

ANNUAL REPORT 2018



ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC.



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ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC.



DENNIS A. UY
Vice Chairman

ROBERTO V. ONGPIN
Chairman

ERIC O. RECTO
President

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

Dear Shareholders,

The year 2018 witnessed several significant events for your company. On 20 November 2018, during the state visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping to our country, the Philippines and China exchanged a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on oil and gas development in the West Philippine Sea. The signing of the MOU is a significant step forward to our goal of resuming exploration work on Service Contract 72 with Forum Energy Plc (FEP). With the recent news reports showing the commitment of both countries to implement the MOU, we can look forward to a brighter future for your company.

There have been significant events in the mining front as well. On 3 July 2018, Sec. Roy Cimatu of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources issued Administrative Order 2018-13 lifting the moratorium on the acceptance, processing and/or approval of applications for Exploration Permit for metallic and non-metallic minerals. The lifting of the moratorium gives hope that your company's exploration activities in Mindanao will bear fruit sooner rather than later.

On your company's financial performance for 2018, we continue to reduce our losses from our share in the operating losses incurred by FEP by lowering our administrative expenses while seeing our income from service fees increase by 69%. We registered a Comprehensive Net Income of Php 35 Million as a result of foreign currency adjustment on our investment in FEP.

Overall, we can state with confidence that your company's future remains bright considering the significant developments in 2018. We look forward to more significant breakthroughs in the discussions between our government and China in the coming months. We thank you once again for your continuing patience.

Very truly yours,



ROBERTO V. ONGPIN
Chairman



ERIC O. RECTO
President



ABOUT THE COMPANY

Atok-Big Wedge Co., Inc. (Atok) was the result of a merger between Atok Gold Mining Co. and Big Wedge Mining Co., both of which were incorporated in the early 1930s. This makes Atok-Big Wedge Co., Inc. one of the oldest mining companies existing in the country. Over the past eight decades, Atok-Big Wedge Co., Inc. has established a strong foundation in the Philippine mining industry. We continue our legacy by having business in mining, oil, gas, and natural resources exploration and development.



DIRECTORS & EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

ROBERTO V. ONGPIN
Chairman of the Board &
Chief Executive Officer

DENNIS A. UY
Vice Chairman

ERIC O. RECTO
President

WALTER W. BROWN
Executive Vice President

CLIBURN ANTHONY A. ORBE
Corporate Secretary

JOSEPHINE A. MANALO
Treasurer

CRISTINA B. ZAPANTA
SVP for Finance

JONAMEL C. ISRAEL-ORBE
Assistant Corporate Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ROBERTO V. ONGPIN
DENNIS A. UY (INDEPENDENT)
ERIC O. RECTO
WALTER W. BROWN
CLIBURN ANTHONY A. ORBE
MICHAEL ANGELO PATRICK M. ASPERIN
JOHN PETER CHICK B. CASTELO
PAUL FRANCIS B. JUAT
ANNA BETTINA ONGPIN
MARIO A. ORETA
DENNIS O. VALDES
GREGORIO MA. ARANETA III (INDEPENDENT)
LORENZO V. TAN (INDEPENDENT)
MARGARITO B. TEVES (INDEPENDENT)

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS



ROBERTO V. ONGPIN
Chairman of the Board,
Chief Executive Officer,
and Director



DENNIS A. UY
Vice Chairman and
Independent Director



ERIC O. RECTO
President
and Director



WALTER W. BROWN
Executive Vice President
and Director



CLIBURN ANTHONY A. ORBE
Corporate Secretary
and Director



JOSEPHINE A. MANALO
Treasurer



CRISTINA B. ZAPANTA
SVP for Finance



JONAMEL G. ISRAEL-ORBE
Assistant Corporate Secretary



**MICHAEL ANGELO PATRICK
M. ASPERIN**
Director

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS



JOHN PETER CHICK B. CASTELO
Director



PAUL FRANCIS B. JUAT
Director



ANNA BETTINA ONGPIN
Director



MARIO A. ORETA
Director



DENNIS O. VALDES
Director



GREGORIO MA. ARANETA III
Independent Director



LORENZO V. TAN
Independent Director



MARGARITO B. TEVES
Independent Director

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

ROBERTO V. ONGPIN

Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, and Director

Mr. Ongpin, Filipino, 82 years old, was elected Director and Chairman of the Board on 12 November 2009. He is also the Chairman of Alphaland Corporation, a former Chairman of Philweb Corporation, a former Director of San Miguel Corporation, PAL Holdings, Inc. and Petron Corporation. He is also the Chairman of Alphaland Balesin Island Club, Inc. In Hong Kong, he was the Non-Executive Director of Shangri-La Asia and the former Deputy Chairman of the South China Morning Post, both listed in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. He is also the former Non-Executive Director of Forum Energy PLC (United Kingdom). Mr. Ongpin graduated cum laude in Business Administration from the Ateneo de Manila University, is a Certified Public Accountant and has an MBA from the Harvard Business School.

DENNIS A. UY

Vice Chairman and Independent Director

Mr. Uy, Filipino, 45 years old, was elected Independent Director and appointed as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors on 31 May 2018. He is the Founder, Chairman, and CEO of Udenna Corporation, his holding company with a diverse business portfolio that includes interests in petroleum retail and distribution, shipping and logistics, real estate development, infrastructure, education, leisure and gaming, and telecommunications. Mr. Uy is currently the Chairman and President of PPHI, the holding company of PHOENIX Petroleum Philippines, Inc. (PPPI) and serves as the President and Chief Executive Officer of PPPI. He is also the Chairman of Chelsea Logistics Holdings Corp. (CLC), and PH Resorts Group Holdings, Inc. (PHR). He is likewise the President and CEO of Udenna Management & Resources Corp. (UMRC) and its subsidiaries. Mr. Uy is also the Chairman of F2 Logistics, Phoenix Philippines Foundation, and Udenna Foundation. He is a Director of the shipping and logistics provider 2Go Group, Inc. through Udenna Investments BV's subsidiary KGLI-NM Holdings, Inc. He also serves as Independent Director of Apex Mining Corp. Mr. Uy is a member of the Young Presidents Organization – Philippine chapter and the Philippine Business for Social Progress. Since November 2011, Mr. Uy has been the Honorary Consul of Kazakhstan to the Philippines. In 2016, he was appointed as the Presidential Adviser on Sports. He is a graduate of De La Salle University with a degree in Business Management.

ERIC O. RECTO

President and Director

Mr. Recto, Filipino, 55 years old, was elected Director on 12 November 2009 and appointed as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors on 10 December 2009. He is presently the President of Atok-Big Wedge Co., Inc. He is also the Chairman of the Philippine Bank of Communications; Chairman and CEO of ISM Communications Corporation; Chairman and President of Bedfordbury Development Corporation; Vice Chairman of Alphaland Corporation; Independent Director of Aboitiz Power Corporation and Philippine H2O; and a Member of the Board of Supervisors of Acentic GmbH. Mr. Recto served as Undersecretary of Finance of the Republic of the Philippines from 2002 to 2005, in charge of handling both the International Finance Group and the Privatization Office. Before his stint with the government, he was Chief Finance Officer of Alaska Milk Corporation and Belle Corporation. Mr. Recto has a degree in Industrial Engineering from the University of the Philippines as well as an MBA from the Johnson School, Cornell University.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

WALTER W. BROWN

Executive Vice President and Director

Dr. Brown, 79 years old, Filipino, was elected Director on 10 December 2009. He is presently the Executive Vice President of Atok-Big Wedge Co., Inc. He is also the President and CEO of Apex Mining Co., Inc.; the Chairman of A Brown Company, Inc.; Palm Thermal Consolidated Holdings Corporation; International Cleanenvironment Systems, Inc.; North Kitanglad Agricultural Company, Inc.; PhiGold; and A Brown Energy & Resources Dev't. Inc.; President of Monte Oro Resources and Energy Inc.; and PBJ Corporation. He received two undergraduate degrees: B.S. Physical Science (1959) and B.S. Geology (1960), both from the University of the Philippines, and post graduate degrees from Stanford University: M.S. Economic Geology (1963) and Ph.D in Geology, and Major in Geochemistry (1965). He was a candidate in master of Business Economics (1980) from the University of Asia & the Pacific (formerly Center for Research & Communications). He is currently the Chairman and Director of Family Farm School (PPAI), Chairman and President of Studium Theologiae Foundation, Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Xavier University, and the Geological Society of the Philippines.

CLIBURN ANTHONY A. ORBE

Corporate Secretary and Director

Mr. Orbe, Filipino, 44 years old, was elected Corporate Information Officer and Compliance Officer on 13 December 2013 and Director and Corporate Secretary on 31 May 2016. He worked as an associate lawyer of the Rodrigo, Berenguer and Guno law firm prior to joining the Ongpin Group of Companies in 2006. He has a Bachelor of Laws degree from Mindanao State University where he graduated cum laude and class valedictorian. He is a member of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines since 2003.

MICHAEL ANGELO PATRICK M. ASPERIN

Director

Mr. Asperin, Filipino, 60 years old, was elected Director on 28 August 2014. He is a Director and the Chief Operating Officer of Alphaland Corporation and also handles the operations of the aviation and security divisions of the Alphaland Group of Companies. He is also the President and Chief Executive Officer of Alphaland Balesin Island Club, Inc. (ABICI). Prior to joining Alphaland, he served in Philweb Corporation from 2009 to 2012 as Senior Vice President for Enterprise Risk Management. He graduated from the Philippine Military Academy in 1981.

JOHN PETER CHICK B. CASTELO

Director

Mr. Castelo, Filipino, 52, was elected Director on 28 August 2014. He is presently the Senior Vice President for Business Development of Araneta Center Inc. and sits in the board of its various subsidiaries and affiliates. He had 27 years of experience in real estate and finance industries. He earned his Master's degree in Business Administration and degree in Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from the University of the Philippines in Diliman.

PAUL FRANCIS B. JUAT

Director

Mr. Juat, Filipino, 26 years old, was elected Director on 31 May 2018. He is a Director of Brownfield Holdings Corporation, North Kitanglad Agricultural Company, Inc., PBJ Corporation, and Pacific Bougainville Holdings Corporation. He also currently serves as Assistant to the President of Apex Mining Co., Inc. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Industrial Engineering from the University of the Philippines, Diliman.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

ANNA BETTINA ONGPIN

Director

Ms. Ongpin, Filipino, 54 years old, was elected Director on 16 August 2013. She is also currently the President and Director of Alphaland Corporation. In addition, she is the Vice Chairman of Alphaland Balesin Island Club, Inc.; Vice Chairman and President of The City Club at Alphaland Makati Place, Inc.; and Chairman of The Alpha Suites. Ms. Ongpin has more than twenty years of communications, marketing, project management, and operations experience in the management consulting and media fields. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Political Science from Wellesley College.

MARIO A. ORETA

Director

Mr. Oreta, Filipino, 72 years old, was elected Director on 12 November 2009. He is also a Director of Alphaland Corporation and The City Club at Alphaland Makati Place, Inc. He served as President of Alphaland Corporation from 2007 to 2016. He graduated with honors from the Ateneo de Manila University with a Bachelor of Laws degree and immediately joined the law firm of Siguion Reyna, Montecillo and Ongsiako. He was Founding Partner of Tanjuatco Oreta and Factoran law firm and the law firm of Mario A. Oreta and Partners.

DENNIS O. VALDES

Director

Mr. Valdes, Filipino, 57 years old, was elected Director on 12 November 2009. He is presently the President and a Director of Philweb Corporation. He is also a Director of Alphaland Corporation. His previous work experience includes 10 years with the Inquirer Group of Companies. He is a Certified Public Accountant, graduated magna cum laude in Business Administration and Accountancy from the University of the Philippines and has an MBA degree from the Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University.

GREGORIO MA. ARANETA III

Independent Director

Mr. Araneta III, Filipino, 70 years old, was elected Director on 28 August 2014. He is also an Independent Director of Alphaland Corporation; Alphaland Balesin Island Club, Inc.; and The City Club at Alphaland Makati Place, Inc. He is presently the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Gregorio Araneta, Inc.; Araneta Properties, Inc.; ARAZA Resources Corporation; Carmel Development Corporation; Belisama Hydro Corporation; Gregorio Araneta Management Corporation; Gamma Properties, Inc.; and Philweb Corporation. He is also the President of Energy Oil and Gas Holdings, Inc. Mr. Araneta studied at the University of San Francisco and Ateneo de Manila University, where he earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics.

LORENZO V. TAN

Independent Director

Mr. Tan, Filipino, 57 years old, was elected Independent Director on 31 May 2018. He is currently a Member of the Board of Advisers of Primeiro Partners. He is a prominent banker who served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation from 2007 to 2016; President of the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) from 2013 to 2016; and represented the BAP in the ASEAN Bankers Association (ABA). Mr. Tan is presently Director at EEI Corporation; House of Investments, Inc.; iPeople, Inc.; Independent Director at the Philippine Realty and Holdings Corporation; Member of the Board of Trustees at De La Salle Santiago Zobel; and Vice Chairman of the TOYM Foundation. He also served as Director at Smart Communications, Inc.; Digital Telecommunications Phils., Inc.; Malayan Insurance Company, Inc.; and Sunlife Grepa Financial, Inc.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Mr. Tan is a Certified Public Accountant in Pennsylvania, USA and in the Philippines. Mr. Tan graduated from De La Salle University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting and Commerce, and holds a Master in Management degree from the J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management, Northwestern University.

MARGARITO B. TEVES **Independent Director**

Mr. Teves, Filipino, 76 years old, was elected Independent Director on 26 May 2011. He is also an Independent Director of Alphaland Corporation, Alphaland Balesin Island Club, Inc. and The City Club at Alphaland Makati Place, Inc. He is currently the Chairman of Think Tank, Inc., and a member of the Board of Advisors of Bank of Communications. Mr. Teves was formerly Secretary of the Department of Finance, Landbank President and CEO, and a Member of the House of Representatives (representing the 3rd District of Negros Oriental). He obtained a Higher National Diploma (HND) in Business Studies, equivalent to a BSC in Business Economics from the City of London College, and a Master of Arts (MA) in Development Economics from the Center for Development Economics, Williams College, Massachusetts, USA. He was recently conferred an Honorary degree, Doctor of Laws by Williams College, named Senior Adviser to the China-Asean Economic and Culture Research Center and Visiting Professor at the Guilin University of Electronic Technology in China.

JOSEPHINE A. MANALO **Treasurer**

Ms. Manalo, Filipino, 76 years old, was appointed Treasurer on 11 August 2015. She is connected with Alphaland Corporation as Executive Assistant to the Chairman. She also works in various capacities for Mr. Roberto V. Ongpin's Group of Companies. She has a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration degree from St. Theresa's College, Manila.

CRISTINA B. ZAPANTA **Senior Vice President for Finance**

Ms. Zapanta, Filipino, 55 years old, was appointed Vice President for Finance and Compliance Officer for Anti-Money Laundering Manual on 31 May 2016. She is presently the Company's Senior Vice President for Finance. She is also the Senior Vice President for Finance of Alphaland Corporation; Alphaland Balesin Island Resort Corporation; Alphaland Balesin Island Club, Inc.; Alphaland Makati Place, Inc. and Alphaland Southgate Tower, Inc. Prior to joining the Company, she was the Finance and Administration Head of Connectivity Unlimited Resources Enterprise, Inc. (2006-2008) and Accounting Head of Belle Corporation (1997-2006). She has more than 30 years' solid experience in finance, of which over half is in the real estate industry. She is a Certified Public Accountant.

JONAMEL G. ISRAEL-ORBE **Assistant Corporate Secretary**

Ms. Israel-Orbe, Filipino, 46 years old, was appointed as Corporate Information Officer and Deputy Compliance Officer on 13 December 2013 and appointed Assistant Corporate Secretary on 28 August 2014. Likewise, she is also the Assistant Corporate Secretary of Alphaland Group. Ms. Orbe is also the Corporate Information Officer, Compliance Officer for Anti-Money Laundering Manual and Compliance Officer for Manual on Corporate Governance of Alphaland Corporation.

2018 ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC. ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING



Left to right:

Mr. Dennis O. Valdes, Director

Dr. Walter W. Brown, Executive Vice President and Director

Atty. Cliburn Anthony A. Orbe, Corporate Secretary and Director

Mr. Roberto V. Ongpin, Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, and Director

Mr. Eric O. Recto, President and Director

Mr. Dennis A. Uy, Vice Chairman and Independent Director

Former Finance Secretary Margarito B. Teves, Independent Director

Atty. Mario A. Oreta, Director

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STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC.

March 15, 2019

“STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT’S RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS”

The management of **Atok-Big Wedge Co., Inc.** and Subsidiaries (the Group) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

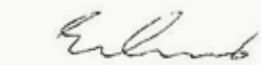
The Board of Directors is responsible in overseeing the Group’s financial reporting process.

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

Reyes Tacandong & Co., the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, has audited the financial statements of the Group in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.



ROBERT W. ONGPIN
Chairman & CEO



ERIC O. RECTO
President



CRISTINA B. ZAPANTA
Senior Vice President for Finance

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Atok-Big Wedge Co., Inc. and Subsidiaries
Alphaland Makati Place
7232 Ayala Avenue corner Malugay Street
Makati City

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Atok-Big Wedge Co., Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the three years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, and notes to consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for each of the three years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Notes 1 and 8 to consolidated financial statements concerning the delay in one of the planned drilling programs of Forum Energy Ltd., an associate of a subsidiary. The ultimate outcome of the uncertainty related to this delay cannot be presently determined.

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of Investment in an Associate

The Group is required to review the carrying amount of its investment in an associate at each reporting date whenever there is any indication of impairment loss. The impairment review is significant to our audit since the carrying amount of the investment in an associate of ₱617.6 million is material to the consolidated financial statements because it represents 92% of the consolidated total assets. Further, the impairment assessment of the investment involves management's judgment and estimate on the commencement and feasibility of the Associate's exploration projects, which are affected by future market, economic conditions, and the outcome of territorial deliberations in the West Philippine Sea.

Our audit procedures include, among others, the review of the assumptions used by the Group in the impairment assessment, in particular those involving the forecasted cash flows from the related service contract, commencement of exploration and the discount rate used. We also focused on the adequacy of the Group's disclosures pertaining to the status of the Associate's significant exploration projects and the financial information of the Associate as disclosed in Notes 1 and 8 to consolidated financial statements.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2018, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2018 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with PFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, these could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with PSA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during the audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore, the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Emmanuel V. Clarino.

REYES TACANDONG & Co.



EMMANUEL V. CLARINO

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 27455

Tax Identification No. 102-084-004-000

BOA Accreditation No. 4782; Valid until August 15, 2021

SEC Accreditation No. 1021-AR-2 Group A

Valid until March 27, 2020

BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-005-2017

Valid until January 13, 2020

PTR No. 7334331

Issued January 3, 2019, Makati City

March 15, 2019

Makati City, Metro Manila

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		December 31	
	Note	2018	2017
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	P14,787,228	P40,764,801
Receivables	5	6,186,796	4,523,710
Short-term investments	6	22,000,000	–
Other current assets	7	9,515,025	9,337,237
Total Current Assets		52,489,049	54,625,748
Noncurrent Assets			
Investment in an associate	8	617,576,358	579,241,175
Equity investment designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	9	2,105,244	1,999,950
Advances to mining right holders	1	1,525,000	1,525,000
Property and equipment	11	27,954	45,574
Total Noncurrent Assets		621,234,556	582,811,699
		P673,723,605	P637,437,447
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Payables and other current liabilities	12	P2,720,860	P2,411,632
Equity			
Capital stock	14	1,060,000,000	1,060,000,000
Deficit		(545,124,892)	(529,797,202)
Accumulated other comprehensive income		156,127,637	104,823,017
Total Equity		671,002,745	635,025,815
		P673,723,605	P637,437,447

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		Years Ended December 31		
	Note	2018	2017	2016
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	15	₱5,548,469	₱7,836,824	₱18,690,458
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)				
Share in net results of operations of an associate	8	(12,864,143)	(13,735,209)	(18,758,273)
Service fees		2,474,560	1,472,890	1,479,480
Interest income	4	940,150	1,051,021	2,784,483
Others		1,523	1,816	30,141
		(9,447,910)	(11,209,482)	(14,464,169)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		(14,996,379)	(19,046,306)	(33,154,627)
PROVISION FOR CURRENT INCOME TAX	18	331,311	162,094	209,955
NET LOSS		(15,327,690)	(19,208,400)	(33,364,582)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
<i>Item that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss -</i>				
Foreign exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of Tidemark Holdings Limited (Tidemark)	8	51,199,326	1,889,325	46,933,425
<i>Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss -</i>				
Unrealized gain on valuation of equity instrument designated at FVOCI	9	105,294	—	—
		51,304,620	1,889,325	46,933,425
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		₱35,976,930	(₱17,319,075)	₱13,568,843
BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE	16	(₱0.0060)	(₱0.0075)	(₱0.0131)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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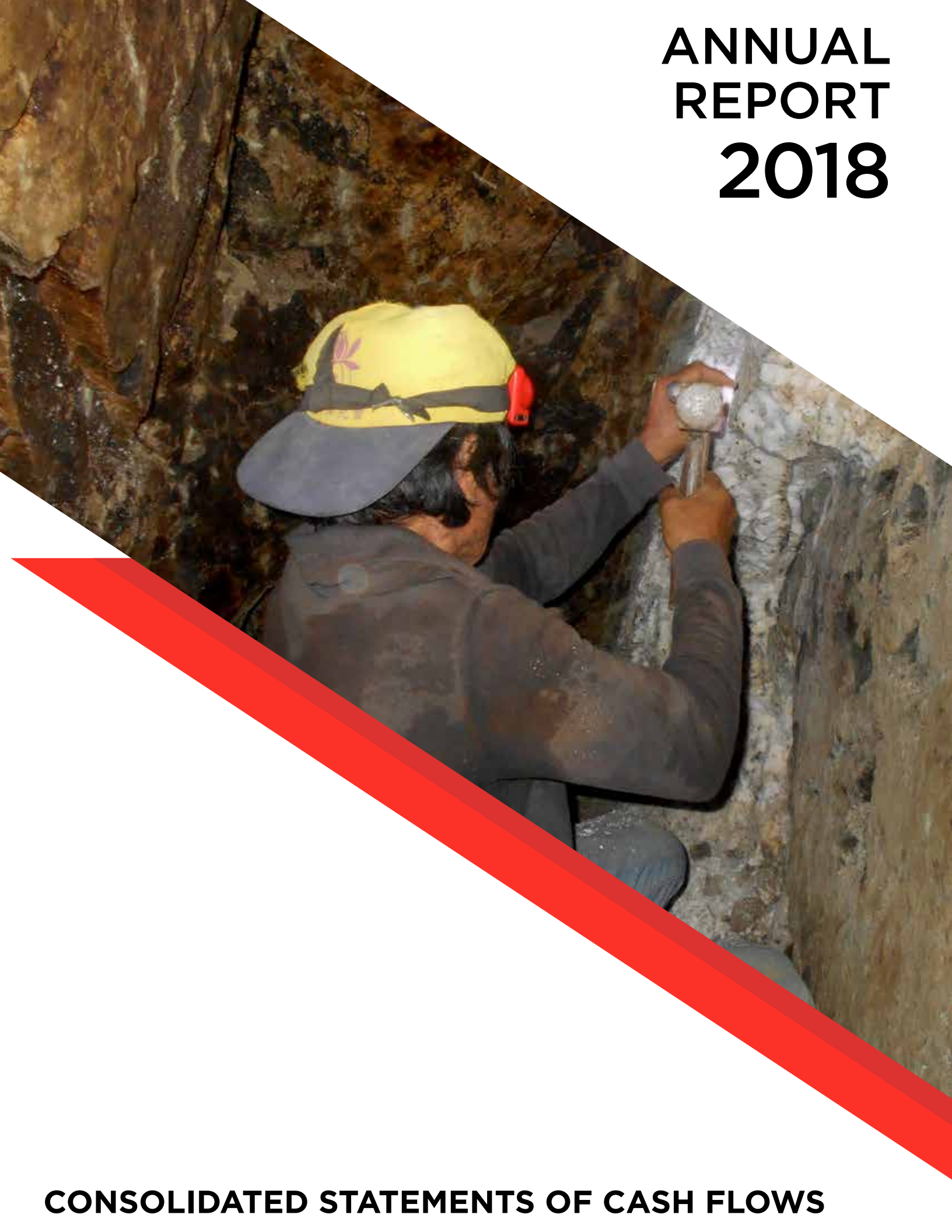
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS
OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Note	Years Ended December 31		
		2018	2017	2016
CAPITAL STOCK - ₱1 par value	14	₱1,060,000,000	₱1,060,000,000	₱1,060,000,000
DEFICIT				
Balance at beginning of year		(529,797,202)	(510,588,802)	(477,224,220)
Net loss		(15,327,690)	(19,208,400)	(33,364,582)
Balance at end of year		(545,124,892)	(529,797,202)	(510,588,802)
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Cumulative Translation Adjustment	8			
Balance at beginning of year		104,823,017	102,933,692	56,000,267
Foreign exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of Tidemark		51,199,326	1,889,325	46,933,425
Balance at end of year		156,022,343	104,823,017	102,933,692
Cumulative Valuation Gain on Equity Investment Designated at FVOCI	9			
Balance at beginning of year		—	—	—
Unrealized gain on valuation of equity investment designated at FVOCI		105,294	—	—
Balance at end of year		105,294	—	—
		156,127,637	104,823,017	102,933,692
		₱671,002,745	₱635,025,815	₱652,344,890

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

		Years Ended December 31		
	Note	2018	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Loss before income tax		(P14,996,379)	(P19,046,306)	(P33,154,627)
Adjustments for:				
Share in net results of operations of an associate	8	12,864,143	13,735,209	18,758,273
Interest income	4	(940,150)	(1,051,021)	(2,784,483)
Depreciation and amortization	11	17,620	40,589	442,826
Unrealized foreign exchange gain		–	(1,706)	(28,704)
Loss on sale of property and equipment		–	–	7,102
Operating loss before working capital changes		(3,054,766)	(6,323,235)	(16,759,613)
Decrease (increase) in:				
Receivables		(1,418,665)	1,181,229	(693,809)
Short-term investments		(22,000,000)	–	–
Other current assets		(156,401)	(365,360)	(614,266)
Increase (decrease) in payables and other current liabilities		386,487	316,562	(12,068,147)
Net cash used for operations		(26,243,345)	(5,190,804)	(30,135,835)
Interest received		535,814	1,018,160	2,823,157
Income tax paid		(352,698)	(180,331)	(125,404)
Net cash used in operating activities		(26,060,229)	(4,352,975)	(27,438,082)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Additions to:				
Investment in an associate	8	–	(100,761,008)	–
Advances to mining right holders		–	–	(77,514)
Property and equipment		–	–	(37,812)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		–	39,447	608,929
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		–	(100,721,561)	493,603
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(26,060,229)	(105,074,536)	(26,944,479)
EFFECT OF UNREALIZED FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		82,656	1,706	28,704
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		40,764,801	145,837,631	172,753,406
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		P14,787,228	P40,764,801	P145,837,631
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Cash on hand and in banks	4	P1,254,194	P3,405,747	P3,155,576
Short-term placements		13,533,034	37,359,054	142,682,055
		P14,787,228	P40,764,801	P145,837,631

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
AND FOR EACH OF THE THREE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016

1. Corporate Matters

Corporate Information

Atok-Big Wedge Co., Inc. (the Parent Company) was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on September 3, 1931. The Parent Company's corporate life was extended to another 50 years from September 25, 1981. The Parent Company's primary purpose is to engage in the business of exploration and development of mining, oil, gas and other natural resources.

The Parent Company listed its shares in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) on January 8, 1948. As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, 953,963,474 of the Parent Company's shares are listed in the PSE.

The Parent Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

Subsidiary	Place of Incorporation	Nature of Business	Percentage of Ownership	
			2018	2017
Tidemark Holdings Limited (Tidemark)	Hong Kong	Holding	100%	100%
AB Stock Transfers Corporation (ABSTC)	Philippines	Stock Transfer Agency	100%	100%

The Parent Company and its subsidiaries are collectively referred herein as "the Group."

As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group, through Tidemark, has 20.00% interest in Forum Energy Ltd. (FEL). On March 22, 2017, the Board of Directors (BOD) approved the subscription to additional 6,666,667 new shares of FEL (through Tidemark) at USD0.30 a share or a total of USD2.0 million. Together with the subscription simultaneously made by other major shareholder of FEL, the new subscription resulted to the decrease of the Parent Company's ownership in FEL from 27.14% in 2016 to 20.00% in 2017. The additional subscription was ratified by the stockholders on May 10, 2017.

FEL has interests in various service contracts as follows:

Service Contract	Interest
Service contract 72 (Reed Bank)	70%
Service contract 40 (North Cebu)	100%
Service contract 14A (Nido)	8.47%
Service contract 14B (Matinloc)	12.41%
Service contract 14B-1 (North Matinloc)	19.46%
Service contract 14C-1 (Galoc)	2.28%
Other service contracts	5% - 9%

As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Parent Company is 69.75% owned by Boerstar Corporation, a holding company incorporated in the Philippines. The ultimate parent of the Group is Compact Holdings, Inc., a Philippine entity engaged in holding and investing activities.

The Parent Company's registered address and principal place of business is Alphaland Makati Place, 7232 Ayala Avenue corner Malugay Street, Makati City.

Status of the Significant Projects of FEL (Associate Entity)

Service Contract 72 (Reed Bank). FEL's principal asset is a 70% interest in Service Contract (SC) 72 which covers an area of 8,800 square kilometers in the West Philippine Sea. SC 72 is currently under Sub-Phase 2 of its exploration. However, the Philippine government is unable to grant FEL permission to deploy vessels for drill site survey due to the territorial deliberations in the West Philippine Sea. On February 26, 2015, the Department of Energy (DOE) granted *Force Majeure* to SC 72 work commitments effective December 15, 2014. In view of this, all exploration activities in the block are suspended until the DOE notifies FEL to commence drilling.

On July 12, 2016, the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague released a ruling on the maritime case filed by the Republic of the Philippines against the People's Republic of China. In particular, the Tribunal ruled that Reed Bank, where SC 72 lies, is within the Philippines' Exclusive Economic Zone as defined under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas. In November 2017, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and China has arrived at a negotiation to commence talks on drafting an effective Code of Conduct in the disputed seas.

In November 2018, the Philippines and China entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Cooperation on Oil and Gas Development. Both countries have allotted a one-year period to discuss the recently signed MOU before instituting any firm agreement on a possible joint oil and gas exploration.

The DOE has approved the Work Program and Budget for 2019 submitted by FEL consisting of a firm program of seismic reprocessing to be followed by seismic interpretation. In addition, a contingent program that includes the conduct of a geotechnical survey over the proposed well locations and the acquisition of bathymetry data and 3D seismic data over the North Bank Prospect was submitted.

In 2018, FEL started reprocessing the 3D seismic data it acquired in 2011. This is to improve the seismic quality using newly-developed processing techniques such as broadband processing. The reprocessing work is expected to be completed in June 2019.

The work program shall be implemented upon the lifting of the *Force Majeure*. FEL will have 20 months upon lifting of the *Force Majeure* to complete the Sub-Phase 2 work commitment comprising the drilling of two wells.

On December 21, 2018, FEL, through its subsidiary, Forum (GSEC 101) Limited, has sent a letter of request to the DOE to lift the *Force Majeure* imposed on SC 72. The request is still pending positive response from the DOE as at reporting date. The ultimate outcome of the uncertainty on the conduct of drilling operations cannot be presently determined.

Service Contract 40 (North Cebu). The Libertad Field in Bogo City, had been shut-in since August 2015. It was deemed that FEL would not be able to resume operations due to fluctuating pressure, thus FEL decided to decommission the field and to plug and abandon the L95-1 production well permanently. In 2017, FEL was able to successfully plug and abandon the L95-1 well.

Service Contracts 14A (Nido), 14B (Matinloc) and 14B-1 (North Matinloc). Total production from the Nido and Matinloc fields in 2018 was 94,790 barrels, or an average of 260 barrels of oil per day ('bopd'). The Nido Field accounted for 54.59% of the total, while Matinloc Field accounted for the remaining 45.41%. Total production in 2017 was 127,555 barrels, or an average of 345 bopd.

The permanent plugging and abandonment (P&A) of the Libro-1 and Tara South-1 wells was completed in early June 2018. The remaining nine wells at the Nido, Matinloc, and North Matinloc Fields have already reached their end of life, having been in production since the late 70s to early 80s. The P&A operation for these wells will start in April 2019.

Service Contract 14C-1 (Galoc). The Galoc Field produced a total of 1.2 million barrels of oil in 2018 or 3,198 bopd, as compared to 1.5 million barrels or 4,003 bopd in 2017. Cumulative production starting October 2008 up to reporting date is 21.35 million barrels of oil.

Other Service Contracts. FEL has participating interests in other service contracts including SC6A (Octon), SC6B (Bonita Block) and SC14C-2 (West Linapacan), among others, which are currently under exploration phase.

Potential Acquisition of Certain Mining Rights

The Parent Company entered into various MOUs for the potential acquisition of certain mining rights. Total advances to the mining right holders amounted to ₱1.5 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017. In view of the prevailing regulatory environment, the Parent Company is continuously evaluating the feasibility of this potential acquisition.

Stock Option Plan

In 2015, the BOD approved the Stock Option Plan (SOP) which provides among others the allocation of no more than 5% of the authorized capital for the SOP; each grant is for three years and will vest 1/3 for each of the succeeding years; and the strike price shall not be less than 80% of the market value at the time of grant. This was ratified by the stockholders on May 31, 2016.

As at December 31, 2018, the Parent Company is still completing the requirements for the SEC's approval of the exemption from its registration requirements and the PSE's approval of the listing of the shares under the SOP. To date, no grants have been made under the SOP.

Approval and Authorization for Issuance of Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 and for each of the three years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 were approved and authorized for issue by the Executive Committee of the BOD on March 15, 2019.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) issued by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council and adopted by the SEC. This financial reporting framework includes PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS), Philippine Interpretations from International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), and SEC provisions.

Measurement Bases

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (Peso), the Parent Company's functional and presentation currency. All values are rounded to the nearest Peso, except otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting, except for equity investment designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for an asset and fair value of consideration received in exchange for incurring liability. 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 transaction date.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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 as explained above.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair value is included in Note 19.

Adoption of New and Amended PFRS

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following new and amended PFRS which the Group adopted effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018:

- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* – This standard replaces PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (and all the previous versions of PFRS 9). It provides requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment, hedge accounting, recognition, and derecognition.
 - PFRS 9 requires all recognized financial assets to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value (through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income), depending on their classification by reference to the business model within which these are held and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

- For financial liabilities, the most significant effect of PFRS 9 relates to cases where the fair value option is taken: the amount of change in fair value of a financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized in other comprehensive income (rather than in profit or loss), unless this creates an accounting mismatch.
- For the impairment of financial assets, PFRS 9 introduces an expected credit loss (ECL) model based on the concept of providing for expected losses at inception of a contract; recognition of a credit loss should no longer wait for there to be objective evidence of impairment.
- For hedge accounting, PFRS 9 introduces a substantial overhaul allowing financial statements to better reflect how risk management activities are undertaken when hedging financial and nonfinancial risk exposures.

The Group has applied the requirements of PFRS 9 retrospectively. The Group's retrospective application of PFRS 9, however, did not result to restatement of account balances in comparative periods or any adjustment in the opening retained earnings of the earliest period presented in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, the Group opted not to present a third consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group has performed an assessment and determined the following impact of PFRS 9 on its financial instruments:

Classification and Measurement. Based on the analysis of its business model as at January 1, 2018 and the contractual cash flow characteristics of its financial assets, the Group has made the following reclassifications:

- Cash and cash equivalents, receivables and other financial assets that were classified as loans and receivables under PAS 39 are now classified as financial assets at amortized cost. These financial assets are held to collect contractual cash flows and give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest.
- The Group's investment in shares of a non-listed company that was classified as available-for-sale financial assets and measured at cost under PAS 39 are now classified and measured as equity investment designated at FVOCI. As permitted by PFRS 9, the Group made an irrevocable designation to present in other comprehensive income the changes in fair value as it intends to hold the investment for the foreseeable future. There were no impairment losses recognized in profit or loss for this investment in prior periods.

As allowed under the transitory provision of PFRS 9, an entity that previously accounted at cost an investment in an equity instrument that does not have a quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument; it shall measure that instrument at fair value at the date of initial application. Any difference between the previous carrying amount and the fair value shall be recognized in the opening retained earnings of the reporting period that includes the date of initial application. On the date initial application, the fair value of the investment approximates its carrying amount. Hence, no restatement was made in the opening balances.

The Group has not designated any financial liabilities as at FVPL. There are no changes in classification and measurement for the Group's financial liabilities.

The application of the classification and measurement requirements under PFRS 9 did not materially affect the carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments.

Impairment. The new impairment requirements do not result to additional provision for impairment losses with respect to its receivables because these are mainly exposures from the Group's related parties that have sufficient liquid assets to settle their obligation.

While cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments are subject to the impairment requirements of PFRS 9, the resulting impairment loss is not significant primarily because the deposits and placements are with reputable counterparty banks that possess good credit ratings.

Hedging. The Group does not have transactions wherein hedge accounting will apply.

There is no significant impact on the basic and diluted earnings per share as a result of the Group's adoption of PFRS 9.

- PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* – The new standard replaces PAS 11, *Construction Contracts*, PAS 18, *Revenue*, and their related interpretations. It establishes a single comprehensive framework for revenue recognition to apply consistently across transactions, industries and capital markets, with a core principle (based on a five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers), enhanced disclosures, and new or improved guidance (e.g. the point at which revenue is recognized, accounting for variable considerations, costs of fulfilling and obtaining a contract, etc.). An amendment to PFRS 15 was issued to clarify the following topics: (a) identifying performance obligations; (b) principal versus agent considerations; and (c) licensing. The amendment also provides some transition relief for modified contracts and completed contracts.

The Group has adopted PFRS 15 using the full retrospective method to a portfolio of contracts with similar characteristics. Revenue from contracts with customers mainly arises from the stock transfer services by ABSTC. These contracts generally undertake to provide single performance obligation at a fixed price which is mainly the rendering of services. Thus, the allocation of transaction price is not applicable. The Group recognizes revenue as the services are rendered to the customers. Accordingly, the adoption of PFRS 15 has no impact on the timing of the Group's revenue recognition.

- Amendments to PFRS 2, *Share-based Payment - Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions* – The amendments clarify the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the accounting for share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations, and the effect of a modification to the terms and condition of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity settled.

- Amendments to PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value* – The amendments are part of the Annual Improvements to PFRS 2014-2016 Cycle and clarify that the election to measure at FVPL an investment in an associate or a joint venture that is held by an entity that is a venture capital organization, mutual fund, unit trust or other qualifying entity, is available for each investment in an associate or joint venture on an investment-by-investment basis, upon initial recognition.
- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 22, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration* – The interpretation provides guidance clarifying that the exchange rate to use in transactions that involve advance consideration paid or received in a foreign currency is the one at the date of initial recognition of the nonmonetary prepayment asset or deferred income liability.

The adoption of the foregoing new and amended PFRS did not have any material effect on the consolidated financial statements. Additional disclosures have been included in the notes to consolidated financial statements, as applicable.

Several other amendments apply for the first time in 2018, but are not relevant on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

New and Amended PFRS Issued But Not Yet Effective

Relevant new and amended PFRS which are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2018 and have not been applied in preparing the consolidated financial statements are summarized below.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019:

- PFRS 16, *Leases* – This standard will replace PAS 17, *Leases* and its related interpretations. The most significant change introduced by the new standard is that almost all leases will be brought onto lessees' consolidated statement of financial position under a single model (except leases of less than 12 months and leases of low-value assets), eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. Lessor accounting, however, remains largely unchanged and the distinction between operating and finance lease is retained.

For the Group's operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018, a preliminary assessment indicates that these arrangements will continue to meet the definition of a lease under PFRS 16. Thus, the Group will have to recognize a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability in respect of all these leases - unless these qualify for low value or short-term leases upon the application of PFRS 16 – which might have a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the Group's consolidated financial statements. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of that effect until the Group completes the review.

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments - Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation* – The amendments allow entities to measure particular prepayable financial assets with negative compensation at amortized cost or at FVOCI, instead of at FVPL, if a specified condition is met. It also clarifies the requirements in PFRS 9 for adjusting the amortized cost of a financial liability when a modification or exchange does not result in its derecognition (as opposed to adjusting the effective interest rate).

- Amendments to PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures* – The amendments clarify that long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that, in substance, form part of the entity's net investment but to which the equity method is not applied, are accounted for using PFRS 9.

Deferred effectivity –

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* and PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture* – The amendments address a current conflict between the two standards and clarify that a gain or loss should be recognized fully when the transaction involves a business, and partially if it involves assets that do not constitute a business. The effective date of the amendments, initially set for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, was deferred indefinitely in December 2015 but earlier application is still permitted.

Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the foregoing new and amended PFRS is not expected to have any material effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, except for PFRS 16, as discussed in the foregoing. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of that effect until a detailed review has been completed. Additional disclosures will be included in the consolidated financial statements, as applicable.

Basis of Consolidation

Subsidiaries - Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Parent Company. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. The Parent Company has control when it is exposed, or has right, to variable returns from its investment with the investee and it has the ability to affect those returns through its powers over the investee.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition or incorporation, being the date on which the Parent Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date such control ceases. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Changes in the controlling equity ownership (i.e., acquisition of non-controlling interest or partial disposal of interest over a subsidiary) that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

When the Parent Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; or
- The Parent Company's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Parent Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Functional and Presentation Currency - The consolidated financial statements are presented in Peso, which is the Parent Company's functional and presentation currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency, which is the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying transactions, events and conditions relevant to that entity, and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. When there is a change in those underlying transactions, events and conditions, the entity accounts for such change in accordance with the Group's policy on change in functional currency. At the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of Tidemark, a subsidiary whose functional currency is in United States (US) Dollar are translated into the presentation currency of the Parent Company using the foreign exchange closing rate at the reporting date, components of equity using historical exchange rate, and their consolidated statement of comprehensive income are translated at the foreign exchange weighted average daily exchange rates for the year. The exchange differences arising from translation are taken directly to a separate component of equity under the "Cumulative Translation Adjustment" account. Upon disposal of the foreign entity, the cumulative translation adjustment shall be recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Business Combinations and Goodwill - Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are recognized as expense.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognized in accordance with PFRS 9 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured. Subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. In instance where the contingent consideration does not fall within the scope of PFRS 9, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate PFRS.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss. If the initial accounting for business combination can be determined only provisionally by the end of the period by which the combination is effected because either the fair values to be assigned to the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities or the cost of the combination can be determined only provisionally, the Group accounts the combination using provisional values. Adjustments to these provisional values as a result of completing the initial accounting shall be made within 12 months from the acquisition date. The carrying amount of an identifiable asset, liability or contingent liability that is recognized as a result of completing the initial accounting shall be calculated as if its fair value at the acquisition date had been recognized from that date and goodwill or any gain

recognized shall be adjusted from the acquisition date by an amount equal to the adjustment to the fair value at the acquisition date of the identifiable asset, liability or contingent liability being recognized or adjusted.

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

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Transactions Eliminated on Consolidation - All intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses and unrealized gains and losses are eliminated in full.

Accounting Policies of Subsidiaries - The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year using uniform accounting policies as that of the Parent Company.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

Date of Recognition. The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the consolidated statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument. In the case of a regular way purchase or sale of financial assets, recognition and derecognition, as applicable, is done using settlement date accounting.

Initial Recognition and Measurement. Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value, which is the fair value of the consideration given (in case of an asset) or received (in case of a liability). The initial measurement of financial instruments, except for those designated FVPL, includes transaction cost. The Group has applied the practical expedient to measure at transaction price its accounts receivable from stock transfer services that do not contain a significant financing component.

"Day 1" Difference. Where the transaction in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Group recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a "Day 1" difference) in profit or loss. In cases where there is no observable data on inception, the Group deems the transaction price as the best estimate of fair value and recognizes "Day 1" difference in profit or loss when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Group determines the appropriate method of recognizing the "Day 1" difference.

Classification. The Group classifies its financial assets at initial recognition under the following categories: (a) financial assets at FVPL, (b) financial assets at amortized cost and (c) financial assets at FVOCI. The classification of a financial asset largely depends on the Group's business model and its contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial liabilities, on the other hand, are classified as either financial liabilities at FVPL or financial liabilities at amortized cost.

As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group does not have financial assets and liabilities at FVPL and debt instruments measured at FVOCI.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. Financial assets shall be measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is 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 solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment, if any. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial assets are derecognized and through amortization process. Financial assets at amortized cost are included under current assets if realizability or collectability is within 12 months after the reporting period. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents, receivables (excluding advances to officers and employees), short-term investments, and rental and security deposits (presented under "Other current assets") are classified under this category.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, cash in banks, short-term placements or highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Equity Investment Designated at FVOCI. On initial recognition, an equity instrument that is not held for trading may be irrevocably designated as a financial asset to be measured at FVOCI.

Dividends from equity instruments held at FVOCI are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Changes in the fair value of this instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position. The cumulative gains or losses will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investment; instead, these will be transferred to retained earnings.

This category includes the Parent Company's investment in unquoted shares of stock.

Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost. Financial liabilities are categorized as financial liabilities at amortized cost when the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Group having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to settle the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized or impaired or through the amortization process.

The Group's payables and other current liabilities (excluding statutory payables) are classified under this category.

Reclassification

The Group reclassifies its financial assets when, and only when, it changes its business model for managing those financial assets. The reclassification is applied prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model (reclassification date).

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at amortized cost category to financial assets at FVPL, any gain or loss arising from the difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at amortized cost category to financial assets at FVOCI, any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income.

In the case of a financial asset that does not have a fixed maturity, the gain or loss shall be recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is sold or disposed. If the financial asset is subsequently impaired, any previous gain or loss that has been recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

Equity investment that has been designated to be classified and measured at FVOCI may not be reclassified to a different category.

Impairment of Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

The Group records an allowance for impairment losses on its financial assets measured at amortized cost based on ECL.

ECL is 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 to the asset's original effective interest rate. 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.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equivalent to the 12-month ECL for receivables on which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and for debt instruments that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

12-month ECL is the portion of ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. In addition, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. ECL for credit-impaired financial assets is based on the difference between the gross carrying amount and present value of estimated future cash flows.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Accounts Receivable. The Group has applied the simplified approach in measuring the ECL on accounts receivable from stock transfer services. Simplified approach requires that ECL should always be based on the lifetime expected credit losses. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

Other Financial Instruments Measured at Amortized Cost. For these financial instruments, the Group applies the general approach in determining ECL. The Group recognizes an allowance based on either the 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

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 derecognized when:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired;
- the Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the financial asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; or

- the Group has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the financial 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 right to receive cash flows from a financial asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset nor transferred control of the financial asset, the financial asset is recognized to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the financial asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred financial asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the financial 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, 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Classification of Financial Instrument between Liability and Equity

A financial instrument is classified as liability if it provides for a contractual obligation to:

- Deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity;
- Exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Group; or
- Satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

If the Group does not have an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset to settle its contractual obligation, the obligation meets the definition of a financial liability.

Other Current Assets

Other current assets consist of excess of input value added tax (VAT) over output VAT, rental and security deposits, prepayments and creditable withholding taxes (CWT).

VAT. Revenue, expenses and assets, except receivables and payables, are recognized net of the amount of VAT. The net amount of VAT recoverable from the taxation authorities is recognized under "Other current assets" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Rental and Security Deposits. This account represents amounts paid by the Group as an advance rental and deposits for electric and other utilities charges in relation to the Group's lease agreement. These deposits are refundable to the Group upon termination of the agreement.

Prepayments. Prepayments represent expenses not yet incurred but already paid in cash. Prepayments are initially recorded as assets and measured at the amount of cash paid. Subsequently, these are charged to expense as these are consumed in operations or expire with the passage of time. Prepayments that are expected to be incurred no more than 12 months after the reporting date are classified as current assets. Otherwise these are classified as noncurrent assets.

CWT. CWT represents the amount withheld by the Group's customers in relation to its income. CWT can be utilized as payment for income taxes provided that these are properly supported by certificates of creditable tax withheld at source subject to the rules on Philippine income taxation.

Investment in an Associate

The Group's investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method. An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the associate but is not control or joint control of those policies.

Under the equity method, investment in an associate is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income reflects the share of the results of operations of the associates. Where there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognizes its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associates are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The share in net loss of the associate is shown as "Share in the net results of operations of an associate" account in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The financial statements of the associates are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

Upon loss of significant influence over an associate, the Group measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

Advances to Mining Right Holders

Advances to mining right holders are amounts paid in advance for the potential acquisition of certain mining rights. These are carried at the amount of cash paid and are reclassified to the corresponding asset account when the mining rights for which the advances were made are ultimately acquired.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any accumulated impairment in value.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs, maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally recognized in profit or loss in the year the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property and equipment. The cost of replacing a component of an item of property and equipment is recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Group, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized.

When significant parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, these are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives of the property and equipment:

Asset Type	Number of Years
Exploration equipment	3
Leasehold improvements	5 or lease term, whichever is shorter
Transportation equipment	5
Office equipment	3
Furniture and fixtures	4

The estimated useful lives and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed periodically to ensure that these are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

Fully depreciated items are retained as property and equipment until these are no longer in use.

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation, amortization and any impairment in value are removed from the accounts. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Deferred Mining Exploration Cost

Deferred mining exploration cost is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Exploration and evaluation activity involves the search for mineral resources, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of the mineral resource.

Exploration and evaluation activity includes:

- Gathering exploration data through geological studies;
- Exploratory drilling and sampling; and
- Evaluating the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource.

Deferred mining exploration cost is no longer classified as such when the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral reserve are demonstrable. Deferred mining exploration cost is assessed for impairment, and any impairment loss is recognized, before reclassification to mineral reserves.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The nonfinancial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amounts, the asset or cash-generating unit is written down to its recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal or value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. However, that increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization for property and equipment, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization charge is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets

A nonfinancial asset is derecognized upon disposal or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of a nonfinancial asset is included in profit or loss in the period in which it is derecognized.

Equity

Capital Stock. Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued. Unpaid subscriptions are recognized as a reduction of subscribed capital shares.

Deficit. Deficit represents the cumulative balance of net loss.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. All resulting remeasurement differences arising from translation of financial statements of Tidemark and fair valuation of equity investment designated at FVOCI are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

Revenue Recognition

The Group's revenue from contracts with customers primarily consists of stock transfer services. Revenue from contract with customers is recognized when the performance obligation in the contract has been satisfied, which is the point in time when the control of the services is transferred to the customers, at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

Revenue from contract with customers is recognized over time if one of the following criteria is met: (a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Group perform its obligations; (b) the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or (c) the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. Otherwise, revenue is recognized at a point in time.

The Group also assesses its revenue arrangements to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements.

Service Fees. Fees from stock transfer services are recognized when the control of the services is transferred, which is the point in time when the related services are provided to the customers. The related contract balances is the accounts receivable which represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due.

The following specific recognition criteria must be met before other revenue items are recognized:

Interest income. Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues taking into account the effective yield on the assets.

Other Income. Income from other sources is recognized when earned during the period.

Expense Recognition

Expenses are recognized in profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses constitute costs of administering the business. These are recognized in profit or loss upon receipt of goods, utilization of services or when the expenses are incurred.

Basic and Diluted Loss per Share

The Group presents basic and diluted loss per share. Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, excluding common shares purchased by the Group and held as treasury shares. Diluted loss per share is calculated in the same manner, adjusted for the effects of all the dilutive potential common shares.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

- a. there is a change in contractual terms, other than a renewal or extension of the arrangement;
- b. a renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless the term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term;
- c. there is a change in the determination of whether fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset;
or
- d. there is a substantial change to the asset.

Where reassessment is made, lease accounting shall commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances gave rise to the reassessment for scenarios (a), (c) or (d) and at the date of renewal or extension period for scenario (b).

Group as a Lessee. Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Short-term Employee Benefits

The Group provides short-term benefits to its employees in the form of basic pay, 13th month pay, bonuses, employer's share on government contribution, and other short-term benefits.

The Group recognizes a liability net of amounts already paid and an expense for services rendered by employees during the year. Short-term employee benefit liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Income Taxes

Current Tax. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rate enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rate (and tax laws) in effect at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity as other comprehensive income.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using that functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate at the transaction date.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Nonmonetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Related Parties

Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationships also exist between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting entity, or between, and/or among the reporting entity and its key management personnel, directors or its stockholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely to the legal form. A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the Group and its related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Segment Reporting

Operating segments are components of the Group: (a) that engage in business activities from which they may earn revenue and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group); (b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's senior management, its 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.

For purposes of management reporting, the Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately based on the nature of the business segment, with each business representing a strategic business segment.

Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting year and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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

Events After the Reporting Date

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Group's consolidated financial position at the end of reporting year (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post year-end events that are non-adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements when material.

3. Significant Judgments, Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The judgments and estimates used in the consolidated financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as at the reporting date.

While the Group believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the estimated amounts. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the change affects only that period or in the period of the change and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the significant judgments, accounting estimates and assumptions made by the Group.

Determination of Functional Currency. Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the Parent Company, the functional currency of the Parent Company has been determined to be the Philippine Peso. The Philippine Peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Parent Company operates.

Determination of Reportable Operating Segments. Determination of operating segments is based on the information about components of the Group that management uses to make decisions about the operating matters. Operating segments use internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the Parent Company's chief operating decision maker, which is defined to be the Parent Company's BOD, in order to allocate resources to the segment and assess its performance. The Group reports separate information about an operating segment that meets any of the following quantitative thresholds: (a) its reported revenue, including both sales to external customers and intersegment sales or transfers, is 10% or more of the combined revenue, internal and external, of all operating segments; (b) the absolute amount of its reported profit or loss is 10% or more of the greater, in absolute amount, of (i) the combined reported profit of all operating segments that did not report a loss and (ii) the combined reported loss of all operating segments that reported a loss; and (c) the assets of the segment are 10% or more of the combined assets of all operating segments.

The Group determined that its operating segments are organized and managed separately based on the nature of the business segment, with each business representing a strategic segment.

As at December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, the Group's operating segments consist of its mining, exploration and development, and stock transfer agency activities.

Classification of Leases - Group as a Lessee. The Group has operating lease agreement for its office spaces. The Group has determined that the risks and rewards of ownership related to the leased property are retained by the lessor. Accordingly, the agreement is accounted for as an operating lease.

Rental expense recognized by the Group amounted to ₱163,073, ₱269,541 and ₱2.0 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively (see Note 17).

Assessing ECL on Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. The Group estimates ECL of accounts receivable using provision matrix. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of receivables with similar credit risk characteristics and loss patterns. The provision matrix is based on the Group's historical default rates and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates, as appropriate. The Group has no observed default experience from accounts receivable. Consequently, the resulting lifetime ECL on accounts receivable is considered not significant.

Significant portion of the Group's other receivables as well as the refundable and security deposits are from its related parties. These financial assets are non-interest bearing and payable on demand. These exposures are considered to be in default when there is evidence that the related party is in significant financial difficulty such that it will have insufficient liquid assets to repay its obligation upon demand. This is assessed based on a number of factors including key liquidity and solvency ratios. Relying on the 90 days past due rebuttable presumption is not considered an appropriate backstop indicator given the lack of contractual payment obligations due throughout the life of the loan. After taking into consideration the related parties' ability to pay depending on the sufficiency of liquid assets and available forward-looking information, the risk of default of the related parties are assessed to be minimal.

For cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, the Group applies low credit risk simplification. It is the Group's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The resulting ECL for these financial assets is considered insignificant because the counterparty banks have no history of default and have good credit ratings.

Financial assets at amortized cost are considered as credit-impaired when contractual payments are 90 days past due and the counterparty is unlikely to settle its obligation to the Group, as evidenced by the following, among others:

- Significant financial difficulty or insolvency;
- Breach of financial covenants;
- Probability that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

No provision for impairment losses was recognized on the Group's financial assets in 2018, 2017 and 2016. As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, allowance for impairment loss on credit-impaired receivables amounted to ₱41,550 (see Note 5).

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets at amortized cost that were subjected to impairment testing are disclosed in Note 19.

Capitalization of Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures. The capitalization of exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether there are future economic benefits from future exploitation or sale of reserves. The capitalization requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances, in particular, whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, deferred mining exploration costs amounting to ₱2.6 million were fully impaired upon management's assessment that the related projects were unsuccessful (see Note 10).

Estimation of Useful Lives of Property and Equipment. The Group estimates the useful lives of property and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimates are based on a collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets. Future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. The amount and timing of recording of depreciation and amortization expense for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances.

There were no changes in the estimated useful lives of the Group's property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016.

Depreciation and amortization amounted to ₱17,620, ₱40,589 and ₱442,826 for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization amounted to ₱27,954 and ₱45,574 as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 11).

Assessment for Recoverability of Input VAT. The carrying amount of input VAT is adjusted to an extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable revenue subject to output VAT will be available to allow all or part of the input VAT to be utilized. Any allowance for unrecoverable portion of input VAT is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for potentially unrecoverable portion. The level of allowance is based on past application experience and other factors that may affect realizability.

No impairment loss was recognized on input VAT in 2018, 2017 and 2016. Input VAT amounted to ₱8.0 million and ₱7.7 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 7).

Assessment for Impairment on Investment in an Associate. The Group assesses the impairment on investment in an associate whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable. Factors that the Group considers in deciding when to perform impairment review of investment in an associate include the following, among others:

- A significant financial difficulty of the associate.
- A significant change in the technological, legal or economic environment in which the business operates.
- A significant decline in market value of the investment.
- A current-period loss combined with a history of losses or a projection of continuing losses associated with the investment.

The recoverability of the Group's investment in an associate is dependent on the results of operations of FEL. As discussed in Note 1, FEL encountered a delay in one of its drilling programs. In 2018, 2017 and 2016, management has assessed that no impairment loss should be recognized because the expected recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount of the investment in an associate.

The carrying amount of investment in an associate amounted to ₱617.6 million and ₱579.2 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 8).

Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets at each reporting date are reviewed 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 tax assets to be utilized. The Group's assessment on the recognition of deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences is based on the forecasted taxable income of the subsequent reporting periods. This forecast is based on the Group's past results and future expectations on revenue and expenses.

The Group did not recognize deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences totaling ₱30.9 million and ₱47.1 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively (see Note 18). Management has assessed that it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available in the near future against which the deferred tax assets on these temporary differences can be utilized.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2018	2017
Cash on hand and in banks	₱1,254,194	₱3,405,747
Short-term placements	13,533,034	37,359,054
	₱14,787,228	₱40,764,801

Cash in banks earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates and are immediately available for use in the current operations.

Short-term placements are made for varying periods of up to three months and earn interest ranging from 2.25% to 3.75% and 2.12% to 2.25% in 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Interest income recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income consists of:

	Note	2018	2017	2016
Cash in banks and short-term placements		₱273,990	₱1,051,021	₱2,784,483
Short-term investments	6	666,160	—	—
		₱940,150	₱1,051,021	₱2,784,483

5. Receivables

This account consists of:

	Note	2018	2017
Receivables from:			
Related parties	13	₱4,663,569	₱3,544,467
Third party		190,450	190,450
Accounts receivable		536,103	411,761
Accrued interest		454,385	50,049
Advances to officers and employees		374,142	348,200
Others		9,697	20,333
		6,228,346	4,565,260
Less allowance for impairment losses		(41,550)	(41,550)
		₱6,186,796	₱4,523,710

Accounts receivable pertain to stock transfer services billed by ABSTC to its external clients. These are unsecured, noninterest-bearing and normally collected in cash within 30 days from the date of billing.

Advances to officers and employees are unsecured, noninterest-bearing, and are subject to liquidation.

6. Short-term Investments

This account pertains to the Parent Company's time deposits placed in a local bank, with a term of one year amounting to ₱22.0 million as at December 31, 2018 with an annual interest ranging from 2.88% to 4.00%.

Interest income earned from short-term investments amounted to ₱666,160 in 2018 (see Note 4).

7. Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	Note	2018	2017
Input VAT		₱7,980,498	₱7,703,380
Rental and security deposits	17	1,349,090	1,441,579
Prepayments		129,471	156,848
CWT		21,513	126
Others		34,453	35,304
		₱9,515,025	₱9,337,237

Prepayments consist of medical and dental insurance provided to employees which will expire within one year.

8. Investment in an Associate

Investment in an associate pertains to Tidemark's 20.00% ownership of FEL as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 (see Note 1).

Movements of this investment are as follows:

	2018	2017
Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	₱867,920,876	₱767,159,868
Additional investment	—	100,761,008
Balance at end of year	867,920,876	867,920,876
Accumulated Share in Net Results of Operation		
Balance at beginning of year	(393,502,718)	(379,767,509)
Share in net results of operations	(12,864,143)	(13,735,209)
Balance at end of year	(406,366,861)	(393,502,718)
Cumulative Translation Adjustment		
Balance at beginning of year	104,823,017	102,933,692
Foreign exchange differences	51,199,326	1,889,325
Balance at end of year	156,022,343	104,823,017
Carrying Amount	₱617,576,358	₱579,241,175

As discussed in Note 1, FEL encountered a delay in one of its drilling programs. It has submitted all the requirements for the issuance of required permits for the drilling program, however, the permit has not yet been issued by the relevant government body because of territorial deliberations between the Philippines and China.

In November 2018, the Philippines and China entered into a MOU on Cooperation on Oil and Gas Development. Both countries have allotted a one-year period to discuss the recently signed MOU before instituting any firm agreement on a possible joint oil and gas exploration.

The ultimate outcome of the uncertainty on the conduct of drilling operation cannot be presently determined. Managements' assessment of the status is also discussed in Note 1.

Management determined that there is no impairment loss to be recognized in 2018, 2017 and 2016 based on the most recent cash flow projections from FEL's service contracts.

The projections are mainly based on cash flows expected to be generated by SC 72 as approved by the management and are determined from feasibility studies and expectations on market development. Cash inflows consider the existing contracts and management's estimate of the average price per barrel of oil and revenue growth range. The cash flow projections were discounted using a rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risk specific to FEL. The status of other service contracts is also discussed in Note 1.

Following are the summarized financial information of FEL as at and for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 (in millions):

	2018	2017	2016
Current assets	₱102.1	₱167.9	₱143.0
Noncurrent assets	1,763.2	1,668.5	1,661.1
Current liabilities	498.1	465.4	3.6
Noncurrent liabilities	8.5	21.3	1,096.4
Equity	1,358.7	1,349.7	704.1
Net loss	(64.3)	(63.2)	(69.1)

9. Equity Investment Designated at Financial Asset at FVOCI

This account pertains to the Parent Company's investment in unquoted shares of stock with an acquisition cost of ₱2.0 million.

Quoted market prices are not readily available. Fair value of the investment amounting to ₱2.1 million as at December 31, 2018 is determined based on discounted cash flow (DCF) model (see Note 19). Unrealized gain on valuation of equity investment amounted to ₱105,294 in 2018.

10. Deferred Mining Exploration Cost

The realizability of deferred mining exploration cost is dependent upon the success of future exploration and development activities in proving the mining property's viability to produce minerals in commercial quantities. As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, deferred mining costs amounting to ₱2.6 million were fully impaired upon management's assessment that the related projects were unsuccessful.

11. Property and Equipment

The balances and movements in this account are as follows:

	2018					Total
	Exploration Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	
Cost						
Balances at beginning and end of year	₱56,235	₱4,422,518	₱1,665,548	₱1,270,731	₱1,374,483	₱8,789,515
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization						
Balances at beginning of year	41,236	4,416,257	1,665,548	1,268,946	1,351,954	8,743,941
Depreciation and amortization	563	6,261	—	1,785	9,011	17,620
Balances at end of year	41,799	4,422,518	1,665,548	1,270,731	1,360,965	8,761,561
Carrying Amount	₱14,436	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱13,518	₱27,954

	2017					Total
	Exploration Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	
Cost						
Balances at beginning of year	₱56,235	₱4,422,518	₱1,665,548	₱1,333,886	₱1,382,532	₱8,860,719
Disposals/retirement	—	—	—	(63,155)	(8,049)	(71,204)
Balances at end of year	56,235	4,422,518	₱1,665,548	1,270,731	1,374,483	8,789,515
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization						
Balances at beginning of year	39,798	4,409,424	1,665,548	1,269,347	1,350,992	8,735,109
Depreciation and amortization	1,438	6,833	—	23,307	9,011	40,589
Disposals/retirement	—	—	—	(23,708)	(8,049)	(31,757)
Balances at end of year	41,236	4,416,257	1,665,548	1,268,946	1,351,954	8,743,941
Carrying Amount	₱14,999	₱6,261	₱—	₱1,785	₱22,529	₱45,574

In 2017, the Group retired its fully depreciated furniture and fixtures with cost of ₱8,049. The Group also sold its office equipment for ₱39,447 which is equivalent to its carrying amount.

12. Payables and Other Current Liabilities

This account consists of:

	Note	2018	2017
Payable to:			
Related parties	13	₱1,026,762	₱1,043,548
Third party		—	447,548
Accruals:			
Salaries and employee benefits		430,307	—
Professional fees		325,349	200,000
Utilities and other office expenses		103,216	118,431
Advances from officers and employees		368,924	368,924
Statutory payables		223,459	41,586
Retention payable		95,000	95,000
Others		147,843	96,595
		₱2,720,860	₱2,411,632

Payable to related parties, third party and advances from officers and employees are noninterest-bearing, due and demandable, and are payable in cash.

Accrued expenses, statutory and other payables are normally settled within the following month.

13. Related Party Transactions

The Group, in its regular conduct of business, has transactions with its related parties. The outstanding balances and amount of transactions with related parties are as follows:

	Nature of Transaction	Amount of Transactions		Outstanding Balance	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
Receivable from related parties					
<i>Entities under common management:</i>					
Alphaland Corporation (ALPHA)	Allocated costs	₱–	₱–	₱2,794,966	₱2,794,966
	Service fee	183,300	180,000	33,600	16,800
Alphaland Heavy Equipment Corporation	Allocated costs	–	–	579,305	579,305
The City Club at Alphaland Makati Place, Inc.	Service fee	183,700	180,000	33,600	67,200
Alphaland Balesin Island Club, Inc.	Service fee	1,173,320	180,000	1,188,802	50,400
	Reimbursements	–	–	32,500	32,500
Alphaland Aviation Inc.	Reimbursements	–	–	796	796
Acentic Philippines Inc.	Allocated costs	–	39,747	–	2,500
				₱4,663,569	₱3,544,467
Rental and security deposits					
<i>Entity under common management -</i>					
Alphaland Southgate Tower, Inc. (ASTI)	Deposits in relation to lease agreement	₱–	₱–	₱1,349,090	₱1,441,579
Payable to related parties					
<i>Entities under common management:</i>					
	Lease of office space and utilities	₱245,206	₱11,605	₱839,180	₱593,974
ASTI		–	–	187,182	187,182
ALPHA	Reimbursements	–	–	187,182	187,182
Alphaland Makati Place, Inc. (AMPI)	Lease of office space	163,073	266,524	400	262,392
				₱1,026,762	₱1,043,548

Receivable from and payable to related parties are unsecured, noninterest-bearing, due and demandable, and settlements are in cash. Receivable from related parties arising from service fees are subject to normal credit terms. In 2018 and 2017, the Group has not made any provision for impairment losses relating to the amounts owed by related parties.

The Parent Company had a Cost Sharing Agreement (the Agreement) with PhilWeb Corporation (Philweb) for its share in rental and salaries of shared corporate services and its key management personnel. This agreement was terminated in October 2017.

Details of shared costs charged to the Group are as follows (see Note 15):

	2017	2016
Salaries and allowances	P1,935,720	P3,234,369
Rental	611,708	1,380,569
	P2,547,428	P4,614,938

In 2017, PhilWeb ceased to be a related party of the Group.

Following are the intergroup balances presented under receivables account in the Parent Company's separate financial statements which were eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

	Nature of Transaction	Amount of Transactions		Outstanding Balance	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
Dividend receivable					
ABSTC	Dividend declaration	P–	P2,000,000	P–	P2,000,000
Receivable from related parties					
ABSTC	Allocated rent, salaries, utilities and reimbursements	P435,840	P757,621	P302,123	195,406
Tidemark	Working capital advances	53,198	–	277,099	223,901
				P579,222	P419,307

Intergroup balances which were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements are unsecured, noninterest-bearing, due and demandable, and normally settled in cash.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The compensation of the key management personnel is included as part of the Agreement with PhilWeb under the allocated salaries and allowances. Subsequent to October 2017, the compensation of key management personnel is being handled by ASTI, an entity under common management, at no cost to the Group.

14. Capital Stock

The composition of the Parent Company's capital stock consisting of all common shares as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	Shares	Amount
Authorized - P1 par value	10,000,000,000	P10,000,000,000
Issued and fully paid	953,963,474	P953,963,474
Subscribed	1,591,036,526	1,591,036,526
Outstanding	2,545,000,000	2,545,000,000
Less subscription receivable	-	1,485,000,000
	2,545,000,000	P1,060,000,000

15. General and Administrative Expenses

This account consists of:

	Note	2018	2017	2016
Salaries and wages		P2,022,127	P2,108,115	P4,814,255
PSE listing fee		1,430,945	990,214	1,123,769
Professional fees		1,278,128	1,210,341	831,507
Supplies		221,761	174,644	369,391
Rent	17	163,073	269,541	2,049,849
Medical and hospitalization		85,668	31,456	563,139

(Forward)

	Note	2018	2017	2016
Taxes and licenses		₱83,460	₱139,208	₱55,833
Representation		49,201	21,447	643,841
Mining exploration cost		44,069	1,699	976,428
Utilities, dues and subscriptions		35,787	98,707	705,502
Depreciation and amortization	11	17,620	40,589	442,826
Communications		16,764	16,491	464,104
Transportation and travel		791	6,779	194,942
Allocated expenses	13	–	2,547,428	4,614,938
Others		99,075	180,165	840,134
		₱5,548,469	₱7,836,824	₱18,690,458

16. Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share

Basic and diluted loss per share is computed as follows:

	2018	2017	2016
Net loss (a)	(₱15,327,690)	(₱19,208,400)	(₱33,364,582)
Weighted average number of outstanding shares (b)	2,545,000,000	2,545,000,000	2,545,000,000
Basic and diluted loss per share (a/b)	(₱0.0060)	(₱0.0075)	(₱0.0131)

The Group has no dilutive potential common shares outstanding, therefore basic loss per share is the same as diluted loss per share.

17. Operating Leases

The Parent Company is a party to a noncancellable lease agreement with ASTI covering its office and parking spaces for a period of five years from January 1, 2010, renewable upon mutual consent of both parties. Under the terms of the covering lease agreements, the Parent Company is required to pay rental and security deposits. These deposits will become refundable to the Parent Company at the end of the lease contract. The lease agreement was terminated on September 30, 2016. Consequently, the Parent Company classified these deposits as part of “Other current assets” account. As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, rental and security deposits amounted to ₱1.3 million and ₱1.4 million, respectively (see Note 13).

In October 2016, the Parent Company entered into a lease agreement with AMPI for its office space. The term of the lease shall commence on October 10, 2016 until terminated by any party upon sixty (60) days advance written notice to the other party. In March 2017, the lease agreement with AMPI was amended by both parties to stipulate a different office space. The lease agreement was assigned to ABSTC through a lease assignment agreement that has been executed in October 2017.

Rent expense recognized by the Group amounted to ₱163,073, ₱269,541 and ₱2.0 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively (see Note 15).

18. Income Taxes

The provision for current income tax amounting to ₱331,311, ₱162,094 and ₱209,955 in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, represents RCIT for ABSTC. The Parent Company had no provision for current income tax in 2018, 2017 and 2016 due to its tax loss position.

The deferred tax assets on the following deductible temporary differences were not recognized because management has assessed that it is not probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available in the near future against which the benefits of the deferred tax assets on these temporary differences can be utilized.

	Note	2018	2017
NOLCO		₱28,222,830	₱44,435,570
Accumulated impairment losses on:			
Deferred mining exploration cost	10	2,613,940	2,613,940
Receivables	5	41,550	41,550
Excess MCIT over RCIT		—	29
		₱30,878,320	₱47,091,089

The Parent Company has NOLCO which can be carried forward and claimed as deduction from future taxable income as follows:

Year Incurred	Balance at Beginning of Year	Incurred	Expired	Balance at End of Year	Valid Until
2018	₱—	₱4,104,455	₱—	₱4,104,455	2021
2017	6,862,105	—	—	6,862,105	2020
2016	17,256,270	—	—	17,256,270	2019
2015	20,317,195	—	20,317,195	—	2018
	₱44,435,570	₱4,104,455	₱20,317,195	₱28,222,830	

The Parent Company's excess MCIT over RCIT amounting to ₱29 has expired in 2018.

The reconciliation between the benefit from income tax at statutory income tax rate and provision for income tax at effective tax rate is as follows:

	2018	2017	2016
Benefit from income tax computed at statutory income tax rate	(₱4,498,914)	(₱5,713,892)	(₱9,946,388)
Expired NOLCO	6,095,159	7,103,603	—
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets	(4,863,851)	(5,046,706)	4,592,195
Expired MCIT	29	1,735	584,686
Add (deduct) tax effects of:			
Share in net results of operation of an associate	3,859,243	4,120,563	5,627,482
Interest income already subjected to final tax	(282,045)	(315,306)	(835,345)
Nondeductible expenses	21,690	12,097	187,325
Provision for income tax at effective tax rate	₱331,311	₱162,094	₱209,955

19. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables (excluding advances to officers and employees), short-term investments, rental and security deposits (presented under "Other current assets" account), equity investment designated at FVOCI, and payables and other current liabilities (excluding statutory payables).

The main purpose of the Group's dealings in financial instruments is to fund its operations and capital expenditures.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. All risks faced by the Group are incorporated in the annual operating budget. Mitigating strategies and procedures are also devised to address the risks that inevitably occur so as not to affect the Group's operations and detriment forecasted results. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

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

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and other market prices will adversely affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

The Group is subject to minimal transaction and translation exposures resulting from currency exchange fluctuations in relation to its financial instruments. The Group regularly monitors outstanding financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies and maintains them at a level responsive to the current exchange rates so as to minimize the risks related to these foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is a risk due to uncertainty in counterparty's ability to meet its obligations. When counterparty defaults, the maximum exposure is equal to the carrying amount of the related financial asset. The Group's credit risk arises principally from cash and cash equivalents and receivables (excluding advances to officers and employees), short-term investments and rental and security deposits.

The Group trades mainly with recognized and creditworthy third parties as well as with related 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, the Group only deals with financial institutions duly evaluated and approved by the BOD.

The table below shows the credit quality per class of financial assets as at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

2018						
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired			Past Due but not Impaired	Credit-impaired	Total
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Substandard Grade			
Financial assets at amortized cost:						
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱14,760,502	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱14,760,502
Receivables**	5,812,654	—	—	—	41,550	5,854,204
Short-term investments	22,000,000	—	—	—	—	22,000,000
Rental and security deposits***	1,349,090	—	—	—	—	1,349,090
	₱43,922,246	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱41,550	₱43,963,796

*Excludes cash on hand amounting to ₱26,726.

** Excluding advances to officers and employees.

*** Presented under "Other current assets" account.

2017						
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired			Past Due but not Impaired	Credit-impaired	Total
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Substandard Grade			
Financial assets at amortized cost:						
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱40,738,075	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱40,738,075
Receivables**	4,175,510	—	—	—	41,550	4,217,060
Rental and security deposits***	1,441,579	—	—	—	—	1,441,579
	₱46,355,164	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱41,550	₱46,396,714

*Excludes cash on hand amounting to ₱26,726.

** Excluding advances to officers and employees.

*** Presented under "Other current assets" account.

The credit quality of the financial assets is managed by the Group using internal credit quality ratings. High grade consists of financial assets from counterparties with good financial condition and with relatively low defaults. This also includes transactions with related parties with sufficient liquid assets to settle its obligation upon demand of the Group. Financial assets having risks of default but are still collectible are considered as standard grade accounts. Financial assets that require persistent effort from the Group to collect are considered substandard grade accounts.

Cash in banks, cash equivalents and short-term investments are considered high grade as these pertain to deposits and placements in reputable banks with prime ratings. The Group considers that these financial assets have low credit risk based on the external ratings of the counterparties.

Receivables, and rental and security deposits are mainly exposures to related parties and are considered as high grade because the related parties are operating entities with sufficient liquid assets to repay the receivables upon demand by the Group.

With the exception of accounts receivable from stock and transfer services which are always subject to lifetime ECL, impairment of financial assets at amortized cost has been measured on 12-month ECL basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The resulting ECL is not significant because the financial assets are considered high grade with minimal risk of default.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group manages liquidity risk by forecasting projected cash flows and maintaining a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility in operations. Treasury controls and procedures are in place to ensure that sufficient cash is maintained to cover daily operational and working capital requirements. Management closely monitors the Group's future and contingent obligations and sets up required cash reserves as necessary in accordance with internal requirements.

The Group's payable to related parties and third parties and advances from officers and employees amounting to ₱1.4 million and ₱1.9 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, are due and demandable. The remaining balance of payables and other current liabilities (excluding statutory payables) amounting to ₱1.3 million and ₱551,612 as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, have a maturity of less than three months.

Fair Value Measurement

The table below presents the financial assets and liabilities of the Group whose carrying amounts approximate fair values primarily due to the short-term nature of the transactions:

	2018	2017
Financial Assets at Amortized Cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	₱14,787,228	₱40,764,801
Receivables*	5,812,654	4,175,510
Short-term investments	22,000,000	—
Rental and security deposits**	1,349,090	1,441,579
	₱43,948,972	₱46,381,890
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost		
Payables and other current liabilities***	₱2,497,401	₱2,370,046

* Excluding advances to officers and employees.

** Presented under "Other current assets."

*** Excluding statutory payables.

Equity Investment Designated at FVOCI. Fair value of equity investment designated at FVOCI amounting to ₱2.1 million as at December 31, 2018 is determined using DCF model by applying earnings growth rate of 5.0% and discount rate of 6.7%. This fair value measurement approach is categorized under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (significant unobservable inputs). Increase (decrease) in earnings growth rate factor and a lower (higher) discount rate will result to a higher (lower) fair value.

Capital Management Policy

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure its ability as a going concern and that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business operations and maximize shareholder value.

The Group considers its equity amounting to ₱671.0 million and ₱635.0 million as at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, as capital employed.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-equity ratio which is calculated as total debt divided by total equity. Total debt comprises of payable and other current liabilities. Total equity comprises all components of equity.

The debt-to-equity ratios as at December 31 are as follows:

	2018	2017
Total debt	₱2,720,860	₱2,411,632
Total equity	671,002,745	635,025,815
	0.004:1	0.004:1

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it when there are changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust its borrowings or raise capital. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes in 2018 and 2017.

20. Segment Information

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing types of services (business segment) or in providing the services within a particular economic environment (geographic segment).

The table below present financial information on business segments as at and for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016:

	2018			
	Mining, Exploration and Development	Stock Transfer Agency	Eliminations	Total
Segment Revenue				
Revenue from external customers	P–	P2,474,560	P–	P2,474,560
Interest income	903,137	37,013	–	940,150
Other income	–	1,523	–	1,523
Income from other segments	–	180,000	(180,000)	–
Share in net results of operations of an associate	(12,864,143)	–	–	(12,864,143)
	(11,961,006)	2,693,096	(180,000)	(9,447,910)
Depreciation and amortization	(6,824)	(10,796)	–	(17,620)
Other general and administrative expense	(4,146,832)	(1,564,017)	180,000	(5,530,849)
Provision for current income tax	–	(331,311)	–	(331,311)
Segment Operating Profit (Loss)	(P16,114,662)	P786,972	P–	(P15,327,690)
Segment Assets	P1,715,055,352	P3,373,845	(P1,044,705,592)	P673,723,605

	2017			
	Mining, Exploration and Development	Stock Transfer Agency	Eliminations	Total
Segment Revenue				
Revenue from external customers	P–	P1,472,890	P–	P1,472,890
Dividend income	2,000,000	–	(2,000,000)	–
Interest income	1,019,603	31,418	–	1,051,021
Other income	1,706	110	–	1,816
Income from other segments	–	180,000	(180,000)	–
Share in net results of operations of an associate	(13,735,209)	–	–	(13,735,209)
	(10,713,900)	1,684,418	(2,180,000)	(11,209,482)
Depreciation and amortization	(28,901)	(11,688)	–	(40,589)
Other general and administrative expense	(6,875,235)	(1,101,000)	180,000	(7,796,235)
Provision for current income tax	–	(162,094)	–	(162,094)
Segment Operating Profit (Loss)	(P17,618,036)	P409,636	(P2,000,000)	(P19,208,400)
Segment Assets	P1,667,127,281	P3,979,776	(P1,033,669,610)	P637,437,447

	2016			
	Mining, Exploration and Development	Stock Transfer Agency	Eliminations	Total
Segment Revenue				
Revenue from external customers	P—	P1,479,480	P—	P1,479,480
Interest income	2,757,642	26,841	—	2,784,483
Other income	28,704	1,437	—	30,141
Income from other segments	—	180,000	(180,000)	—
Share in net results of operations of an associate	(18,758,273)	—	—	(18,758,273)
	(15,971,927)	1,687,758	(180,000)	(14,464,169)
Depreciation and amortization	(435,643)	(7,183)	—	(442,826)
Other general and administrative expense	(17,464,468)	(963,164)	180,000	(18,247,632)
Provision for current income tax	—	(209,955)	—	(209,955)
Segment Operating Profit (Loss)	(P33,872,038)	P507,456	P—	(P33,364,582)
Segment Assets	P1,568,202,537	P4,166,780	(P917,911,246)	P654,458,071



**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
TO ACCOMPANY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FILING WITH THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Atok-Big Wedge Co., Inc. and Subsidiaries
Alphaland Makati Place,
7232 Ayala Avenue corner Malugay Street
Makati City

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Atok-Big Wedge Co., Inc. (the Parent Company) and Subsidiaries as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 and for each of the three years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, on which we have rendered our report dated March 15, 2019.

In compliance with Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, as amended, we are stating that the Parent Company has 2,967 stockholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares each.

REYES TACANDONG & Co.

EMMANUEL V. CLARINO

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 27455

Tax Identification No. 102-084-004-000

BOA Accreditation No. 4782; Valid until August 15, 2021

SEC Accreditation No. 1021-AR-2 Group A

Valid until March 27, 2020

BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-005-2017

Valid until January 13, 2020

PTR No. 7334331

Issued January 3, 2019, Makati City

March 15, 2019
Makati City, Metro Manila



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
Atok-Big Wedge Co., Inc. and Subsidiaries
Alphaland Makati Place
7232 Ayala Avenue corner Malugay Street
Makati City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of Atok-Big Wedge Co., Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Group) as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 and for each of the three years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, and have issued our report thereon dated March 15, 2019. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying supplementary schedules are the responsibility of the Group's management. These supplementary schedules include the following:

- Financial Ratios
- Adoption of Effective Accounting Standards and Interpretations
- Schedules required by Part II of SRC Rule 68, as Amended
- Parent Company's Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration
- Map of Group Structure

These schedules are presented for purposes of complying with Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 Part II, as amended, and are not part of the consolidated financial statements. This information have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the consolidated financial statements, including comparing such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements or to the consolidated financial statements themselves. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respect in relation to the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

REYES TACANDONG & Co.

EMMANUEL V. CLARINO

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 27455

Tax Identification No. 102-084-004-000

BOA Accreditation No. 4782; Valid until August 15, 2021

SEC Accreditation No. 1021-AR-2 Group A

Valid until March 27, 2020

BIR Accreditation No. 08-005144-005-2017

Valid until January 13, 2020

PTR No. 7334331

Issued January 3, 2019, Makati City

March 15, 2019
Makati City, Metro Manila

ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

FINANCIAL RATIOS DECEMBER 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016

Below is a schedule showing financial soundness indicators for the years 2018, 2017 and 2016.

	2018	2017	2016
Current/Liquidity Ratio	19.29:1	22.65:1	75.26:1
Current assets	₱52,489,049	₱54,625,748	₱159,039,881
Current liabilities	2,720,860	2,411,632	2,113,181
Solvency Ratio	(5.63):1	(7.95):1	(15.58):1
Net loss before depreciation and amortization	(₱15,310,070)	(₱19,167,811)	(₱32,921,756)
Total liabilities	2,720,860	2,411,632	2,113,181
Debt-to-equity Ratio	0.004:1	0.004:1	0.003:1
Total liabilities	₱2,720,860	₱2,411,632	₱2,113,181
Total equity	671,002,745	635,025,815	652,344,890
Asset-to-equity Ratio	1.00:1	1.00:1	1.00:1
Total assets	₱673,723,605	₱637,437,447	₱654,458,071
Total equity	671,002,745	635,025,815	652,344,890
Profitability Ratio	(0.02):1	(0.03):1	(0.05):1
Net loss	(₱15,327,690)	(₱19,208,400)	(₱33,364,582)
Total equity	671,002,745	635,025,815	652,344,890

ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF ADOPTION OF
EFFECTIVE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

Title	Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements			
Conceptual Framework Phase A: Objectives and Qualitative Characteristics	✓		
PFRS Practice Statement Management Commentary			✓
PFRSs Practice Statement 2: Making Materiality Judgments	✓		

Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS)

PFRS	Title	Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PFRS 1 (Revised)	First-time Adoption of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 1: Limited Exemption from Comparative PFRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Date for First-time Adopters			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Government Loans			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Deletion of Short-term Exemptions for First-time Adopters			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 1: Clarification of the Scope of the Standard			
PFRS 2	Share-based Payment	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Vesting Conditions and Cancellations			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 2: Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions			✓

PFRS	Title	Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PFRS 3 (Revised)	Business Combinations	✓		
	Amendment to PFRS 3: Accounting for Contingent Consideration in a Business Combination			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 3: Scope Exceptions for Joint Ventures			✓
PFRS 4	Insurance Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 4: Financial Guarantee Contracts			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 4: Applying PFRS 9, <i>Financial Instruments</i> with PFRS 4, <i>Insurance Contracts</i>			✓
PFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 5: Changes in Methods of Disposal			✓
PFRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	✓		
PFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Transition	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Reclassification of Financial Assets - Effective Date and Transition	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Transfers of Financial Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 7: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	✓		
	Amendment to PFRS 7: Servicing Contracts			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 7: Applicability of the Amendments to PFRS 7 to Condensed Interim Financial Statements			✓
PFRS 8	Operating Segments	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 8: Aggregation of Operating Segments	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 8: Reconciliation of the Total of the Reportable Segments' Assets to the Entity's Assets	✓		
PFRS 9	Financial Instruments	✓		
PFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 10: Transition Guidance			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 10: Investment Entities			✓

PFRS	Title	Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
	Amendments to PFRS 10: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception			✓
PFRS 11	Joint Arrangements			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 11: Transition Guidance			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 11: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations			✓
PFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 12: Transition Guidance			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 12: Investment Entities			✓
	Amendments to PFRS 12: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception			✓
	Amendment to PFRS 12: Clarification of the Scope of the Standard	✓		
PFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	✓		
	Amendment to PFRS 13: Short-term Receivables and Payables	✓		
	Amendment to PFRS 13: Portfolio Exception			✓
PFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts			✓
PFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	✓		
	Amendments to PFRS 15: Clarifications to PFRS 15	✓		

Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS)

PAS	Title	Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 1 (Revised)	Presentation of Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 1 (Revised): Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation			✓
	Amendments to PAS 1 (Revised): Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 1: Clarification of the Requirements for Comparative Presentation	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 1: Disclosure Initiative	✓		
PAS 2	Inventories			✓
PAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 7: Disclosure Initiative	✓		

PAS	Title	Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	✓		
PAS 10	Events after the Reporting Period	✓		
PAS 12	Income Taxes	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 12: Deferred Tax - Recovery of Underlying Assets	✓		
PAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 16: Classification of Servicing Equipment			✓
	Amendment to PAS 16: Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Depreciation			✓
	Amendment to PAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 16: Agriculture: Bearer Plants			✓
PAS 17	Leases	✓		
PAS 19 (Revised)	Employee Benefits	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 19: Defined Benefit Plans - Employee Contributions			✓
	Amendment to PAS 19: Discount Rate - Regional Market Issue			✓
PAS 20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance			✓
PAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	✓		
	Amendment: Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	✓		
PAS 23 (Revised)	Borrowing Costs			✓
PAS 24 (Revised)	Related Party Disclosures	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 24: Key Management Personnel	✓		
PAS 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans			✓
PAS 27 (Amended)	Separate Financial Statements	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 27: Investment Entities			✓
	Amendments to PAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements			✓

PAS	Title	Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
PAS 28 (Amended)	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 28: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception			✓
	Amendments to PAS 28: Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value			✓
PAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			✓
PAS 32	Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation	✓		
	Financial Instruments: Presentation	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 32: Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation			✓
	Amendment to PAS 32: Classification of Rights Issues			✓
	Amendments to PAS 32: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 32: Tax Effect of Distribution to Holders of Equity Instruments			✓
PAS 33	Earnings per Share	✓		
PAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting	✓		
	Amendment to PAS 34: Interim Financial Reporting and Segment Information for Total Assets and Liabilities			✓
	Amendment to PAS 34: Disclosure of Information 'Elsewhere in the Interim Financial Report'			✓
PAS 36	Impairment of Assets	✓		
	Amendments to PAS 36: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Nonfinancial Assets	✓		
PAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	✓		
PAS 38	Intangible Assets			✓
	Amendment to PAS 38: Revaluation Method - Proportionate Restatement of Accumulated Amortization			✓
	Amendment to PAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization			✓
PAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement			✓
PAS 40	Investment Property			✓
	Amendment to PAS 40: Investment Property - Clarifying the Interrelationship between PFRS 3, Business Combination and PAS 40 when Classifying Property as Investment Property or Owner-occupied			✓

PAS	Title	Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
	Property			
PAS 41	Agriculture			✓
	Amendment to PAS 41: Agriculture: Bearer Plants			✓

Philippine Interpretations

Interpretations	Title	Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
IFRIC 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities			✓
IFRIC 2	Members' Share in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments			✓
IFRIC 4	Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease			✓
IFRIC 5	Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds			✓
IFRIC 6	Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment			✓
IFRIC 7	Applying the Restatement Approach under PAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies			✓
IFRIC 9	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives			✓
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 9: Embedded Derivatives			✓
IFRIC 10	Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment			✓
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements			✓
IFRIC 14	The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction			✓
	Amendments to Philippine Interpretations IFRIC 14, Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement			✓
IFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation			✓
IFRIC 17	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners			✓
IFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments			✓
IFRIC 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine			✓
IFRIC 21	Levies			✓
IFRIC 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration			✓

PHILIPPINE INTERPRETATIONS - SIC

Interpretations	Title	Adopted	Not Adopted	Not Applicable
SIC-7	Introduction of the Euro			✓
SIC-10	Government Assistance - No Specific Relation to Operating Activities			✓
SIC-15	Operating Leases - Incentives			✓
SIC-25	Income Taxes - Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders			✓
SIC-27	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease			✓
SIC-29	Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures			✓
SIC-32	Intangible Assets - Web Site Costs			✓

ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SEC SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES AS REQUIRED BY PAR. 6 PART II OF
SRC RULE 68 AS AMENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2018

Table of Contents

<i>Schedule</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Page</i>
A	Financial Assets	N/A
B	Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties, and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)	N/A
C	Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are Eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial Statements	1
D	Intangible Assets - Other Assets	N/A
E	Long-Term Debt	N/A
F	Indebtedness to Related Parties	N/A
G	Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers	N/A
H	Capital Stock	2

A - The Group's equity investment designated at fair value through other comprehensive income does not exceed five percent (5%) of the total current assets. There are no financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and investment securities measured at amortized cost.

B - All receivables arises from the ordinary course of business

D - No intangible assets

E - No long term debts

F - Total indebtedness to related parties does not exceed five percent (5%) of total assets

G - No guarantees of securities of other issuers

ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**SCHEDULE C - AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED PARTIES WHICH ARE ELIMINATED DURING THE CONSOLIDATION
OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

<u>Related Party</u>	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Deductions		Ending Balance		Balance at end of period
			Collections	Write Off	Current	Noncurrent	
AB Stock Transfers Corporation	₱195,406	₱435,840	₱329,123	₱—	₱302,123	₱—	₱302,123
Tidemark Holdings Limited	223,901	53,198	—	—	277,099	—	277,099
	₱419,307	₱489,038	₱329,123	₱—	₱579,222	₱—	₱579,222

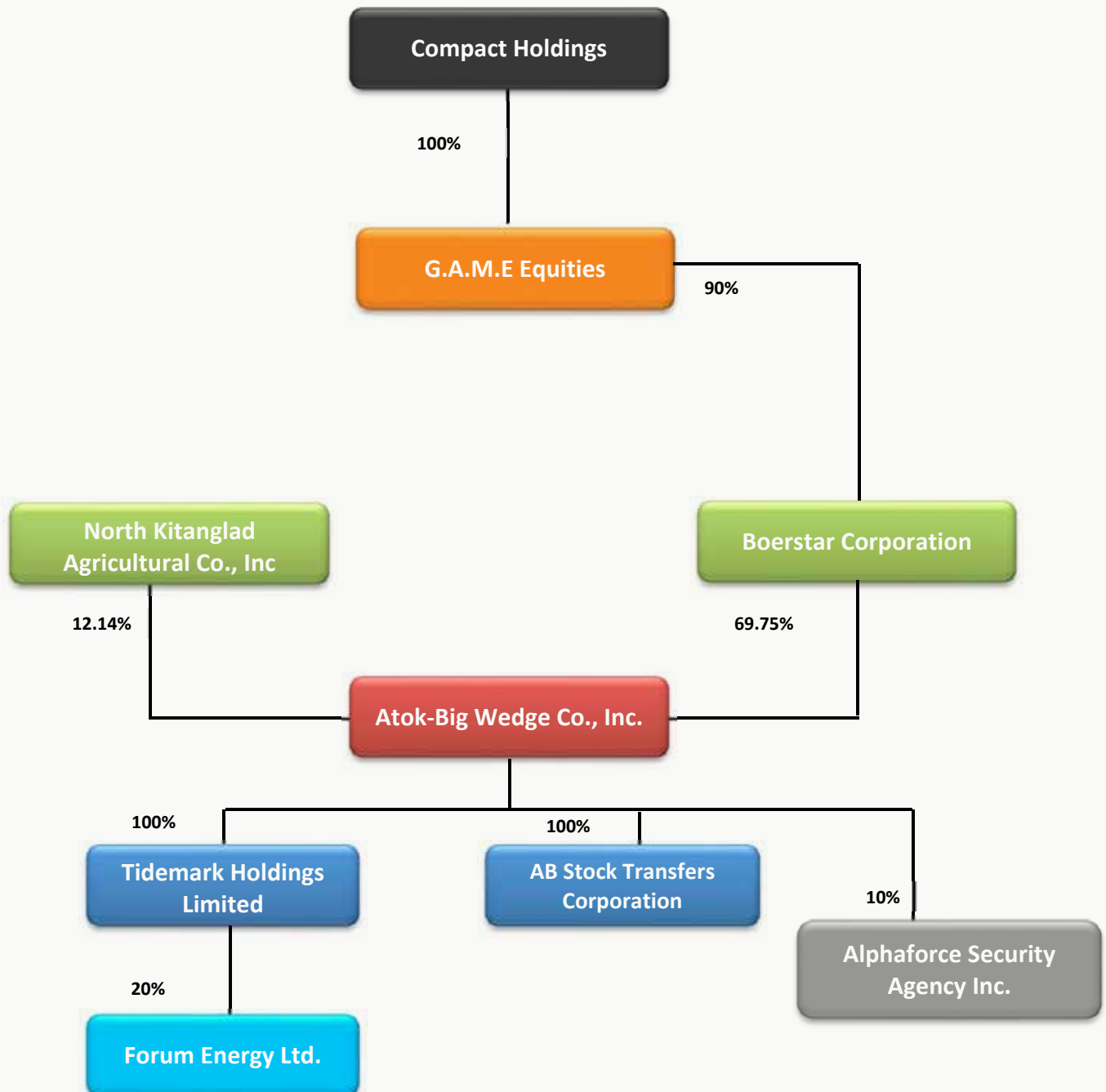
ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**SCHEDULE H - CAPITAL STOCK
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

<u>Title of Issue</u>	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under the statement of financial position caption			Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion & other rights	Number of shares held by		
		Paid-up	Subscribed	Total		Related parties	Directors, officers and employees	Public
Common stock - ₱1 par value per share	10,000,000,000	1,060,000,000	1,485,000,000	2,545,000,000	-	2,284,218,804	3,607	260,777,589

ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MAP OF GROUP STRUCTURE DECEMBER 31, 2018



ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC

**SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS
AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION
DECEMBER 31, 2018**

Deficit as shown in the separate financial statements, at beginning of year	(P360,309,721)
Adjustment for:	
Impairment loss on investment in a subsidiary	223,495,475
Deficit, as adjusted, at beginning of year	(136,814,246)
Net loss closed to deficit	(3,250,519)
Deficit, as adjusted, at end of year	(P140,064,765)

LEGAL COUNSEL

ORBE & ALTUBAR

ANGARA ABELLO CONCEPCION REGALA & CRUZ LAW OFFICES

MARIO A. ORETA AND PARTNERS

PONFERRADA AND SAN JUAN LAW OFFICES

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC AUDITOR

REYES TACANDONG & CO.

BANKS

BANCO DE ORO UNIBANK

EAST WEST BANKING CORPORATION

PHILIPPINE BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

STERLING BANK OF ASIA

STOCK TRANSFER AGENT

AB STOCK TRANSFERS CORPORATION

ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC. IS LISTED ON THE
PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE.

TICKER SYMBOL: AB

ATOK-BIG WEDGE CO., INC.

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