. Total assets decreased due to general and administrative expenses incurred by the Company.

The Company's total liabilities increased to P96.2 million as of March 31, 2024 as compared to P10.8 million as of March 31, 2023 due to additional advances from related party and accrual of some expenses.

Cumulative losses resulting to deficit increased to P1.08 Billion as of March 31, 2024 compared to P1 Billion as of March 31, 2023. The increase was due to the net losses incurred by the Company during the period.

Capital deficiency increased to P1 Billion as of March 31, 2023 due to net loss incurred by Company compared to P5.08 Billion as of March 31, 2024 to due to issuance of shares last year.

The top five (5) key performance indicators of the Company are as follows:

	<u>Consolidated</u> <u>31 Mar. 2024</u>	<u>31 March 2024</u>	<u>Consolidated</u> <u>31 Dec. 2023</u>	<u>31 March 2023</u>
Current Ratio	1.24:1	0.01:1	1.32:1	0.04:1
<u>Current Assets</u>	<u>1,0224,386,074</u>	<u>1,000,631</u>	<u>1,064,990,404</u>	<u>424,525</u>
Current Liabilities	983,604,926	96,964,743	806,702,765	10,779,227
Debt to Equity Ratio	0.82:1	0.02:1	0.66:1	(1.05):1
<u>Total Liabilities</u>	<u>1,082,523,126</u>	<u>96,964,743</u>	<u>891,321,858</u>	<u>10,779,227</u>
Stockholders Equity	1,324,977,855	5,084,046,804	1,349,039,916	(10,311,039)
Equity to Debt Ratio	1.22:1	52.43:1	1.51:1	(0.95):1
<u>Stockholders Equity</u>	<u>1,324,977,855</u>	<u>5,084,046,804</u>	<u>1,349,039,916</u>	<u>(10,311,039)</u>
Total Liabilities	1,082,523,126	96,964,743	891,321,858	10,779,227
Book Value Per Share	0.21	0.82	0.22	(0.0071)
<u>Stockholders' Equity</u>	<u>1,324,977,855</u>	<u>5,084,046,804</u>	<u>1,349,039,916</u>	<u>(10,311,039)</u>
Total # of shares	6,172,497,120	6,172,497,120	6,172,497,120	1,450,000,000
Earnings (Loss) per share	(0.004)	(0.0004)	0.022	(0.0011)
<u>Net Income (Loss)</u>	<u>(24,049,089)</u>	<u>(2,166,485)</u>	<u>134,103,171</u>	<u>(1,599,260)</u>
Total # of shares	6,172,497,120	6,172,497,120	6,172,497,120	1,450,000,000

The change in key indicators as of March 31, 2024 as compared to March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 noted a significant decrease in all areas due to net loss incurred during each period.

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.

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.

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, 2023.

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

<i>Profitability Ratios</i>	Consolidated March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Return on Assets	-1.00%	-215.51%	-376.72%
Return on Equity	-1.82%	-0.04%	15.51%
Gross profit margin	0%	-%	-%
Net profit margin	0	-	-
<i>Liquidity and Solvency Ratios</i>			
Current Ratio	1.24	0.010: 1	0.04: 1
Quick Ratio	2.44	0.010: 1	0.04: 1
Solvency Ratio	2.441	(0.022): 1	0.039: 1
<i>Financial Leverage Ratios</i>			
Asset to Equity Ratio	1.82	1.02: 1	(0.05): 1
Debt Ratio	0.45	96.90: 1	25.39: 1
Debt to Equity Ratio	0.82	0.16: 1	(1.05): 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 March 31, 2024).

January 9, 2024

Press Release

March 12, 2024

Appointment of Sycip Gorres Velayo & Co. as the external auditor of the Company for the year 2024

SIGNATURE

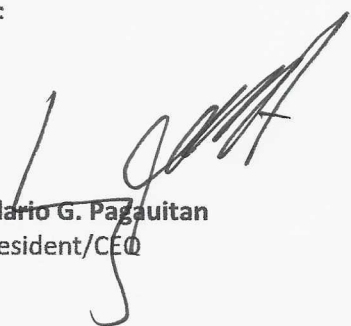
Pursuant to the requirements of Section 11 of the RSA and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned; thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Makati on _____ March 2024.

EAST COAST VULCAN 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:



Hilario G. Pagautan
President/CEO



Ma. Hilarnie Mercurie P. Parada
Treasurer

EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION
SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Unaudited March 31, 2024	Audited 2023
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash in bank and on hand	₱163,393	₱163,377
Input value added tax (VAT)	837,238	794,638
Total Current Assets	1,000,631	958,015
Noncurrent Asset		
Investment in subsidiary	5,180,000,000	5,180,000,000
Property and equipment	10,916	19,103
Total NonCurrent Assets	5,180,010,916	5,180,019,103
TOTAL ASSETS	₱5,181,011,547	₱5,180,977,118
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL DEFICIENCY		
Current Liabilities		
Accrued expenses	₱2,755,553	₱2,063,377
Due to related parties	94,209,190	92,700,455
Total Current Liabilities	96,964,743	94,763,832
Capital Deficiency		
Capital stock	6,172,497,120	6,172,497,120
Deficit	(1,088,450,316)	(1,086,283,834)
Total Capital Deficiency	5,084,046,804	5,086,213,286
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL DEFICIENCY	₱5,181,011,547	₱5,180,977,118

EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION
SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Unaudited March 31, 2024	Unaudited March 31, 2023
GENERAL AND ADMIN. EXP.	₱2,166,501	₱1,599,277
OTHER INCOME		
Interest income from bank deposits	16	17
NET LOSS	(2,166,485)	(1,599,260)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	—	—
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	(₱2,166,485)	(₱1,599,260)
BASIC/DILUTED LOSSES PER SHARE	(₱0.000)	(₱0.002)

EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION**SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**

	Unaudited	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
CAPITAL STOCK		
Authorized:		
Common shares - ₱1 par value		
12,000,000,000/4,000,000,000 shares	₱12,000,000,000	₱4,000,000,000
Issued and subscribed:		
Common shares - ₱1 par value		
963,944,338 shares	₱6,630,000,000	₱963,944,338
Subscription receivable:		
Common shares - ₱1 par value		
₱457,502,880)	457,502,880	28,552,782
	₱6,172,497,120	₱992,497,120
DEFICIT		
Beginning	(₱1,086,283,831)	(₱996,361,437)
Add Net loss during the period	(2,166,485)	(1,599,260)
Ending	(1,088,450,316)	(1,002,808,159)
BALANCE	(₱5,084,046,804)	(₱10,311,039)

EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION
SEPARATE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Unaudited	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	(₱2,166,485)	(₱1,599,260)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation (Note 9)	8,187	8,187
Interest income (Note 4)	(16)	(17)
Operating loss before working capital changes	(2,158,314)	(1,591,090)
Decrease (increase) in:		
Input VAT	(42,600)	(30,000)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accrued expenses	844,790	45,136
Due to related parties	1,356,124	1,575,953
Net cash flows from operations	–	(1)
Interest received	16	17
Net cash flows from operating activities	16	16
CASH FLOW FROM AN INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Additions to property and equipment (Note 5)	–	–
NET INCREASE IN CASH	16	16
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	163,377	163,313
CASH AT END OF YEAR	₱163,393	₱163,329

EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Unaudited March 31, 2024	Audited December 31, 2023
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash in bank and on hand	₱8,077,784	₱8,147,811
Trade and other receivables	40,074,543	51,750,865
Advances to related parties	57,226,091	948,319,068
Other current assets	1,119,007,656	56,871,657
Total Current Assets	1,224,386,074	₱1,065,089,401
Noncurrent Asset		
Property and equipment	174,837,478	161,998,913
Intangible asset		516,790
Mining rights and other mining asset	860,367,776	860,367,776
Deferred exploration cost	147,909,653	147,909,653
Deferred tax asset		4,578,238
Total NonCurrent Assets	1,183,114,907	1,175,371,370
TOTAL ASSETS	₱2,407,500,981	₱2,240,460,771
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL DEFICIENCY		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payable	₱113,987,651	₱105,708,044
Advances from related parties	411,660,032	242,020,027
Loans payable - Current	457,957,243	412,719,643
Installment payable - Current		46,354,114
Total Current Liabilities	983,604,926	806,801,82
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Installment payable - Noncurrent	₱66,706,301	₱66,888,728
Retirement benefit liability	17,730,365	17,730,365
Deferred tax liability	14,481,534	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	98,918,200	84,619,093
Total Liabilities	1,082,523,126	891,420,921
Equity		
Capital stock	6,630,000,000	6,630,000,000
Subscription receivable	(457,502,880)	(457,502,880)
Retained earnings (deficit)	422,404,164	430,304,690
Remeasurement gain on retirement benefit liability	4,845,241	4,845,241
Equity reserve	(5,274,768,670)	(5,258,607,201)
Total Equity	1,324,977,855	1,349,039,85
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	₱2,407,500,981	₱2,240,460,771

EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Unaudited
	March 31, 2024
REVENUE	₱-
GENERAL AND ADMIN. EXP.	22,960,069
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(22,960,069)
INTEREST EXPENSE	450,540
OTHER INCOME	
Interest income from bank deposits	522
OTHER INCOME (CHARGES) - NET	(638,123)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX	(24,048,210)
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX - CURRENT	879
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	(₱24,049,089)
BASIC/DILUTED LOSSES PER SHARE	(₱0.004)

EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Unaudited
	March 31, 2024
CAPITAL STOCK	
Authorized:	
Common shares - ₱1 par value	
12,000,000,000/4,000,000,000 shares	₱12,000,000,000
Issued and subscribed:	
Common shares - ₱1 par value	
6,172,497,120 shares	₱6,630,000,000
Subscription receivable:	
Common shares - ₱1 par value	
₱457,502,880)	(457,502,880)
	₱6,172,497,120
RETAINED EARNINGS	
Beginning	₱446,453,256
Add Net (loss) gain during the period	(24,049,089)
Ending	422,404,166
EQUITY RESERVE	(5,274,768,670)
REMEASUREMENT GAIN ON RETIREMENT LIABILITY	4,845,241
BALANCE	₱1,324,977,855

EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Unaudited
	March 31, 2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net income (loss)	(₱24,048,210)
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation	6,836,210
Interest expense	450,540
Interest income	(522)
Operating loss before working capital changes	(16,761,982)
Decrease (increase) in:	
Trade and other receivables	(40,074,543)
Advances to related parties	(57,226,091)
Other current assets	(1,119,007,656)
Increase (decrease) in:	
Trade and other payables	113,987,651
Loan payable current	457,957,243
Advances from related parties	332,638,033
Net cash flows from operations	(328,487,345)
Interest received	522
Net cash flows from operating activities	(328,486,823)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Mine and mining properties	(1,008,277,429)
Additions to property and equipment	(181,673,688)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,189,951,117)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Noncurrent liability	32,211,899
Equity	1,428,048,064
Loan	66,706,301
Interest	(450,540)
Net cash used in investing activities	1,526,515,724
NET INCREASE IN CASH	8,077,784
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	-
CASH AT END OF YEAR	₱8,077,784

EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
(Formerly East Coast Vulcan Corporation)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information and Status of Operations

Corporate Information

East Coast Vulcan Corporation (formerly, Vulcan Industrial & Mining Corporation, ECVC, the Parent Company) was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on January 13, 1953 and was listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) on August 31, 1970. The primary and secondary purpose of ECVC is as a holding company and such other purposes as management deems fit and in the best interest of the Parent Company.

ECVC and ECMRCI Share-for-Share Swap Transaction

On July 1, 2021, the Parent Company entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the majority stockholders (HGP Group) of East Coast Mineral Resources Company Incorporated (ECMRCI) for the latter's subscription up to 5,180.00 million shares of ECVC arising from the increase in authorized capital stock. Upon approval of the SEC on May 29, 2023, the Parent Company issued 5,180,000,000 common shares with par value of ₱1 per share to HGP Group in exchange for the 100% outstanding shares of ECMRCI ("the Share Swap transaction") which resulted in ECVC obtaining 100% interest in and control over ECMRCI. ECVC and its subsidiary, ECMRCI, are referred to as "the Group".

Status of Operations

As of April 15, 2024, the Group is a holder of three Mineral Product and Sharing Agreements (MPSA):

- MPSA-078-97-XIII-SMR issued on November 19, 1997 covering an area of 697.05 hectares in the Municipality of Cagdianao, Dinagat Islands. On March 22, 2022, the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) ordered the renewal of the MPSA between the Government and the Group for another twenty-five years. Exploration is done by and with Cagdianao Mining Corporation under a Memorandum of Agreement to explore and to operate for a period of 25 years which were renewed until 2047 (see Note 22).
- MPSA-233-2007-XIII-SMR issued in 2007 covering an area of 4,226.27 hectares in the Municipality of Libjo, Dinagat Islands. As an outcome of exploration works conducted, the area has a positive Nickel Ore Reserve of 30 million wet metric ton (WMT). Exploration is done by and with various operators, Libjo Mining Corporation, Westernshore Nickel Corporation and Norte Este Corporation, under a Memorandum of Agreement to explore and to operate during the lifetime of the MPSA (see Note 22).
- MPSA-232-2007-XIII-SMR covering an area of 248 hectares in the Municipality of Surigao del Norte, Hibuson Island. The area is now being explored by and with Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation (OVMPC) (see Note 22).

2. Basis of Preparation, Statement of Compliance, Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures and Material Accounting Policy Information

Basis of Preparation

The Group's and Parent Company's consolidated and parent company financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis. The consolidated and parent company financial statements are presented in Philippine peso (₱), which is the Group's and Parent Company's functional currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest Philippine Peso,

except as otherwise stated.

Acquisition of ECMRCI

As discussed in Note 1, ECVC and HGP Group entered into a Share Swap transaction that resulted in ECVC owning 100% of ECMRCI.

The Share Swap transaction is an asset acquisition because ECMRCI was deemed to be the accounting acquirer for accounting purposes accounted for under the reverse acquisition method following the guidance provided by the standard. In a reverse acquisition, the legal parent, ECVC is identified as the acquiree for accounting purposes because based on the substance of the transaction, the legal subsidiary ECMRCI is adjudged to be the entity that gained control over the legal parent. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements of ECVC have been prepared as a continuation of the financial statements of ECMRCI. ECMRCI has accounted for the acquisition of ECMRCI on May 29, 2023, which was the date when ECMRCI acquired or gained control over ECVC.

The Group determined that ECMRCI obtained control over ECVC upon issuance of shares on May 29, 2023. As allowed under PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, an entity may designate an acquisition date of the end or the beginning of a month (convenience date), the date on which it closes its books, rather than the actual acquisition date. The Group determined that the date of acquisition is on May 31, 2023 (convenience date) rather than the actual date of issuance of shares there are no material transactions that occurred from May 29, 2023 to May 31, 2023.

The Share Swap transaction was a transaction between entities under common control since at acquisition date on May 31, 2023, ECVC and ECMRCI are under the common control of HGP Group.

The comparative December 31, 2022 and January 1, 2022 information presented in the consolidated statements of changes in equity is that of ECMRCI, not originally presented in the previous financial statements of the legal parent (the Parent Company - accounting acquiree) and is also retroactively adjusted to reflect the legal capital (i.e., the number and type of capital stock issued) of ECVC. The adjustment, which is the difference between the capital structure of ECVC and ECMRCI, is recognized as part of the equity reserve in the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Because the accompanying consolidated financial statements represent a continuation of the financial statements of ECMRCI, except for its capital structure, the consolidation reflects:

- a. The consolidated assets and liabilities of ECMRCI (legal subsidiary/accounting acquirer) recognized and measured at their pre-combination carrying amounts and not at fair value, and the assets and liabilities of ECVC (legal parent/accounting acquiree), consisting of cash, prepayments, office equipment, trade and other payables and due to related parties, recognized and measured at acquisition cost;
- b. The retained earnings of ECMRCI for the full period together with the post-combination results of ECVC from May 31, 2023, the date when ECVC was acquired by ECMRCI;
- c. The total equity that shows the combined equity of ECVC and ECMRCI with the legal capital of ECMRCI eliminated as the legal capital reflected would be that of ECVC (legal parent);
- d. Any difference between the consideration transferred by ECVC and the legal capital of ECMRCI that is eliminated is reflected as "Equity reserve".
- e. The consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 reflect that of ECMRCI for the full period.

Reverse acquisition applies only to the consolidated financial statements. The Parent Company financial statements will continue to represent ECVC as a stand-alone entity as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023.

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated and parent company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023. The financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared for the same reporting year as the Parent Company using uniform accounting policies. When necessary, adjustments are made to the separate financial statements of the subsidiary to bring its accounting policies in line with the Parent Company's accounting policies.

Control is achieved when the Group 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. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses 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 Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interests (NCI), even if this results in the NCI having a deficit balance. 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 Group 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 the consolidated statement of income. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

NCI represents the interests in the subsidiaries not held by the Parent Company and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from equity attributable to holders of the Parent Company. NCI shares in losses even if the losses exceed the NCI in the subsidiary.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of amendments effective as at January 1, 2023. Unless otherwise indicated, adoption of the new standard did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

- Amendments to PAS 1 and PFRS Practice Statement 2, *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*

The amendments provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:

- Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their ‘significant’ accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their ‘material’ accounting policies, and
- Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures

The amendments to the Practice Statement provide non-mandatory guidance. The amendments have had an impact on the Group’s disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to PAS 8, *Definition of Accounting Estimates*

The amendments introduce a new definition of accounting estimates and clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, the amendments clarify that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

- Amendments to PAS 12, *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under PAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments also clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognized in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense).

The amendments had no material impact to the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to PAS 12, *International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules*

The amendments introduce a mandatory exception in PAS 12 from recognizing and disclosing deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

The amendments also clarify that PAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two Model Rules published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes. Such tax legislation, and the income taxes arising from it, are referred to as ‘Pillar Two legislation’ and ‘Pillar Two income taxes’, respectively.

The temporary exception from recognition and disclosure of information about deferred taxes and the requirement to disclose the application of the exception, apply immediately and retrospectively upon adoption of the amendments in June 2023.

Meanwhile, the disclosure of the current tax expense related to Pillar Two income taxes and the disclosures in relation to periods before the legislation is effective are required for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective. The adoption of future accounting standards is not expected to have a material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements and parent company’s financial statements.

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*
- Amendments to PAS 7 and PFRS 7, *Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements*

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*
- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of exchangeability*

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 Material Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the Group’s consolidated and parent company’s financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

Presentation of Financial Statements

The Group has elected to present all items of recognized income and expense in two statements: a statement displaying components of profit or loss (consolidated and parent company statement of income) and a second statement beginning with profit or loss and displaying components of OCI (consolidated and parent company statement 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 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 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 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 and parent company 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 Group 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 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 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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.

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 Group's financial assets are all classified and measured at amortized cost.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

This category is 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.

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 Group’s financial asset at amortized cost includes cash in bank.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group 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 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 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 bank, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. The probability of default and loss given defaults are publicly available. At every reporting date, the Group 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 Group 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 Group'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 Group. 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 Group's financial liabilities at amortized cost consist of trade and other payables, due to related parties, loans payable and installment payable.

Reclassifications of Financial Instruments

The Group 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 Group and any previously recognized gains, losses or interest shall not be restated. The Group does not reclassify its financial liabilities.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and 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 primarily derecognized when:

1. the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
2. 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

3. 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 the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group 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 Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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 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.

Prepayments and Other Current Assets

Prepayments and other current assets are composed of prepaid expenses, creditable withholding taxes (CWTs), advances to suppliers and contractors, and input value-added tax (VAT). These are classified as current when these are probable to be realized within one year from the end of the reporting period. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost, excluding the cost of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment in value. The initial cost of an item of property and equipment consists of its purchase price including import duties, taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location of its intended use. Such costs include the cost of replacing part of such property and equipment when that cost is incurred, only if the recognition criteria are met. Expenditures incurred after the asset has been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to statement 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 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. Major maintenance cost that are capitalized as part of property and equipment are depreciated on straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful life, typically the period until the next major maintenance or inspection.

Depreciation of property and equipment is computed using the straight-line basis, net of any estimated residual value, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Category	Number of Years
Building and other structures	5
Furniture and fixtures	5
Office equipment	5
Tools and Equipment	5
Communications Equipment	5
Transportation equipment	7
Other equipment	5

Depreciation of property and equipment begins when it becomes available for use, i.e., when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Depreciation do not cease when the asset becomes idle or is retired from active use unless the asset is fully depreciated and amortized. Depreciation of an asset ceases when the asset is derecognized.

Each part of an item of property and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of an item shall be depreciated and amortized separately.

The useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each reporting date to ensure that the period and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the property and equipment) is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income in the year the property and equipment is derecognized.

When items of property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, their cost and related accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value are eliminated from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss on disposal is included in the statements of comprehensive income. Fully depreciated and amortized assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use and no further depreciation is recorded.

Intangible Asset

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization in the case of intangible assets with finite useful lives, and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful

lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the asset's useful or economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Amortization shall begin when the asset is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The amortization period and method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

The Group's intangible asset pertains to the acquired computer software, which is estimated to have a useful life of five (5) years.

Intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Mining Rights

Mining rights pertain to the right of the Group as the holder of the MPSA-078-97-XIII-SMR located in Cagdianao, Dinagat Islands and MPSA-233-2007-XIII-SMR located in Libjo, Dinagat Islands. The mining rights is acquired through the assignment of MPSA from CMC, LMC, Norte Este and WNC.

Mining rights with finite useful life is stated at cost less amortization and accumulated impairment in value. Impairment assessments are made if events or changes in circumstances indicate that a carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable.

The net carrying amount of mining rights of the Group is amortized using the units of production method based on the estimated economically recoverable reserves to which they relate or are written off if the properties covered by the mining rights are abandoned.

Deferred Mine Exploration Costs

Costs incurred during the start-up phase of a mine are expensed as incurred. Ongoing mining expenditures on producing properties are charged against earnings as incurred.

Expenditures for mine exploration work prior to drilling are charged to operations. When it has been established that a mineral deposit is commercially mineable and a decision has been made to formulate a mining plan (which occurs upon completion of a positive economic analysis of the mineral deposit), the costs subsequently incurred to develop a mine on the property prior to the start of mining operations are capitalized. Upon the start of commercial operations, such costs are transferred to mine and mining properties under "Property and equipment". 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.

Major development expenditures incurred to expose the ore, increase production or extend the life of an existing mine are capitalized.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

Nonfinancial prepayments and other current and noncurrent assets

The Group assesses at each financial reporting date, its prepayments and other current assets and deposits and other noncurrent assets to determine whether there is any indication that the assets may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of prepayments and other current assets and deposits and other noncurrent assets is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statements of comprehensive income.

The Group provides allowance for impairment losses on nonfinancial prepayments and other current assets and deposits and other noncurrent assets when they can no longer be realized. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would differ if the Group made different judgments or utilized different estimates. An increase in allowance for impairment losses would increase recorded expenses and decrease prepayments and other current assets and deposits and other noncurrent assets.

Property and equipment, intangible assets and mining rights

The Group assesses at each financial reporting date whether there is an indication that property and equipment may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when the annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell (FVLCS) 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. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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. In determining FVLCS, an appropriate valuation model is used, with the calculations corroborated by other available fair value indicators. Any impairment loss is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

Recovery of impairment losses recognized in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognized for the asset no longer exist or have decreased. The recovery is recorded in the statements of comprehensive income. However, the increased carrying amount of an asset due to a recovery of an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation and amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized for that asset in prior years.

Deferred exploration costs

An impairment review is performed, either individually or at the CGU level, 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, at the end of the reporting period in which this is determined.

Deferred exploration costs are reassessed on a regular basis. Facts and circumstances that would require an impairment assessment as set forth in PFRS 6, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, are as follows:

- The period for which the Group has the right to explore in the specific area has expired or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed
- Substantive expenditure on further exploration and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned
- Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Group has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area
- When a service contract where the Group has participating interest in is permanently abandoned, and
- Sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Retirement Benefits Costs

The Group has a non-funded, non-contributory defined retirement benefit plan covering substantially all its employees. The retirement benefits costs are actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries.

Retirement benefits costs comprise of the following:

- Service cost
- Net interest on the net retirement benefit liability or asset
- Remeasurements of net retirement 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 statements of comprehensive income. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs. These amounts are calculated periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

Net interest cost on the retirement benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net retirement liability that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate in government bonds to the net retirement benefit liability, determined at the start of the period, after considering any payments to the net retirement benefit liability during the period. Interest on the retirement benefit liability is recognized as finance expense in the statements of comprehensive income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses were previously recognized immediately in statements of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Capital Stock

The Parent Company has issued capital stock that is classified as equity and recorded at par. Incremental costs incurred directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are deducted from additional paid-in capital (APIC). If APIC is not sufficient, the excess is charged against retained earnings (deficit).

Subscription Receivable

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

Basic/Diluted Earnings/Losses Per Share

Basic earnings/losses per share is computed by dividing net loss attributable to equity holders of the Group 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 Group currently does not have potential dilutive common shares.

Retained earnings (deficit)

Retained earnings (deficit) includes accumulated profits and losses attributable to the Group's stockholders. Retained earnings (deficit) may also include effect of changes in accounting policy as may be required by the standard's transitional provisions.

Equity Reserve

Equity reserve represents the residual amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements to reflect the equity of the legal subsidiary (accounting acquirer) before the business combination, which was accounted for as a reverse acquisition. However, the equity structure (i.e., the number and type of equity instruments issued) still reflects the equity structure of the legal parent (accounting acquiree), including the equity instruments issued by the legal parent to effect the combination.

Reverse Acquisitions

Consolidated financial statements prepared following a reverse acquisition are issued under the name of the legal parent (accounting acquiree) but described in the notes as a continuation of the financial statements of the legal subsidiary (accounting acquirer), with one adjustment, which is to adjust retroactively the accounting acquirer's legal capital to reflect the legal capital of the accounting acquiree. That adjustment is required to reflect the capital of the legal parent (the accounting acquiree). Comparative information presented in those consolidated financial statements also is retroactively adjusted to reflect the legal capital of the legal parent (accounting acquiree).

Combination of Entities under Common Control

Combination of entities under common control are accounted for by applying the pooling-of-interest method. The pooling-of-interests method generally involved the following:

- The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected in the consolidated financial statements at their carrying amounts. No adjustments are made to reflect fair value or recognize any new assets or liabilities at the date of combination. The only adjustments that are made are those adjustments to harmonize the accounting policies.
- No new goodwill is recognized as a result of the combination. The only goodwill that is recognized is any existing goodwill relating to either of the combining entities. Any difference between the consideration paid or transferred and the entity acquired is reflected within equity.

- The consolidated statement of income, comprehensive income and cash flows reflect the result of the combining entities in full, irrespective of when the combination takes place. Comparative financial information are presented as if the entities had always been combined, or on the date the common control existed on the combining entities, whichever comes earlier. The effects of any intercompany transactions are eliminated to the extent possible. OCI includes items of income and expenses (including items previously presented under statement of changes in equity) that are not recognized in the statement of comprehensive income for the year in accordance with PFRSs.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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 Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Royalty income

Royalty income is main source of revenue and is recognized from the share of sale of export of raw minerals by the Operators which rate is equivalent to certain percentage of gross receipts as stated in the agreements with various Operators.

Commission and marketing income

Commission income is recognized either based on the ore price per WMT at the date of loading and also equivalent to certain percentage of gross receipts depending on the agreement with various operators.

Other income

Other income is recognized as they are earned.

Expense Recognition

Costs and expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or decreases of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decreases in equity other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Costs and expenses are recognized when the services are used, or the expense arises.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses consist of costs associated with the development and execution of day-to-day operations of the Group. These are generally recognized when the service is incurred or the related expense arises.

Other charges

Other charges are recognized as they are 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 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.

OCI

OCI comprises items of income and expense (including items previously presented under the consolidated statement of changes in equity) that are not recognized in profit or loss for the year in accordance with PFRSs.

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 Group has only one business and geographical segment.

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 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. 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 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 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 Group'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.

3. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The Group's financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRSs require management to make judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes. The estimates and assumptions used in the financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the Group's financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

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.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following significant judgments, apart from those including estimations and assumptions, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Accounting for the reverse acquisition of ECVV and ECMRCI

As discussed in Notes 1 and 2, as at May 31, 2023, the equity share swap transaction between ECVV and ECMRCI became effective.

Management judgment was required to determine that ECVV did not meet the definition of a "business" and should not be accounted for as a business combination.

Combination of Entities under Common Control

A combination involving entities or business under common control is a combination in which all of the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the acquisition, and that is control is not transitory.

The Share Swap transaction was a transaction between entities under common control since at acquisition date on May 31, 2023, ECVV and ECMRCI are under the common control of HGP Group.

Estimates and Assumptions

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

Estimating Allowance for ECL on Trade and Other Receivables and Due from Related Parties

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade and other receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group calibrates the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every end of the reporting period, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customers' actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade and other receivables is disclosed in Note 5.

For the Group's advances to related parties, the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL. The 12-month ECL is the proportion of lifetime ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within twelve (12) months after the end of the reporting period. 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 ECL, 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. Significant management's judgment and estimate is also required to determine the realizable amount of the financial asset based on cashflow forecast, which requires the use of significant assumptions.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying values of the Group's trade receivables amounted to ₱47,197,489 and ₱5,476,968, respectively, and the carrying values of the Group's due from related parties amounted to ₱946,674,520 and ₱574,819,396. No allowance for expected credit losses were recognized as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 (see Notes 5 and 18).

Assessing Recoverability of Mining Rights

The application of the Group's accounting policy for mining rights requires judgements in

determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits are certain. Mining rights shall be assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amounts exceed the recoverable amounts. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after mining rights are capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written-off in the statements of comprehensive income in the period when the new information becomes available. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value of these assets do not exceed their fair value.

As at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, mining rights amounted to ₱860,367,776 and ₱860,367,776, respectively. No allowance for impairment loss on mining rights were recognized as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Estimating the Recoverability of Deferred Exploration Costs

The application of the Group's accounting policy for deferred mine exploration costs requires judgment and estimates in determining whether it is likely that the future economic benefits are certain, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions may change if new information becomes available. If, after mine exploration costs are capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written-off and is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the period when the new information becomes available.

The Group reviews the carrying values of its mineral property interests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may exceed their estimated net recoverable amounts. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying values of these assets are not recoverable and exceeds their fair value. There were no impairment losses recognized on the Group's deferred mine exploration costs in 2023 and 2022. No allowance for impairment loss was provided for deferred mine exploration costs as at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. Deferred exploration costs amounted to ₱147,909,653 and nil as at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

Estimating Realizability of Deferred Income Tax Assets

The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred income tax assets at each reporting date and reduces the amounts 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 in the future.

The Parent Company did not recognize deferred tax assets on carryforward benefits of unused NOLCO amounting to ₱93,310,511 and ₱8,235,512 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, as management assessed that it is not probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available to allow all or part of deferred income tax assets to be utilized in the future .

The Group recognized deferred tax assets amounting to ₱19,059,772 and ₱6,139,319 and ₱6,085,389 million as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

4. Cash

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	Mar 31, 2024	2023	Mar 31, 2024	2023
Cash on hand	₱105,000	₱68,374	₱100,000	₱100,000
Cash in bank	7,972,783	8,079,437	63,393	63,377
	₱8,077,783	₱8,147,811	₱163,393	₱163,377

Cash in bank generally earn interest based on prevailing bank deposit rates. Interest income earned from cash in bank, net of final taxes withheld.

5. Trade and Other Receivables

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	Mar 31, 2024	2023	Mar 31, 2024	2023
Trade receivables				
Related parties	₱-	₱34,051,658	₱-	₱-
Third parties	35,865,236	13,145,831	-	-
Advances to employees	4,209,307	4,553,376	-	-
	₱40,074,542	₱51,750,865	₱-	₱-

Trade receivables are noninterest-bearing and are generally settled within 30 days.

Advances to employees are noninterest-bearing and are normally liquidated within 14 days upon receipt.

March 31, 2024

	Current	Days past due				Total
		< 30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	
Trade and other receivables	₱4,209,307	₱-	₱-	₱35,865,236	₱-	₱40,074,542
Total	₱4,209,307	₱-	₱-	₱35,865,236	₱-	₱40,074,542

December 31, 2023

	Current	Days past due				Total
		< 30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	
Trade and other receivables	₱ 47,197,489	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱47,197,489
Total	₱- 47,197,489	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱47,197,489

6. Prepayments and Other Current Assets

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	Mar 31, 2024	2023	2023	2023
Creditable withholding taxes	₱49,208,470	₱49,208,272	₱-	₱-
Prepayments	6,798,089	6,769,684	-	-
Input VAT	837,238	893,701	837,238	794,638
Advances to contractor	382,294	-	-	-
	₱57,226,091	₱56,871,657	₱794,638	₱794,638

CWTs, which are claimed against the income tax due, are carried over in the succeeding period for the same purpose.

Prepayments pertain to those expenses paid in advance which are to be amortized within 12 months from the end of the financial reporting period.

Input VAT, which is presented net of output VAT, represents taxes paid on purchases of goods and services which can be recovered as tax credit against future VAT liability of the Group.

7. Property and Equipment

Consolidated									
	Land	Building and other structures	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Other Equipment	Mining & Heavy Equipment	Other Assets	Total
Cost:									
Beginning balances	5,300,000	9,200,000	2,670,587	4,332,194	81,032,049	894,930	196,416,407	22,005,188	321,851,355
Additions	-	-	-	21,830	-	-	-	-	21,830
Ending balances	5,300,000	9,200,000	2,670,587	4,354,024	81,032,049	894,930	196,416,407	22,005,188	321,873,185
Accumulated depreciation									
Beginning balances	-	9,200,000	2,521,537	3,423,181	50,311,667	586,121	71,804,747	2,352,244	140,199,497
Depreciation (Note 16)	-	-	8,130	97,230	1,492,132	20,354	5,179,368	38,996	6,836,210
Ending balances	-	9,200,000	2,529,667	3,520,411	51,803,799	606,475	76,984,115	2,391,240	147,035,707
Net book values	₱5,300,000	₱-	₱140,920	₱833,613	₱29,228,250	₱288,455	₱119,432,292	19,613,948	₱174,837,478

Consolidated									
	Land	Building and other structures	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Other Equipment	Mining & Heavy Equipment		Total
Cost:									
Beginning balances	₱5,300,000	₱9,200,000	₱2,507,987	₱4,165,982	₱73,866,034	₱747,057	₱51,394,085		₱147,181,145
Acquired through reverse acquisition (Note 14)	-	-	-	43,663	-	-	-		43,663
Additions	-	-	162,600	122,547	7,166,015	147,873	145,022,322		152,621,357
Ending balances	5,300,000	9,200,000	2,670,587	4,332,194	81,032,049	894,930	196,416,407		299,846,165
Accumulated depreciation									
Beginning balances	-	9,200,000	2,507,987	3,050,687	44,321,435	497,178	51,394,086		110,971,373
Depreciation (Note 16)	-	-	13,550	372,494	5,990,231	88,943	20,410,661		26,875,879
Ending balances	-	9,200,000	2,521,537	3,423,181	50,311,667	586,121	71,804,747		137,847,252
Net book values	₱5,300,000	₱-	₱149,050	₱909,013	₱25,217,644	₱308,809	₱130,114,397		₱161,998,913

Total additions to property and equipment includes non-cash additions amounting to ₱ 145,022,321 and ₱5,857,500 in 2023 and 2022, respectively, which pertains to equipment financing availed from a bank.

	Parent Company	
	Mar 31, 2024	2023
Cost:		
Beginning balance	₱65,495	₱65,495
Additions	—	—
Ending balance	65,495	65,495
Accumulated depreciation		
Beginning balances	46,392	13,645
Depreciation	8,187	32,747
Ending balance	46,392	46,392
Net book value	₱19,103	₱19,103

The Group does not have property and equipment that are idle as at March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

8. Trade and Other Payables

	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	Mar 31, 2024	2022	Mar 31, 2024	2023
Trade payables	₱93,834,257	₱37,151,181	₱—	₱—
Output VAT	9,575,367	1,765,949	—	—
Statutory payables	7,822,473	8,711,723	10,000	10,000
Accrued expenses and others	-	64,165	2,745,553	2,053,377
	₱111,232,097	₱47,693,018	₱2,755,553	₱2,063,377

Trade payables are liabilities incurred by the Group for the purchase of services from suppliers. These are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled in a 30-day term.

Statutory payables include, among others, Social Security System (SSS) and PAG-IBIG premiums payable which are payable to Philippine government.

Accrued expenses and others are payables for services already rendered to the Group which are not yet billed as at year-end and are generally settled in 30-90 days' term.

9. Equity

Capital stock

Authorized:	Mar 31, 2023	2023
Common shares - ₱1 par value in 2023 and 2022		
12,000,0000 shares in 2023 and 4,000,000,000 shares in 2022	12,000,000,000	12,000,000,000
Issued:		
Common shares - ₱1 par value in 2023 and 2022		
₱6,143,944,338 shares in 2023 and ₱963,944,338 shares in 2022	₱6,143,944,338	₱6,143,944,338
Subscribed:		
Common shares - ₱1 par value in 2023 and 2022		
486,055,662 shares in 2023 and 2022 (net of subscriptions receivable of ₱457,502,880)	28,552,782	28,552,782
	₱6,172,497,120	₱6,172,497,120

In 2021, the Parent Company entered into a MOA with majority stockholders of ECMRCI for the latter's subscription up to 5.18 billion shares of the Parent Company arising from the increase in authorized capital stock. Such increase in authorized capital stock from 4 billion shares to 12 billion shares has been approved by the BOD and Stockholders.

On May 29, 2023, the SEC approved the Parent Company's application for the amendment of Articles of Incorporation in relation to the increase in authorized capital stock from 4,000,000,000 shares to 12,000,000,000 shares. On the same date, the Parent Company issued 5,100,000,000 common shares with par value of ₱1 per share to HGP Group in exchange for the 100% outstanding shares of ECMRCI. The Group incurred ₱73,141,470 transactions costs in relation to the issuance of the capital stock, which the Parent Company availed from its related parties.

The table below provides information regarding the number of stockholders of the Parent Company as of March 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022:

	Mar 31, 2024	2023	2022
Common shares	1,909	1,908	1,901

The following table presents the track record of registration of capital stock:

Year Approval	No. of shares Registered	No. of shares Issued	Par Value
Prior to 2023	4,000,000,000	992,497,120	₱1.00
2023	8,000,000,000	5,180,000,000	1.00
Total	12,000,000,000	6,172,497,120	

Net cash inflow on acquisition is as follows:

Cash consideration	P–
Less cash acquired with the subsidiary ^(a)	163,339
Net cash inflow	P163,339

^(a)Cash acquired with the subsidiary is included in investing activities in consolidated statement of cash flows.

10. Revenues

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Mar 31, 2024	2023	2022	Mar 31, 2024	2023	2022
Royalty income	P–	P161,685,814	P435,183,065	P–	P–	P–
Commission and marketing income	–	125,482,671	168,204,287	–	–	–
Others	–	88,277,284	9,000,000	–	–	–
	P–	P375,445,769	P612,387,352	P–	P–	P–

Royalty and commission and marketing income are earned equivalent to a certain percentage of the gross sales of all ores sold for the mineral properties covered by the operating agreements.

No revenues from January to March 2024 due to its not yet mining season and no shipment.

Other income pertains to equipment rental and mining lease.

11. Operating Expenses

	Consolidated			Parent Company		
	Mar 31, 2024	2023	2022	Mar 31, 2024	2023	2022
Amortization of mining rights (Note 9)	P–	P65,303,172	P54,050,448	P–	P–	P–
Depreciation and amortization	6,828,024	27,025,016	5,237,661	8,187	32,748	13,645
Management fee	–	18,772,288	30,570,472	–	–	–
Salaries and wages	2,058,819	13,555,577	14,328,007	–	–	–
Professional and consultant fees	3,393,589	12,221,431	6,262,324	1,455,790	4,691,825	3,307,269
Transportation and travel	132,593	7,862,851	1,864,857	–	51,724	21,845
Employee benefits	–	5,862,047	4,311,234	–	–	–
Taxes and licenses	1,302,270	5,292,796	825,163	250,000	291,808	511,358
Repairs and maintenance	487,999	4,184,808	1,776,409	–	–	–
Outside services	209,411	3,959,840	–	100,000	3,959,840	245,240
Representation	64,640	3,798,340	3,445,401	–	839,880	466,409
Gasoline, Oil & Fuels	450,113	1,531,498	1,123,136	–	–	–
Communication, Light and water	403,991	1,430,240	1,055,223	–	–	–
Service Fees	181,550	835,900	145,000	–	–	–
Bank charges	–	806,688	1,909,863	–	–	–
Office Supplies	14,676	218,070	123,217	–	–	–
Donations	15,060	205,429	412,078	–	–	–
Utilities	9,147	52,346	46,823	11,411	70,081	–
Director's fees	–	–	–	–	665,000	480,000
Agent & commission fees	–	–	5,909,801	–	–	–
Rental	–	–	–	279,214	779,214	175,340
Provision for ECL (Note 5)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous	5,241,688	7,093,195	2,768,984	61,899	551,409	118,871
	P20,793,570	P180,011,532	P136,166,101	P2,166,501	P11,933,529	P5,339,977

12. Related Party Disclosures

Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercises significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationship also exists between and/or among entities, which are under the common control with the reporting enterprises and its key management personnel, directors, or its shareholders. In considering each related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

In the normal course of business, the Group has transactions with its affiliates and stockholders. Transactions pertain to advances from related parties to meet the Group's working capital requirements.

	Parent Company				Terms	Conditions
	Mar 31, 2024		2023			
	Volume	Outstanding Balance	Volume	Outstanding Balance		
Due to related parties						
<i>Affiliates</i>						
NBS	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	Noninterest-bearing; Payable in cash; Due and demandable	Unsecured
APHC	–	3,178,883	–	3,178,883	Noninterest-bearing; Payable in cash; Due and demandable	Unsecured
ECMRCI	1,003,620	77,295,742	75,148,747	76,292,122	Noninterest-bearing; Payable in cash; Due and demandable	Secured
LMC	352,504	12,510,457	10,640,988	12,157,953	Noninterest-bearing; Payable in cash; Due and demandable	Secured
<i>Stockholder</i>						
Individual stockholder		1,071,497	1,071,497	1,071,497	Noninterest-bearing; Payable in cash; Due and demandable	Secured
Total		₱94,209,191		₱92,700,455		

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The short-term employee benefits of key management personnel as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 amounted to P9,628,637 and P9,942,797, respectively.

13. Segment Information

The Group is engaged in the business of mine exploration. Accordingly, the Group operates mainly in one reportable business and geographical segment which is the Philippines. No entity-wide disclosures pertaining to revenues are provided as the Parent Company has not earned revenue and is only a holding company. Noncurrent assets of the Group are located in the Philippines.

14. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group has risk management policies that systematically view the risks that could prevent the Group from achieving its objectives. These policies are intended to manage risks identified in such a way that opportunities to deliver the Group's objectives are achieved. The Group's risk management takes place in the context of day-to-day operations and normal business processes such as strategic and business planning. Management has identified each risk and is responsible for coordinating and continuously improving risk strategies, processes and measures in accordance with the Group's established business objectives.

The Group's principal financial instruments consist of cash in banks, trade and other receivables and due to/from related parties, trade and other payables, loan payables and installment payable. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Group's operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's or financial instruments are credit risk and liquidity risk. The BOD reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and are summarized below:

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the potential loss arising from any failure by counterparties to fulfill their obligations as and when they fall due. The Group trades only with recognized, creditworthy parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an on-going basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

Since the Group trades only with recognized parties, there is no requirement for collateral.

The credit risk arising from these financial assets arises from default of the counterparty, with maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

15. Significant Contracts

Memorandum of Agreement with CMC

On November 19, 1997, the Group entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with CMC which allows CMC to explore, develop and mine nickel ore and obliges it to comply with the terms of the MPSA.

Under the MPSA, CMC pays the Government an excise tax of 4%, and a 5% royalty, as the contract area is within the Surigao Mineral Reservation.

On December 18, 2015, the Group and CMC executed a Supplemental Agreement to provide for the automatic renewal of the term of the MOA for another twenty-five (25) years, or from 2022 to 2047. In consideration of the new term as well as the other conditions contained in the Supplemental Agreement, CMC granted a loan of ₱1,000.0 million to the Group.

Thereafter, CMC shall pay ECMRCI commission and royalties as follows:

- Commission equivalent to 3.5% on the gross sales amount of all nickel ore;

- Royalties equivalent to either 7% or 8.75% on the gross sales amount of all nickel ore depending on the monthly average LME nickel settlement price; and
- Additional royalty ranging from ₱10.0 million to ₱50.0 million depending on CMC's audited net income after tax less the additional royalty amount.

On March 28, 2019, the Group and CMC entered into a supplemental agreement amending the memorandum of agreement stating that after the full payment of ECMRCI's loan to CMC, royalty percentage rates will range from 2.50% to 4.50% depending on the monthly average LME nickel settlement price. In 2023, ECMRCI settled the loan to CMC, hence, the new royalty percentage rates became effective.

As at December 31, 2023, the survey plan for the MPSA renewal is already approved by the MGB and is awaiting for the approval of the DENR. On March 2, 2022, MGB ordered the renewal of the MPSA between the Government and Group for another twenty-five (25) years.

Operating Agreement with LMC

On April 26, 2012, the Group entered into an Operating Agreement with LMC which allows LMC to explore, develop, exploit and operate the mineral property located in Libjo, Dinagat Islands and to extract, mine, process, market, sell, dispose or convey any and all minerals and ores found therein during the lifetime of this Operating Agreement.

For and in consideration of the rights granted, LMC shall pay the Group a royalty equivalent to 3% on the gross sales amount of nickel sold.

Thereafter, the Group and LMC executed a Supplemental Agreement to provide for the following:

- Goodwill bonus amounting to ₱200.0 million, net of tax, to be paid within 15 days from the date of signing;
- Additional royalty equivalent to 4.0% on the gross sales amount of all nickel ore, net of tax; and Marketing share of one USD per WMT for all ores shipped out, net of tax.

Memorandum of Agreement with OVMPC

The Group has an existing MOA with OVMPC which allows OVMPC to explore, develop, exploit, operate and utilize the mineral property covered by this MOA subject to the provisions of MPSA granted by the Philippine Government. OVMPC shall carry on and conduct immediate exploration, commence development and utilization works within two years from the signing of MOA.

For and in consideration of the rights granted, OVMPC shall pay the Group a commission equivalent to 5% on the gross sales amount of nickel sold.

Memorandum of Agreement with Norte Este Corporation (Norte Este)

In 2021, the Group entered into an Operating Agreement with Norte Este which allows Norte Este to explore, develop, extract, operate and market the minerals in the Phase 3 Mineral Property located in Libjo, Dinagat Islands. Norte Este has also the right to construct and maintain roads, bridges, causeway, buildings, plants, and other improvements of all kinds as may be deemed necessary and convenient to its mining operations.

Thereafter, Norte Este shall pay the Group royalties and marketing as follows:

- Royalties ranging from 7% to 15% on the gross sales amount of all nickel ore depending on the monthly average LME nickel settlement price; and
- Marketing ranging from \$0.75 to \$3.50 on the gross sales amount of all nickel ore depending on the monthly average LME nickel settlement price; and

Memorandum of Agreement with Westernshore Nickel Corporation

In 2023, the Group entered into an Operating Agreement with Westernshore Nickel Corporation (WNC) which allows WNC to explore, develop, extract, operate and market the minerals in the Phase 2 Mineral Property located in Libjo, Dinagat Islands.

Thereafter, WNC shall pay the Group commission fee of \$0.75 to \$3.50 on the gross sales amount of all nickel ore depending on the monthly average LME nickel settlement price.

As at April 15, 2024, the Group's respective agreements with CMC, LMC, OVMPC and Norte Este have not been terminated and continue to be in full force and effect, subject to the supplemental terms agreed by the Group each with CMC, LMC, OVMPC and Norte Este.

In 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Group earned royalty income amounting to ₱161,685,814, ₱435,183,065 and ₱542,152,275, respectively, and commission and marketing income amounting to ₱125,482,671, ₱168,204,287 and ₱178,470,538, respectively from CMC and LMC (Note 15).

No royalty earned yet from OVMPC as the current MPSA is still under exploration phase.

16. Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations (R.R.) No. 15-2010

In compliance with the requirements set forth by R.R. No. 15-2010, hereunder are the information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year 2023:

VAT

The Parent Company is a VAT-registered company with no VAT output tax declaration for the year ended December 31, 2023. The Company has no sales subject to VAT of 12% for the year ended March 31, 2024.

Taxes and Licenses

This includes all other taxes, local and national, including license and permit fees lodged under "Taxes and licenses", which is presented under "Operating expense" line item in the 2023 statement of comprehensive income.

National:	
PSE annual listing fee	₱250,000
BIR annual registration fee	500
Local:	
Permits and licenses	41,308
	<u>₱291,808</u>

Withholding Taxes

Withholding taxes paid and accrued by the Company in March 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Paid	Accrued
EWT	₱10,000	₱10,000
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	—	—
	₱10,000	₱10,000

Tax Assessments and Contingencies

The Company has no tax cases under preliminary investigation nor litigation and/or prosecution in courts or bodies outside of the administration of BIR as of December 31, 2023.

**EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
(FORMERLY EAST COAST VULCAN CORPORATION)
INDEX TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES
AS OF MARCH 31, 2024**

COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statements of Financial Position as of March 31, 2024 and 2023

Statements of Income for the years ended March 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended March 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

Statements of Changes in Equity (Capital Deficiency) for the years ended March 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022

Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended March 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

Notes to Financial Statements

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

- I. Schedules required by Annex 68-J:
 - A. Financial Assets
 - B. Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)
 - C. Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are Eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial Statements
 - D. Long-Term Debt
 - E. Indebtedness to Related Parties (Long-Term Loans from Related Companies)
 - F. Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers
 - G. Capital Stock
- II. Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration (Annex 68-D)
- III. Schedule of Financial Soundness Indicators (Annex 68-E)
- IV. Map showing the relationships of the Companies within the Group

**EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
(FORMERLY EAST COAST VULCAN CORPORATION)
SCHEDULE A - FINANCIAL ASSETS
MARCH 31, 2024**

Name of issuing entity and association of each issue	Number of shares or principal amounts of bonds and notes	Amount shown in the statement of financial position	Value based on market quotation at end of reporting period	Income received and accrued
<i>Cash and related parties</i>				
Cash		₱8,147,811	₱8,147,811	₱24,054
Trade and other receivables		47,197,489	47,197,489	-
Due from related parties		948,319,068	948,319,068	-
Total		1,003,664,368	1,003,664,368	24,054

**EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
(FORMERLY EAST COAST VULCAN CORPORATION)
SCHEDULE B - AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM DIRECTORS, OFFICERS,
EMPLOYEES, RELATED PARTIES AND PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS
(OTHER THAN RELATED PARTIES)
MARCH 31, 2024**

Name and Designation of Debtor	Balance at Beginning period	Additions	Amounts Collected	Amounts Written off	Current	Not Current	Balance at end of period
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The Company has no amounts receivable from directors, officers, employees, related parties and principal stockholders as at March 31, 2024 equal to or above the established threshold of the Rule.

**EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
(FORMERLY EAST COAST VULCAN CORPORATION)
SCHEDULE C - AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED PARTIES
WHICH ARE ELIMINATED DURING THE
CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2024**

Name and Designation of Debtor	Balance at Beginning period	Additions	Amounts Collected/ Settlements	Amounts Written off	Current	Not Current	Balance at end of period
East Coast Vulcan Corporation (Parent Company)	₱76,292,123	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱1,003,620	₱-	₱77,295,742

**EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
(FORMERLY EAST COAST VULCAN CORPORATION)
SCHEDULE D - LONG-TERM DEBT
MARCH 31, 2024**

Title of Issue and type of obligation	Amount authorized by: Indenture	Amount shown under the caption "Current Portion of long-term debt" in related statement of financial position	Amount shown under caption "Long-term debt" in related statement of financial position
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—Not applicable—

**EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
(FORMERLY EAST COAST VULCAN CORPORATION)
SCHEDULE E - INDEBTEDNESS TO RELATED PARTIES
(LONG-TERM LOANS FROM RELATED COMPANIES)
MARCH 31, 2024**

<u>Name of Related Party</u>	<u>Balance at beginning of period</u>	<u>Balance at end of period</u>
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—Not applicable—

**EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
(FORMERLY EAST COAST VULCAN CORPORATION)
SCHEDULE F - GUARANTEES OF SECURITIES OF OTHER ISSUERS
MARCH 31, 2024**

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
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—Not applicable—

EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
(FORMERLY EAST COAST VULCAN CORPORATION)
SCHEDULE G - CAPITAL STOCK
MARCH 31, 2024

Title of Issue	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under related statement of financial position caption	Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversions and other rights	Number of shares held by		
				Related parties	Directors, officers and employees	Others
Common Shares at ₱ 1 par value	12,000,000,000	6,172,497,120	—	—	6,139,380,844	33,116,276

**EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
(FORMERLY EAST COAST VULCAN CORPORATION)
RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND
DECLARATION (ANNEX 68-D)
AS OF MARCH 31, 2024**

Unappropriated Retained Earnings, beginning of reporting period	
	(P1,086,283,831)
Add: Category A: Items that are directly credited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings	
Reversal of Retained Earnings Appropriation/s	—
Effect of restatements or prior-period adjustments	—
Others (describe nature)	—
Less: Category B: Items that are directly debited to Unappropriated Retained Earnings	
Dividend declaration during the reporting period	—
Retained Earnings appropriated during the reporting period	—
Effect of restatements or prior-period adjustments	—
Others (describe nature)	—
Unappropriated Retained Earnings, as adjusted	(1,086,283,831)
Add/Less: Net Income (loss) for the current year	(2,166,485)
Less: Category C.1: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)	
Equity in net income of associate/joint venture, net of dividends declared	—
Unrealized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	—
Unrealized fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	—
Unrealized fair value gain of Investment Property	—
Other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS (describe nature)	—
Sub-total	—
Add: Category C.2: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior reporting periods but realized in the current reporting period (net of tax)	
Realized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to Cash and cash equivalents	—
Realized fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	—
Realized fair value gain of Investment Property	—
Other realized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS (describe nature)	—
Sub-total	—
Add: Category C.3: Unrealized income recognized in profit or loss in prior periods but reversed in the current reporting period (net of tax)	
Reversal of previously recorded foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	—
Reversal of previously recorded fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	—

Reversal of previously recorded fair value gain of Investment Property	—	
Reversal of other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS, previously recorded (describe nature)	—	
Sub-total		—
Adjusted Net Income/Loss		(2,166,485)
Add: Category D: Non-actual losses recognized in profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)		
Depreciation on revaluation increment (after tax)	—	
Sub-total	—	
Add/Less: Category E: Adjustments related to relief granted by the SEC and BSP (see Footnote 3)		
Amortization of the effect of reporting relief	—	
Total amount of reporting relief granted during the year	—	
Others (describe nature)	—	
Sub-total	—	
Add/Less: Category F: Other items that should be excluded from the determination of the amount of available for dividends distribution		
Net movement of treasury shares (except for reacquisition of redeemable shares)	—	
Net movement of deferred tax asset not considered in the reconciling items under the previous categories	—	
Net movement in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liabilities related to same transaction, e.g., set up of right of use of asset and lease liability, set-up of asset and asset retirement obligation, and set-up of service concession asset and concession payable	—	
Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP - gain (loss)	—	
Others (Stock issuance costs)	—	
Sub-total		
Total Retained Earnings, end of the reporting period available for dividend*		P=

**EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
(FORMERLY EAST COAST VULCAN CORPORATION)
SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS (ANNEX 68-E)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023**

Ratio	Formula	March 31, 2024	2023
<i>Liquidity and Solvency Ratios:</i>			
Current ratio	Total Current Assets Divided by: Total Current Liabilities	1.24:1	1.32:1
Quick ratio	(Cash + Receivables) Divided by: Total Current Liabilities	0.07:1	0.07:1
Solvency ratio	(Net Income + Depreciation) Divided by: Total Liabilities	2.44:1	0.25:1
<i>Financial Leverage Ratios:</i>			
Asset to equity ratio	Total Assets Divided by: Total Equity	1.82:1	1.66:1
Debt ratio	Total Liabilities Divided by: Total Assets	0.45:1	0.40:1
Debt to equity ratio	Total Liabilities Divided by: Total Equity	0.82:1	0.66:1
Interest coverage ratio	Net Income Before Tax Divided by: Interest Expense	0:1	7.41:1
Price earnings ratio	Current Share Price Divided by: Earnings Per Share	-0.006:1	18.82:1
<i>Profitability Ratios:</i>			
Return on assets	Net Income Before Tax Divided by: Total Assets	-1%	8%
Return on equity	Net Income Before Tax Divided by: Total Equity	-1.82%	13%
Gross profit margin	Gross Income Divided by: Net Sales	0%	52%
Net profit margin	Net Income Divided by: Net Sales	0%	36%

**EAST COAST VULCAN MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
(FORMERLY EAST COAST VULCAN CORPORATION)
MAP SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIPS OF THE COMPANIES WITHIN
THE GROUP
AS OF MARCH 31, 2024
PURSUANT TO REVISED SRC RULE 68**

East Coast Vulcan Corporation

100%

