

# **MANILA MINING CORPORATION**

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**ANNUAL REPORT 2010**

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN



Manila Mining Corporation

Most of your company's activities in 2010 were concentrated on extending gains in exploration to further enhance its ore reserve position.

A total of 71 holes and 8,295 meters were drilled in 2010, mainly at the impounded tailings in TP-7 and at the vicinity of the inactive open pits. To augment in-house drilling capabilities, MMC engaged the services of a foreign drilling contractor towards the end of 2010. To-date they have completed 2 holes with a total depth of 2,581 meters. Drilling of the third hole is in progress.

Our technical staff reported that the drilling program has resulted in significant drill intersections. The fill-in holes are expected to elevate the mineral blocks under the category of "Inferred" to either "Measured" or "Indicated". More importantly, the presence of a porphyry copper-gold deposit below the Ntina Pit has been confirmed. A previous discovery hole, BACH-43B, intersected 682 meters of mineralized zone averaging 0.20 gpt gold and 0.37% copper. Four out of five current deep holes also intersected the mineralized body and the best hole, NP-3, intersected 264 meters averaging 0.56 gpt gold and 0.78% copper. Within this 264-m segment is a 132-m high gold-copper zone averaging 0.83 gpt gold and 1.20% copper. An inventory of Mineral Resources will be undertaken once the initial exploration program to define the deposit's limits is completed.

With your support, our 1:8 stock rights offering (SRO) in the first quarter of 2010 was highly successful. Consequently, the Securities and Exchange Commission approved on June 08, 2010 the increase in our authorized capital stock to P2.6 billion.

Pursuant to the purposes of the SRO, the company retired a total of P241 million in outstanding trade debt. A considerable portion of the SRO proceeds also went to drilling which will be pursued to finalize an ore reserve report as soon as possible. In addition, some of the proceeds were allocated to the rehabilitation and equipping of the MMC Assay Laboratory to industry standards to provide timely laboratory support considering the increasing number of core samples produced by the drilling operations. Last March, mineral laboratory consultants from an ISO-accredited company conducted a third party audit of the MMC Assay Laboratory to evaluate the capability of our personnel and equipment and to provide recommendations that will raise the quality of the laboratory's results to world standards.

As you may know, we are negotiating with Philex Mining Corporation a possible joint venture on the Kalayaan Project, the same project that was the subject of the joint venture with Anglo American which was terminated in 2008. We hope to report positive developments to you on the Project within the year.

Through all the years following the suspension of our mining operation, our suppliers and service providers have given us much-needed support. As we get closer to attaining our objectives, we thank them for the understanding and patience that they have exhibited. We also wish to thank our dedicated employees who have stayed with us all these years.

To our shareholders who have been consistently supportive of our efforts, we thank you for your abiding faith in the company.



FELIPE U. YAP  
Chairman and CEO

# STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS




Manila Mining Corporation


The management of **Manila Mining Corporation** is responsible for all information and representations contained in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended **December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008**. The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the Philippines and reflect amounts that are based on the best estimates and informed judgment of management with an appropriate consideration to materiality.

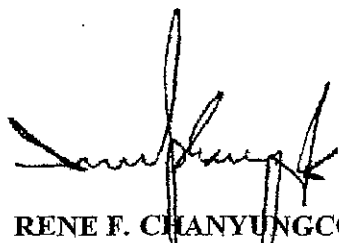
In this regard, management maintains a system of accounting and reporting which provides for the necessary internal controls to ensure that transactions are properly authorized and recorded, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized use or disposition and liabilities are recognized. The management likewise discloses to the company's audit committee and to its external auditor: (i) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls that could adversely affect its ability to record, process, and report financial data; (ii) material weakness in the internal controls; and (iii) any fraud that involves management or other employees who have significant roles in internal controls.

The Board of Directors reviews the financial statements before such statements are approved and submitted to the stockholders of the company.

Sycip, Gorres, Velayo & Co., the independent auditors appointed by the Board, has examined the financial statements of the company in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in the Philippines and has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such examination, in its report to the Board of Directors and stockholders.

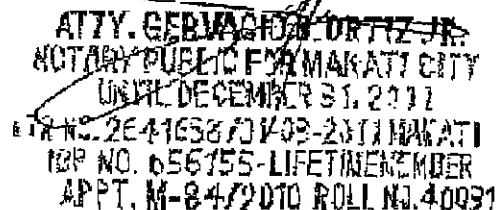
  
**FELIPE U. YAP**  
Chairman of the Board  
and Chief Executive Officer  
SSS No. 06-0091101-0

  
**BRYAN U. YAP**  
President & Chief Operating Officer  
SSS No. 33-3067339-5

  
**RENE F. CHANYUNGCO**  
Senior Vice President/Treasurer  
SSS No. 03-20829796

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 22 day of March 2011 at Makati City.

Doc. No. 438 :  
Page No. 89 :  
Book No. XIII :  
Series of 2011.

  
**ATTY. GERARDO B. ORTIZ JR.**  
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR MAKATI CITY  
UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2011  
PTR NO. 2641638 / JVA-03-2011 MAKATI  
ICP NO. 656755-LIFETIME MEMBER  
APPT. M-84/2010 ROLL NO. 40091

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors  
Manila Mining Corporation and Subsidiary

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Manila Mining Corporation and Subsidiary (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, 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 in the period ended December 31, 2010, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### *Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

### *Auditors' Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Group's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

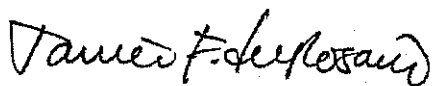
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



***Opinion***

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Manila Mining Corporation and Subsidiary as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and their financial performance and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Jaime F. del Rosario

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 56915

SEC Accreditation No. 0076-AR-2

Tax Identification No. 102-096-009

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-72-2009,

June 1, 2009, Valid until May 31, 2012

PTR No. 2641518, January 3, 2011, Makati City

March 21, 2011



**MANILA MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

	December 31	
	2010	2009
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash (Note 4)	₱7,145,383	₱1,433,412
Receivables (Note 5)	485,687	495,750
Inventories (Note 6)	28,165,394	27,056,433
Prepayments and other current assets (Note 7)	34,177,213	28,959,502
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>69,973,677</b>	<b>57,945,097</b>
<b>Noncurrent Assets</b>		
Available-for-sale (AFS) investments (Note 8)	7,500,000	7,500,000
Property and equipment (Note 9)	1,682,045,342	1,612,679,235
Mine exploration costs (Note 21)	2,664,201	2,664,201
Other noncurrent assets (Note 10)	6,889,896	6,779,848
<b>Total Noncurrent Assets</b>	<b>1,699,099,439</b>	<b>1,629,623,284</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>₱1,769,073,116</b>	<b>₱1,687,568,381</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (Note 11)	₱179,461,411	₱292,349,536
Nontrade payables (Note 12)	1,180,648	129,828,818
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>180,642,059</b>	<b>422,178,354</b>
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities</b>		
Deferred income tax liability - net (Note 17)	69,619,952	70,009,671
Retirement benefit obligation (Note 16)	7,679,701	6,428,266
<b>Total Noncurrent Liabilities</b>	<b>77,299,653</b>	<b>76,437,937</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>257,941,712</b>	<b>498,616,291</b>
<b>Equity</b>		
Capital stock (Note 18)	2,013,429,141	1,789,741,922
Additional paid-in capital	495,773,727	388,801,666
Deficit	(998,071,464)	(989,591,498)
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>1,511,131,404</b>	<b>1,188,952,090</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>₱1,769,073,116</b>	<b>₱1,687,568,381</b>

*See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*



**MANILA MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	For the Years Ended December 31		
	2010	2009	2008
Other income (charges) (Note 14)	<b>₱646,407</b>	(₱3,376,317)	₱555,521
Administration and overhead costs (Note 13)	<b>(9,516,092)</b>	(15,031,790)	(146,831,250)
Loss before income tax	<b>(8,869,685)</b>	(18,408,107)	(146,275,729)
Benefit from income tax (Note 17)	<b>389,719</b>	1,518,266	14,238,239
<b>NET LOSS</b>	<b>(8,479,966)</b>	(16,889,841)	(132,037,490)
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)</b>			
Changes in fair values of AFS investments, net of tax (Note 8)	—	17,903,000	(34,038,000)
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX</b>	<b>(₱8,479,966)</b>	<b>₱1,013,159</b>	<b>(₱166,075,490)</b>
<b>LOSS PER SHARE</b>			
Basic and diluted (Note 19)	<b>(₱0.00004)</b>	(₱0.00009)	(₱0.00074)

*See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*





**MANILA MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	For the Years Ended December 31		
	2010	2009	2008
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Loss before income tax	(P8,869,685)	(P18,408,107)	(P146,275,729)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization (Note 9)	11,828,306	26,614,554	15,895,226
Retirement benefit costs (Note 16)	1,251,435	989,293	793,800
Loss on sale of AFS investments (Note 14)	—	3,380,406	—
Provision for impairment losses on mine exploration cost (Note 21)	—	—	92,028,090
Interest income (Note 14)	(654,274)	(7,880)	(537,381)
Operating income (loss) before working capital changes	3,555,782	12,568,266	(38,095,994)
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables	10,063	(188,808)	96,811
Inventories	(1,108,961)	6,732,761	6,523,300
Prepayments and other current assets	(5,217,711)	(1,435,831)	22,826,920
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(112,888,125)	8,922,453	83,178,310
Net cash generated (used in) from operations	(115,648,952)	26,598,841	74,529,347
Interest received	654,274	7,880	537,381
Income taxes paid	—	—	(6,734,557)
Net cash (used) provided in operating activities	(114,994,678)	26,606,721	68,332,171
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Additions to:			
Property and equipment (Note 9)	(81,194,413)	(37,294,785)	(150,755,668)
Mine exploration costs (Note 21)	—	—	(2,664,201)
Decrease (increase) in other noncurrent assets	(110,048)	101,656	75,486
Proceeds from disposal of (additions to) AFS investments (Note 8)	—	19,688,165	(2,828,571)
Net cash used in investing activities	(81,304,461)	(17,504,964)	(156,172,954)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from issuance of shares (Note 18)	330,659,280	—	—
Payments of nontrade payables	(128,648,170)	(9,482,321)	(29,850,261)
Net cash provided (used) in financing activities	202,011,110	(9,482,321)	(29,850,261)
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH</b>	<b>5,711,971</b>	<b>(380,564)</b>	<b>(117,691,044)</b>
<b>CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>1,433,412</b>	<b>1,813,976</b>	<b>119,505,020</b>
<b>CASH AT END OF YEAR (Note 4)</b>	<b>P7,145,383</b>	<b>P1,433,412</b>	<b>P1,813,976</b>

*See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*



**MANILA MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2009 AND 2008**

	Capital Stock (Note 18)					Cumulative		
	Issued	Subscribed	Subscription Receivable	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deposit for Future Stock Subscriptions	Changes in Fair Values of AFS Investments	Deficit	Total
Balances at December 31, 2007	P1,789,563,838	P479,374	(P104,710)	P296,576,996	P92,028,090	P16,135,000	(P840,664,167)	P1,354,014,421
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(132,037,490)	(132,037,490)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	(34,038,000)	-	(34,038,000)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(34,038,000)	(132,037,490)	(166,075,490)
Additional paid-in capital (Note 21)	-	-	-	92,028,090	(92,028,090)	-	-	-
Subscription of shares	-	-	(196,580)	196,580	-	-	-	-
Balances at December 31, 2008	1,789,563,838	479,374	(301,290)	388,801,666	-	(17,903,000)	(972,701,657)	1,187,938,931
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,889,841)	(16,889,841)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	17,903,000	-	17,903,000
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	17,903,000	(16,889,841)	1,013,159
Balances at December 31, 2009	1,789,563,838	479,374	(301,290)	388,801,666	-	-	(989,591,498)	1,188,952,090
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,479,966)	(8,479,966)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,479,966)	(8,479,966)
Issuance and subscription of shares	223,647,027	108,375	(68,183)	106,972,061	-	-	-	330,659,280
Balances at December 31, 2010	P2,013,210,865	P587,749	(P369,473)	P495,773,727	P-	P-	(P998,071,464)	P1,511,131,404

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



## **MANILA MINING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY**

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### **NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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#### **I. General Information and Status of Operations**

##### Manila Mining Corporation

Manila Mining Corporation (the Parent Company) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on May 20, 1949, primarily to carry on the business of mining, milling, concentrating, converting, smelting, treating, preparing for market, manufacturing, buying, selling, exchanging and otherwise producing and dealing in precious and semi-precious metals, ores, minerals and their by-products. The Parent Company's shares are listed and traded on the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). On April 16, 1999, the SEC approved the extension of the Parent Company's corporate term for another fifty (50) years upon expiration of its original term on May 30, 1999. Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company (LCMC), a publicly listed Company, and its subsidiaries, has 20.12% equity interest in the Company.

The principal office of the Parent Company is located at the 20th Floor, Lepanto Building, 8747 Paseo de Roxas, 1226 Makati City.

##### Kalayaan Copper-Gold Resources, Inc.

Kalayaan Copper-Gold Resources, Inc. (KCGRI; the Subsidiary), a wholly-owned subsidiary, was incorporated with the SEC on December 19, 2006, primarily to carry on the business of exploration, mining, development and utilization of all mineral resources, milling, concentrating, converting, smelting, treating, preparing for market, manufacturing, buying, selling, exchanging and otherwise producing and dealing in all other kinds of ores, metals and minerals, hydrocarbons acids, and chemicals, and in the products and by-products of every kind and description.

The principal office of the Subsidiary is located at the 21st Floor Lepanto Building, Paseo de Roxas, Makati City.

##### Status of Operations

On May 22, 1996, the Parent Company's Board of Directors (BOD) approved the expansion of its current mill capacity from 8,000 tonnes per day (TPD) to 10,000 TPD, designed to consolidate the installation of the second semi-autogenous grinding mill unit with the original 48-inch pit conveyor project. The expansion was registered with the Board of Investments (BOI) under Executive Order (E.O.) No. 226 on October 6, 1996.

On November 5, 1997, the BOI approved the Parent Company's application for registration of its copper flotation project under E.O. No. 226 on a non-pioneer status. On June 9, 2000, the BOI likewise approved the Parent Company's application for the modernization program of the copper flotation project under a preferred non-pioneer status. As a registered enterprise, the Parent Company is entitled to certain incentives and tax benefits which include, among others, income tax holiday for a period of 4 years from February 23, 1998, the actual start of commercial operations.

The two BOI certificates of registration are currently suspended in view of the suspension of the Parent Company's operations.

On November 30, 2000, the Parent Company's gold mining and milling operations were temporarily shutdown due to the landslide that occurred in one of its open pits.

On December 20, 2000, the Parent Company temporarily shut down its milling operations pending its receipt of a permit to further raise its tailing pond.



On January 29, 2001, after obtaining the necessary permit to increase the height of the tailing pond to the 65 meter limit set by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the Parent Company resumed its milling operations.

On July 26, 2001, the Parent Company's BOD, resolved to shutdown the Parent Company's mining operations due to the expiration of its temporary authority to construct and operate its tailings dam issued by the DENR. In view of the suspension of the Parent Company's mining operations, the registration of the Parent Company's copper flotation project was suspended by the BOI on August 23, 2005.

In 2005, several companies have expressed interest in the area that lies between the Kalaya-an district at the extreme southwest end of the Parent Company's tenement holdings and immediately north of the Philex Boyongan discovery and the historical operations. This area has been named the "Corridor" as it covers important geology and structures that connect two significantly mineralized areas. The Corridor also hosts several small gold deposits that are not currently economic to develop and operate. However, with additional investment and operations, it is expected that the reserves would grow significantly.

The investment and mining climate have improved since 2001 as a result of the 2004 Supreme Court ruling upholding the validity of the Philippine Mining Act of 1995. The Parent Company holds excellent properties and should be able to realize significant benefits over the long term. The Parent Company's Kalaya-an Project is among the mineral exploration projects under the Ten Point Legacy of the President of the Philippines for the years 2004 - 2010.

Exploration drilling activities on the Kalaya-an project started in 2007. On January 22, 2007, the Parent Company has initiated mining activities through an exploration program adopted during the last quarter of 2006.

On November 9, 2006, the Parent Company and Anglo American Exploration (Philippines), Inc. (AMEXP), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Anglo American Plc, signed a Letter of Intent which, subject to finalizing definitive agreements, confirms the participation of AMEXP in the exploration and potential development of the Kalaya-an Project which is part of the contract area of the Exploration Permit (EP) of the Parent Company then pending renewal with the DENR.

The EP renewal was granted by the DENR on January 29, 2007 for a term of 2 years from issuance covering an area of 2,462.92 hectares, of which 1 parcel consisting of 286.63 hectares, would be the subject of the definitive agreements between the Parent Company and Anglo American Plc. As discussed in Note 21, the Parent Company signed on March 26, 2007 a Farm-in Agreement with Anglo Investments BV (Anglo), a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglo American Plc, covering said area. However, as further discussed in Note 21, KCGRI received notice from Anglo that it is exercising its option to terminate the Farm-in Agreement.

The EP is valid until January 2009, renewable for another 2 years. As at December 31, 2010, the EP of the Company is still pending renewal with the DENR. KCGRI will continue the work program for the Kalaya-an Project and accordingly seek the renewal of the EP.

In April 2010, the Parent Company offered to its shareholders as of record date of March 10, 2010, the right to subscribe to one (1) share for every eight (8) shares held, at an offer price of ₱0.015 per share, covering 22,375,540,151 common shares consisting of 13,429,141,954 Class "A" shares and 8,946,398,197 Class "B" shares. Total capital stock issued and subscribed



from the stock rights offering amounted to ₱330,659,280, net of transaction costs. Proceeds from the issuance of stock rights were used to settle debts and fund exploration projects.

On June 8, 2010, the SEC approved the increase in authorized capital stock to 260 billion shares at par value of ₱0.01 per share divided into 156 billion Class "A" and 104 billion Class "B" shares (see Note 18).

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Manila Mining Corporation and Subsidiary (the Group) as at December 31, 2010 and 2009 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution by the BOD on March 21, 2011.

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## 2. Basis of Preparation, Statement of Compliance and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for AFS investments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, the Parent Company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest peso except as otherwise indicated.

### Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

### Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Parent Company and KCGRI. The financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared for the same reporting year as the Parent Company using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

All intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses and profit and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

The subsidiary is fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Parent Company obtains control, and continues to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

### Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the following PFRSs, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS), Philippine Interpretation International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and Amendments and Improvements to PFRSs, which were adopted as at January 1, 2010:

#### *Revised and New Standards and Interpretations*

- Revised PFRS 3, *Business Combinations* and Amended PAS 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*
- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 17, *Distributions of Non-Cash Assets to Owners*



*Amendments and Improvements to Standards*

- Amendment to PAS 39, *Eligible Hedged Items*
- Amendment to PFRS 2, *Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions*
- Improvements to PFRSs 2008, with respect to PFRS 5, *Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*
- Improvements to PFRSs 2009

The new, revised, amended and improvements to standards and/or interpretations that have been adopted are deemed to have no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

Future Changes in Accounting Policies

The Group did not early adopt the following standards and Philippine Interpretations that will become effective subsequent to December 31, 2010:

*Effective in 2011*

- Amendment to PAS 24, *Related Party Disclosures*, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011, with earlier adoption permitted for either the partial exemption for government-related entities or for the entire standard. It clarified the definition of a related party to simplify the identification of such relationships and to eliminate inconsistencies in its application. The revised standard introduces a partial exemption of disclosure requirements for government-related entities.
- Amendment to PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation - Classification of Rights Issues*, effective for annual periods beginning on or after February 1, 2010. It amended the definition of a financial liability in order to classify rights issues (and certain options or warrants) as equity instruments in cases where such rights are given pro rata to all of the existing owners of the same class of an entity's non-derivative equity instruments, or to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount in any currency.
- Amendment to Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 14, *Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement*, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011, with retrospective application. The amendment provides guidance on assessing the recoverable amount of a net pension asset. The amendment permits an entity to treat the prepayment of a minimum funding requirement as an asset.
- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 19, *Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments*, effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2010 with earlier application permitted. The interpretation clarifies that equity instruments issued to a creditor to extinguish a financial liability qualify as consideration paid. The equity instruments issued are measured at their fair value. In case that this cannot be reliably measured, the instruments are measured at the fair value of the liability extinguished. Any gain or loss is recognized immediately in statement of comprehensive income.

*Improvements to PFRS 2010*

The omnibus amendments to PFRS issued in 2010 were issued primarily with a view of removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011, except when otherwise stated.



- PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2010, clarifies that the amendments to PFRS 7, PAS 32 and PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, that eliminate the exemption for contingent consideration, do not apply to contingent consideration that arose from business combinations whose acquisition dates precede the application of PFRS 3 (as revised in 2008). The amendment will be applied retrospectively.
- PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, emphasizes the interaction between quantitative and qualitative disclosures and the nature and extent of risks associated with financial instruments. The amendment will be applied retrospectively.
- PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, clarifies that an entity will present an analysis of other comprehensive income for each component of equity, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes to the financial statements. The amendment will be applied retrospectively.
- PAS 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2010, clarifies that the consequential amendments from PAS 27 made to PAS 21, *The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*, PAS 28, *Investments in Associates* and PAS 31, *Interests in Joint Ventures*, apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2009 or earlier when PAS 27 is applied earlier. The amendment will be applied retrospectively.
- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 13, *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, clarifies that when the fair value of award credits is measured based on the value of the awards for which they could be redeemed, the amount of discounts or incentives otherwise granted to customers not participating in the award credit scheme, is to be taken into account. The amendment will be applied retrospectively.

#### *Effective in 2012*

- Amendment to PAS 12, *Income Taxes - Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets*, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2010. The amendment provides a practical solution to the problem of assessing whether recovery of an asset will be through use or sale. It introduces a presumption that recovery of the carrying amount of an asset will, normally, be through sale.
- Amendments to PFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Transfers of Financial Assets*, effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011. The amendments will allow users of financial statements to improve their understanding of transfer transactions of financial assets (for example, securitizations), including understanding the possible effects of any risks that may remain with the entity that transferred the assets. The amendments also require additional disclosures if a disproportionate amount of transfer transactions are undertaken around the end of a reporting period.
- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 15, *Agreement for Construction of Real Estate*, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012, covers accounting for revenue and associated expenses by entities that undertake the construction of real estate directly or through subcontractors. This Interpretation requires that revenue on construction of real estate be recognized only upon completion, except when such contract qualifies as construction contract to be accounted for under PAS 11, *Construction Contracts*, or involves



rendering of services in which case revenue is recognized based on stage of completion. Contracts involving provision of services with the construction materials and where the risks and reward of ownership are transferred to the buyer on a continuous basis will also be accounted for based on stage of completion.

*Effective in 2013*

- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments, Classification and Measurement*, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, reflects the first phase of the work on the replacement of PAS 39 and applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as defined in PAS 39. In subsequent phases, hedge accounting and derecognition will be addressed. The completion of this project is expected in early 2011. The adoption of the first phase of PFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets. The Group will quantify the effect in conjunction with the other phases, when issued, to present a comprehensive picture.

The Group does not expect any significant impact in the consolidated financial statements when it adopts the above standards, amendments, improvements and interpretations. The revised and additional disclosures provided by the standard, amendments, improvements and interpretations will be included in the consolidated financial statements when these are adopted in 2011 to 2013, when applicable.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Financial Instruments

*Initial Recognition and Measurement*

Financial instruments are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the settlement date.

Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value of the consideration given (in the case of an asset) or received (in the case of a liability). Except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), the initial measurement of financial assets includes transaction costs. Financial assets under PAS 39 are classified as either financial assets at FVPL, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments and AFS investments. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition. The Group's financial assets are in the nature of loans and receivables and AFS investments. Also under PAS 39, financial liabilities are classified as FVPL, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives. The Group's financial liabilities are in the nature of loans and borrowings.

As at December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Group does not have financial instruments at FVPL and HTM investments.

*Subsequent Measurement*

The subsequent measurement of financial instruments depends on their classification as follows:

*Loans and Receivables*

Loans and receivables are nonderivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. This accounting policy relates to the consolidated statement of financial position captions "Cash" and "Receivables", which arise primarily from nontrade





receivables and receivables from officers and employees. Loans and receivables are classified as current when these are expected to be realized within one (1) year after the end of each reporting period or within the Group's normal operating cycle, whichever is longer. All others are classified as non-current.

After initial measurement, receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less allowance for impairment losses. Amortized costs is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortization, if any, is included in "Other income (charges)" caption in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The losses arising from impairment of receivables are recognized in "Provision for impairment of receivables" account or "Administration and overhead costs" caption in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The level of allowance for impairment losses is evaluated by management on the basis of factors that affect the collectability of accounts (see accounting policy on Impairment of Financial Assets).

#### *AFS Investments*

AFS investments are nonderivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. These are purchased and held indefinitely, and may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market conditions. They are included in noncurrent assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within twelve (12) months from the end of each reporting period. Included in this category are equity investments in quoted instruments and private companies other than subsidiaries and associates, which are shown as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of financial position.

After initial measurement, AFS investments are subsequently measured at fair value. The unrealized gains and losses arising from the fair valuation of AFS investments are reported as "Cumulative changes in fair values of AFS investments" caption in the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position.

When the security is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Where the Group holds more than one investment in the same security, these are deemed to be disposed of on a first-in first-out basis. Any interest earned on holding AFS investments are reported as interest income using the EIR. Any dividends earned on holding AFS investments are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the right of payment has been established. Any losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

#### *Loans and borrowings*

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR method amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

This accounting policy applies primarily to the Group's borrowings, accounts payable and accrued expenses and nontrade payables that meet the above definition (other than liabilities covered by other accounting standards, such as income tax payable).



Financial instruments are classified as liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. Interest, dividends, gains and losses relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability, are reported as expense or income. Distributions to holders of financial instruments classified as equity are charged directly to equity, net of any related income tax benefits. Financial instruments are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and intention to settle either on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

*"Day 1" Profit or Loss*

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value from 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" profit or loss) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset. In cases where use is made of data that is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income only 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" profit or loss amount.

*Embedded Derivatives*

Embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract, with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative is separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if all of the following conditions are met: a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract; b) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and c) the hybrid or combined instrument is not recognized at FVPL.

Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value, and are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. The Group has opted not to designate any embedded derivative transactions as accounting hedges. Consequently, changes in fair value are recognized directly through consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Reassessment of embedded derivatives is only done when there are changes in the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group assesses at the end of the financial reporting period whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or financial payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as change in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.



*Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost*

The Group first assesses individually whether its objective evidence of impairment, such as aging of assets and/or status of debtors, exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial asset with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortized cost (e.g., receivables) has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original EIR. Time value is generally not considered when the effect of discounting is not material.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Receivables together with the associated allowance are written-off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

*AFS Investments*

For AFS investments, the Group assesses at the end of the financial reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

In the case of equity investments classified as AFS, this would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investments below its cost. "Significant" is to be evaluated against the original cost of the investment and "prolonged" against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income - is removed from "Other comprehensive income" and recognized in the consolidated profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the consolidated profit or loss. Increases in fair value after impairment are recognized directly in "Other comprehensive income".

Derecognition of Financial Instruments

*Financial Asset*

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of financial assets) is derecognized when:

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



- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained the risk and rewards of the asset but has transferred the control of the asset.

Where the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

#### *Financial Liability*

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or 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.

#### Fair Value

Financial instruments recognized at fair value are determined and disclosed using the following levels of hierarchy:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical asset or liability;
- Level 2 - Those involving inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
- Level 3 - Those with inputs for asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When fair values of listed equity and debt securities as well as publicly traded derivatives at the end of the financial reporting period are based on quoted market prices or binding dealer price quotations without any deduction for transaction costs, the instruments are included within Level 1 of the hierarchy.

For all other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation technique. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, option pricing models and other relevant valuation model. For these financial instruments, inputs into models are market observable and are therefore included within Level 2.

Instruments included in Level 3 include those for which there is currently no active market.

#### Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the Group intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



### Capital Stock

Common shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares or options are shown in consolidated statement of changes in equity as a deduction from proceeds. The excess of proceeds from issuance of shares over par value of shares are credited to additional paid-in capital.

Where the Group purchases its own shares (treasury shares), the consideration paid including any directly attributable incremental costs is deducted from equity attributable to the Parent Company's stockholders until the shares are cancelled, reissued or disposed of. Where such shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Parent Company's stockholders.

### Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value (NRV). Cost is determined using the moving average method. NRV is the replacement cost. In determining NRV, the Group considers any adjustment necessary for obsolescence.

### Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, except land, are carried at cost less accumulated depletion, depreciation and amortization and impairment in value, if any.

The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and nonrefundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of such property and equipment when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operations, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to income in the period when the costs are incurred.

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying assets are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are charged to expense.

When a mine construction project moves into production stage, the capitalization of certain mine construction costs ceases and costs are either regarded as inventory or expensed, except for costs which qualify for capitalization relating to mine site additions or improvements, underground mine development or mineable reserve development.

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. Major maintenance and major overhaul costs that are capitalized as part of property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives, typically the period until the next major maintenance or inspection.

Land is recorded at cost less any impairment in value.



Depreciation and amortization are calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of each asset less its residual value, if any, over its estimated useful life.

Type of Asset	Estimated Useful Life in Years
Mine and mining properties	14
Machinery and equipment	5-20
Building and improvements	20
Furniture, office and other equipment	5

Depletion of mine and mining properties is computed based on ore extraction over the estimated volume of proved and probable ore reserves as estimated by the Group's geologist and certified by an independent geologist.

The assets' residual values, if any, and useful lives and methods of depletion and depreciation are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of the financial reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

#### Mine Exploration Costs

Pre-license costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, exploration and evaluation expenditure is deferred as asset when future economic benefit is more likely than not be realized. These costs include materials and fuels used, surveying costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors. The Group capitalizes any further evaluation costs incurred to exploration and evaluation assets up to the point when a commercial reserve is established.

In evaluating if expenditures meet the criteria to be capitalized, several different sources of information are utilized. The information that is used to determine the probability of future benefits depends on the extent of exploration and evaluation that has been performed.

Once commercial reserves are established, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and transferred to mine and mining properties. No amortization is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase. If the area is found to contain no commercial reserves, the accumulated costs are expensed.

#### Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

##### *Property and Equipment*

Property and equipment 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 of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) is written down to its recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's-length transaction less the costs of disposal while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the



recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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

#### *Mine Exploration Costs*

An impairment review is performed, either individually or at the CGU level, when there are indicators that the carrying amount of the assets may exceed their recoverable amounts. To the extent that this occurs, the excess is fully provided against, in the financial period in which this is determined. Exploration assets are reassessed on a regular basis and these costs are carried forward provided that at least one of the following conditions is met:

- such costs are expected to be recouped in full through successful development and exploration of the area of interest or alternatively, by its sale; or
- exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in relation to the area are continuing, or planned for the future.

#### Provisions

##### *General*

Provisions are recognized when (a) the Group has a present obligation (legal and constructive) as a result of a past event; (b) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are made by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense.

##### *Provision for Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning*

The Group records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration activities includes dismantling and removing structures, rehabilitating mines and tailing dams dismantling operating facilities, closure of plant and waste sites, and restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of affected areas.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground/environment is disturbed at the production location. When the liability is initially recognized, the present value of the estimated cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets to the extent that it was incurred prior to the production of the related ore. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in the present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability.



The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as a finance cost. Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability when they occur.

For closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Environmental funds committed for use in satisfying environmental obligations are included within "Other noncurrent assets" on the consolidated statement of financial position.

#### Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

#### *Interest Income*

Interest income is recognized as it accrues using EIR method.

#### *Other Income*

Other income is recognized when earned.

#### Costs and Expenses

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or decrease of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decreases in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Expenses are generally recognized when the service is used or the expense arises.

#### Employee Benefits

##### *Retirement Obligations*

Retirement cost and obligation are computed in accordance with Republic Act (RA) No. 7641, *Retirement Pay Law*, which is similar to that computed under a defined benefit pension plan. A defined benefit plan is a retirement plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on certain factors such as age, years of credited service and salary.

The liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit retirement plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of each financial reporting period, together with any adjustments for unrecognized gains or losses and past service costs. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity which approximates the terms of the related pension liability. The defined benefit obligation is calculated on a regular periodic basis by an independent actuary using the "Projected Unit Credit Cost" method.

Cumulative actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions in excess of the greater of 10% of the value of plan assets or 10% of the defined benefit obligation are spread to income over the employees' expected average remaining working lives.





Past service costs are recognized immediately in income, unless the changes to the retirement plan are conditional on the employees remaining in service for a specified period of time (the vesting period). In this case, the past service costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

#### *Termination Benefits*

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after end of each financial reporting period are discounted to present value.

#### Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are restated using the closing rate at the end of each financial reporting period. Foreign exchange differences between rate at transaction date and rate at settlement date or at the end of each financial reporting period are credited to or charged against current operations. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in equity.

#### Income Taxes

##### *Current Income Tax*

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the end of each financial reporting period.

##### *Deferred Income Tax*

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the end of each financial reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting income nor taxable income or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in foreign subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.



Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward of unused tax credits from unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO) to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward of unused tax credits from unused NOLCO can be utilized except:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting income nor taxable income or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in foreign subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and sufficient taxable income will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of the financial reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at the end of the financial reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow the deferred income tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred income tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

#### Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net income (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for any stock dividends declared during the year.

Diluted earnings (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net income (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for any stock dividends declared during the year plus weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive ordinary shares into ordinary shares. The Parent Company has no dilutive potential common shares as at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

#### Dividend Distribution

Dividend distribution to the Group's stockholders is recognized as a liability in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved or declared by the BOD.



#### Contingencies

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

#### Events After the Reporting Period

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Group's position at the end of the financial reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements when material.

#### Segment Reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments. The Group has only one business and geographical segment.

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

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes. The estimates and assumptions used in the consolidated financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the consolidated financial statements. Future events may occur which will cause the assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in estimates are reflected in the consolidated financial statements as they become reasonably determinable. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

#### Judgments

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

#### *Determining Functional Currency*

Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the Parent Company and the Subsidiary, the functional currency of the Parent Company and the Subsidiary has been determined to be the Philippine peso. The Philippine peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Parent Company and the Subsidiary operate. It is the currency that mainly influences the revenues and expenses of the Parent Company and the Subsidiary.

#### *Classification of Financial Instruments*

The Company classifies a financial instrument, or its component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement and the definitions of a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument. The substance of the financial instrument, rather than its legal form, governs its classification in the statements of financial position.



### Estimates and Assumptions

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

#### *Estimating Allowances for Impairment Losses on Receivables*

The provision for impairment losses on receivables is based on the Group's assessment of the collectibility of payments from employees and other third parties. This assessment requires judgment regarding the outcome of disputes and the ability of each of the debtors to pay the amounts owed to the Group. The Group assesses individually the receivable based on factors that affect the collectibility of the receivables, such as the length of the relationship of the Group with the debtor, the historical payment behavior, a review of the age and status of its receivable, the probability of insolvency of the counterparty, as well as its significant financial difficulties.

In addition to specific allowance against individually significant loans and receivables, the Group also makes a collective impairment allowance against exposures which, although not specifically identified as requiring a specific allowance, have a greater risk of default than when originally granted. This collective allowance is based on any deterioration in the Group's assessment of the accounts since their inception. The Group assessments take into consideration factors such as any deterioration in country risk, industry, and technological obsolescence, as well as identified structural weaknesses or deterioration in cash flows. In 2010 and 2009, the Group used specific impairment on its loans and receivables. The Group did not assess its loans and receivables for collective impairment due to the few counterparties which can be specifically identified.

As at December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Group has receivables of ₱485,687 and ₱495,750, respectively, net of allowance for impairment losses of ₱573,897 for both years (see Note 5).

#### *Estimating Allowance for Inventory Obsolescence*

Mill materials, hardware and other supplies, which are used in the Group's operations, are stated at the lower of cost or NRV. Allowance due to obsolescence is established when there is evidence that the equipment where the parts and supplies were originally purchased for were no longer in service. Inventories which are nonmoving or have become unusable are priced at their recoverable amount.

Inventories, at lower of cost or NRV, amounted to ₱28,165,394 and ₱27,056,433 as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, net of allowance for inventory obsolescence of ₱41,643,581 and ₱41,600,380 as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively (see Note 6).

#### *Estimating Impairment of AFS Investments*

The Group treats AFS investments as impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires judgment. In addition, the Group evaluates other factors, including normal volatility in share price for quoted equities and the future cash flows and the discount factors for unquoted equities. 'Significant' is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost.



*Estimating Useful Lives of Property and Equipment*

Estimated useful lives of the property and equipment are determined based on the assessment by the end user and the parameters of usage indicated in the Group's manual. The Group estimates the useful lives of property and equipment based on the period over which assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed periodically 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. In addition, the estimation of the useful lives of property and equipment is based on collective assessment of internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances.

As at December 31, 2010 and 2009, the net book values of the property and equipment amounted to ₱1,682,045,342 and ₱1,612,679,235, respectively (see Note 9).

*Estimating Impairment Losses on Property and Equipment*

The Group assesses impairment on property and equipment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Group considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

In determining the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets, the Group is required to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the consolidated financial statements.

These assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss would be recognized whenever evidence exists that the carrying value is not recoverable. For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

An impairment loss is recognized and charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income if the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount. The estimated recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value less costs to sell is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's-length transaction less the costs of disposal while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

The aggregate net book values of property and equipment amounted to ₱1,682,045,342 and ₱1,612,679,235 as at December 31, 2010 and 2009 respectively, net of allowance for impairment losses of ₱143,272,443 (see Note 9).



*Estimating Recoverability of Mine Exploration Costs*

Mineral property acquisition costs are capitalized until the viability of the mineral interest is determined. Exploration, evaluation and pre-feasibility costs are charged to operations until such time as it has been determined that a property has economically recoverable reserves, in which case subsequent exploration costs and the costs incurred to develop a property are capitalized. The Group reviews the carrying values of its mineral property interests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may exceed their estimated net recoverable amounts. Mine exploration costs amounted to ₱2,664,201, net of allowance for impairment loss of ₱92,028,090 as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively (see Note 21).

*Estimating Mineral Reserves and Resources*

Mineral reserves and resources estimates for development projects are, to a large extent, based on the interpretation of geological data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques and feasibility studies which derive estimates of costs based upon anticipated tonnage and grades of ores to be mined and processed, the configuration of the ore body, expected recovery rates from the ore, estimated operating costs, estimated climatic conditions and other factors. Proven reserves estimates are attributed to future development projects only where there is a significant commitment to project funding and extraction and for which applicable governmental and regulatory approvals have been secured or are reasonably certain to be secured. All proven reserve estimates are subject to revision either upward or downward, based on new information, such as from block grading and production activities or from changes in economic factors including product prices, contract terms or development plans.

Estimates of reserves for undeveloped or partially developed areas are subject to greater uncertainty over their future life than estimates of reserves for areas that are substantially developed and depleted. As an area goes into production, the amount of proven reserves will be subject to future revision once additional information becomes available. As those areas are further developed, new information may lead to revisions.

The estimated recoverable reserves are used in the calculation of depreciation, amortization and testing for impairment, the assessment of life of mine, stripping ratios and forecasting the timing of the payment of provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning.

As at December 31, 2010 and 2009, mine and mining properties included in property and equipment account amounted to ₱1,634,628,138 and ₱1,555,096,405, respectively (see Note 9).

*Estimating Realizability of Deferred Income Tax Assets*

The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred income tax assets at the end of the financial reporting period and reduces the amounts to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized.

The Group has recognized deferred income tax asset amounting to ₱60,245,574 and ₱59,855,855 as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. No deferred income tax assets was recognized for temporary differences amounting to ₱152,107,850 and ₱150,721,909 as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, since there is no assurance that the Group will generate sufficient taxable income to allow all or part of its deferred income tax assets to be utilized (see Note 17).



*Estimating Provision for Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning*

The ultimate cost of mine rehabilitation and decommissioning is uncertain and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors including changes to the relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques or experience. The expected timing of expenditure can also change, for example in response to changes in ore reserves or production rates. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning, which would affect future financial results.

The provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning costs is based on estimated future costs using information available at the reporting date. To the extent the actual costs differ from these estimates, adjustments will be recorded and the income statement may be impacted. As at December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Parent Company is in the process of evaluating, as such, no provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning was recorded (see Note 15).

*Estimating Contingencies*

The Group evaluates legal and administrative proceedings to which it is involved based on analysis of potential results. Management and its legal counsels do not believe that any current proceedings will have material adverse effects on its financial position and results of operations. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of strategies relating to these proceedings (see Note 21).

*Determining Retirement Benefit Cost*

The determination of the Group's obligation and cost for retirement and other retirement benefits is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by actuaries in calculating such amounts. These assumptions are described in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

Retirement benefit obligation amounted to ₱7,679,701 and ₱6,428,266 as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively (see Note 16).

**4. Cash**

	2010	2009
Cash on hand	₱140,532	₱139,903
Cash with banks	7,004,851	1,293,509
	<u>₱7,145,383</u>	<u>₱1,433,412</u>

Cash with banks earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates.

Interest income earned from cash amounted to ₱654,274, ₱7,880 and ₱537,381 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively (see Note 14).

**5. Receivables**

	2010	2009
Nontrade	₱626,437	₱703,537
Advances to officers and employees	433,147	366,110
	<u>1,059,584</u>	<u>1,069,647</u>
Less allowance for impairment losses	573,897	573,897
	<u>₱485,687</u>	<u>₱495,750</u>



Nontrade receivables are noninterest bearing with no fixed maturities and are generally collectible on demand. Advances to officers and employees are noninterest bearing and are generally subject to liquidation.

Based on the assessment done by the management, the Group recognized an allowance for specifically identified accounts amounting to ₱573,897 as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, covering those nontrade receivables and advances to officers and employees considered as impaired.

The following table shows the aging of receivables that are past due as at December 31, 2010 and 2009 but are not considered impaired.

	Total	Past due but not impaired			
		Less than 30 days	30 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	Over 90 days
<b>2010</b>					
Nontrade	₱56,931	₱—	₱800	₱25,000	₱31,131
Advances to officers and employees	428,756	169,144	87,637	3,473	168,502
	<b>₱485,687</b>	<b>₱169,144</b>	<b>₱88,437</b>	<b>₱28,473</b>	<b>₱199,633</b>
<b>2009</b>					
Nontrade	₱134,031	₱101,400	₱5,000	₱—	₱27,631
Advances to officers and employees	361,719	57,227	47,525	73,765	183,202
	<b>₱495,750</b>	<b>₱158,627</b>	<b>₱52,525</b>	<b>₱73,765</b>	<b>₱210,833</b>

Movements of allowance for impairment losses in 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	Nontrade	Advances to officers and employees	Total
<b>2010</b>			
Balances at beginning and end of year	<b>₱569,506</b>	<b>₱4,391</b>	<b>₱573,897</b>
<b>2009</b>			
Balances at beginning of year	₱501,910	₱4,391	₱506,301
Additional provisions (see Note 13)	67,596	—	67,596
Balances at end of year	<b>₱569,506</b>	<b>₱4,391</b>	<b>₱573,897</b>

## 6. Inventories

	2010	2009
At NRV:		
Mill materials, hardware and other supplies	<b>₱8,743,123</b>	₱7,621,121
At cost:		
Machinery and automotive parts	<b>19,340,290</b>	19,359,242
Fuel, oil and lubricants	<b>81,981</b>	76,070
	<b>19,422,271</b>	19,435,312
	<b>₱28,165,394</b>	<b>₱27,056,433</b>





The cost of mill materials, hardware, and other supplies shown above are net of allowance for inventory obsolescence amounting to ₱41,643,581 and ₱41,600,380 as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Cost of mill materials, hardware and other supplies amounted to ₱50,386,704 and ₱49,221,501 as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

#### 7. Prepayments and Other Current Assets

	2010	2009
Input value added taxes (VAT)	₱27,811,269	₱22,825,538
Miscellaneous deposits (see Note 21)	2,229,065	2,335,545
Prepaid royalties	4,136,879	3,798,419
	<b>₱34,177,213</b>	<b>₱28,959,502</b>

Input VAT represents VAT paid on purchases of goods and services which can be recovered as tax credit against future tax liability of the Company upon approval by the Philippine Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR).

#### 8. AFS Investments

Unquoted shares amounting to ₱7,500,000 consist of the Parent Company's investments in ordinary shares and therefore have no fixed maturity date or coupon rate. Unquoted shares have been carried at cost since fair values of these AFS securities cannot be reliably determined as they have no available bid price. As at December 31, 2010, the Parent Company has no intention to dispose its unquoted equity shares.

In 2009, all quoted shares with historical costs of ₱23,068,571 were disposed which resulted to "loss on sale of AFS investments" recognized in the statement of comprehensive income amounting to ₱3,380,406 (see Note 14).

Movements of cumulative changes in fair values of AFS investments as at December 31, 2009 are as follows:

Balance at beginning of year	(₱17,903,000)
Reversal of cumulative loss due to disposal of quoted shares	18,278,000
Reversal of cumulative gain on unquoted shares	(375,000)
	<b>₱-</b>



## 9. Property and Equipment

2010						
	Mine and Mining Properties	Machinery and Equipment	Building and Improvements	Furniture, Office and Other Equipment	Land	Total
Cost:						
Balances at beginning of year	₱2,620,420,727	₱786,362,555	₱104,236,968	₱73,810,689	₱7,270,713	₱3,592,101,652
Additions	79,531,733	1,285,205	257,533	119,942	—	81,194,413
Balances at end of year	2,699,952,460	787,647,760	104,494,501	73,930,631	7,270,713	3,673,296,065
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization:						
Balances at beginning of year	1,065,324,322	633,158,353	66,939,118	70,728,181	—	1,836,149,974
Depreciation and amortization	—	6,016,863	4,510,971	1,300,472	—	11,828,306
Balances at end of year	1,065,324,322	639,175,216	71,450,089	72,028,653	—	1,847,978,280
Allowance for impairment losses	—	125,501,962	17,706,056	64,425	—	143,272,443
Net book values	₱1,634,628,138	₱22,970,582	₱15,338,356	₱1,837,553	₱7,270,713	₱1,682,045,342

2009						
	Mine and Mining Properties	Machinery and Equipment	Building and Improvements	Furniture, Office and Other Equipment	Land	Total
Cost:						
Balances at beginning of year	₱2,598,832,172	₱771,388,811	₱104,236,968	₱73,078,203	₱7,270,713	₱3,554,806,867
Additions	21,588,555	14,973,744	—	732,486	—	37,294,785
Balances at end of year	2,620,420,727	786,362,555	104,236,968	73,810,689	7,270,713	3,592,101,652
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization:						
Balances at beginning of year	1,065,324,322	612,320,060	62,428,956	69,462,082	—	1,809,535,420
Depreciation and amortization	—	20,838,293	4,510,162	1,266,099	—	26,614,554
Balances at end of year	1,065,324,322	633,158,353	66,939,118	70,728,181	—	1,836,149,974
Allowance for impairment losses	—	125,501,962	17,706,056	64,425	—	143,272,443
Net book values	₱1,555,096,405	₱27,702,240	₱19,591,794	₱3,018,083	₱7,270,713	₱1,612,679,235

Total depreciation and amortization of property and equipment and certain idle assets charged to operations amounted to ₱4,114,645, ₱4,106,140 and ₱8,735,352 in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively (see Note 13). Depreciation amounting to ₱7,713,661, ₱7,624,719 and ₱7,159,874 were capitalized in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, as part of mine and mining properties.

## 10. Other Noncurrent Assets

	2010	2009
Environmental fund (see Note 22)	₱5,113,856	₱5,108,808
Advances to landowners	1,750,141	1,645,141
Idle and other assets, net of accumulated amortization of ₱32,413,431 and allowance for impairment losses of ₱7,640,740 as at December 31, 2010 and 2009	25,899	25,899
	₱6,889,896	₱6,779,848



On November 13, 1998, the Parent Company entered into a separate Memorandum of Agreement with the Office of Municipal Mayor and Sangguniang Bayan of Placer, Surigao del Norte, DENR and Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB). Under the agreement, the Parent Company is mandated to establish and maintain a Monitoring Trust Fund and a Mine Rehabilitation Fund (MRF) amounting to ₱5,150,000. The funds are to be used for physical and social rehabilitation, reforestation and restoration of areas and communities affected by mining activities, for pollution control, slope stabilization and integrated community development. The rehabilitation fund to be maintained by the Group in a mutually acceptable bank is subject to annual review of the MRF committee. The funds earn interest based on the prevailing market rate.

Advances to landowners pertain to advances made to certain landowners for future purchases of parcels of land. The same will be deducted from the total acquisition cost of parcels of land purchased in the future.

#### 11. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

	2010	2009
Accounts payable	₱134,045,557	₱153,839,951
Due to related parties (see Note 12)	23,307,330	112,487,509
Accrued payroll	6,564,142	9,456,227
Accrued taxes	4,042,451	4,150,240
Unclaimed dividends	573,097	573,097
Other liabilities	10,928,834	11,842,512
	₱179,461,411	₱292,349,536

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- Accounts payables are noninterest bearing and are normally settled on sixty (60) days' terms.
- Accrued payroll are normally payable in thirty (30) days.
- Accrued taxes are payable within ninety (90) day's term.
- Other payables are noninterest bearing and have an average term of one (1) - three (3) months.

#### 12. Related Party Disclosures

The Parent Company, in the normal course of business, enters into transactions with related parties.

The consolidated statements of financial position include the following asset and liabilities resulting from the above transactions with related parties:

	Relationship	Year	Nontrade Payables	Due to Related Parties
LCMC	Under common control	2010	₱1,180,648	₱-
		2009	₱129,828,818	₱-
Diamond Drilling Corporation of the Philippines (DDCP)	Under common control	2010	-	21,399,325
		2009	-	89,845,436

(Forward)



	Relationship	Year	Nontrade Payables	Due to Related Parties
Others	Stockholders	2010	P—	P1,908,005
		2009	—	22,642,073
<b>Total 2010</b>			<b>P1,180,648</b>	<b>P23,307,330</b>
<b>Total 2009</b>			<b>P129,828,818</b>	<b>P112,487,509</b>

The above outstanding balances with related parties are unsecured, interest-free and will be settled in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

- LCMC, holds a 20.12% equity interest in the Company, provides cash advances and pays expenses on behalf of the Parent Company. In 2010 and 2009, the Parent Company partially paid these advances to LCMC. The outstanding balance of P1,180,648 and P129,828,818 as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, is due and demandable.
- In the normal course of business, DDCP, a wholly-owned subsidiary of LCMC, provides various drilling and hauling services to the Parent Company.
- The Parent Company receives noninterest bearing advances from stockholders for working capital requirements. These advances have no fixed maturities and are payable on demand.

Total compensation of the Group's key management personnel in 2010, 2009 and 2008 amounted to P475,950, P468,950 and P359,500, respectively.

### 13. Administration and Overhead Costs

	2010	2009	2008
Depletion, depreciation and amortization (see Note 9)	P4,114,645	P4,106,140	P8,735,352
Retirement benefit cost (see Note 16)	1,251,435	989,293	793,800
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	969,791	604,871	905,790
Outside services	856,717	965,855	914,059
Listing fees	465,321	271,200	533,324
Annual stockholders' meeting	316,287	161,982	283,142
Transportation and travel	310,516	62,446	41,241
Repairs and maintenance	179,511	68,478	36,870
Communication, postage and telephone	136,803	94,058	37,406
Representation and entertainment	75,349	17,925	96,569
Provision for inventory obsolescence (see Note 6)	43,201	4,430,207	8,322,455
Supplies	36,912	39,029	29,763
Taxes and licenses	36,165	2,806,979	38,495
Provision for impairment losses on:			
Receivables (see Note 5)	—	67,596	84,841
Mine exploration costs (see Note 21)	—	—	92,028,090
Interest expense	—	—	33,125,696
Other charges	723,439	345,731	824,357
	<b>P9,516,092</b>	<b>P15,031,790</b>	<b>P146,831,250</b>

Other charges pertain to various expenses such as membership dues and printing charges.



#### 14. Other Income (Charges)

	2010	2009	2008
Interest income (see Note 4)	₱654,274	₱7,880	₱537,381
Foreign exchange gains (losses) - net	(8,217)	(3,791)	18,140
Dividend Income	350	—	—
Loss on sale of AFS investments (see Note 8)	—	(3,380,406)	—
	₱646,407	(₱3,376,317)	₱555,521

#### 15. Provision for Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning

DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2007-26, which was published in the Philippine Star on August 9, 2007 and took effect 15 days thereafter, was released by the DENR, amending Section 2 of DAO 2005-7 and requires Contractors with approved Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programs to submit the Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Plan (FMR/DP) for review by the Mine Rehabilitation Fund (MRF) Committee and approval by the Contingent Liability and Rehabilitation Fund Steering Committee before December 31, 2007.

As at December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Group is still in the process of evaluating the timing and amount of estimated cash flows relating to the mine rehabilitation and decommissioning. Once the Group has been able to complete and submit to MGB its FMR/DP, it will provide the necessary accrual for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning.

#### 16. Retirement Benefit Plan

The Parent Company has an unfunded defined retirement benefit plan covering substantially all regular employees. Benefits are dependent on the years of service and the respective employee's compensation. The defined unfunded retirement benefit plan obligation is determined using the projected unit credit method. There was no planned termination, curtailment or settlement in 2010, 2009 and 2008.

The amounts of retirement benefit cost recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income under administration and overhead costs are determined as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Current service costs	₱580,597	₱477,224	₱477,224
Interest costs	670,838	512,069	316,576
	₱1,251,435	₱989,293	₱793,800

The amounts of retirement benefit obligation recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position are determined as follows:

	2010	2009
Present value of defined benefit obligation	₱14,104,071	₱7,136,576
Actuarial losses not recognized	(6,424,370)	(708,310)
	₱7,679,701	₱6,428,266



Changes in the present value of the unfunded retirement benefit obligation are determined as follows:

	2010	2009
Balances at beginning of year	₱7,136,576	₱6,147,283
Interest costs	670,838	512,069
Current service cost	580,597	477,224
Actuarial loss	5,716,060	—
Balances at end of year	₱14,104,071	₱7,136,576

Movements in the unfunded retirement benefit obligation recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position are as follows:

	2010	2009
Balances at beginning of year	₱6,428,266	₱5,438,973
Expense recognized for the year	1,251,435	989,293
Balances at end of year	₱7,679,701	₱6,428,266

The principal assumptions used in determining retirement benefit plan obligations are as follows:

	2010	2009
Discount rate	9.40%	8.33%
Salary increase rate	10%	8.00%
Expected remaining working lives of employees	9 years	10 years

Amounts for the current and previous four years are as follows:

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Defined benefit obligation	₱14,104,071	₱7,136,576	₱6,147,283	₱4,522,517	₱4,038,932
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	3,329,204	—	1,626,083	—	14,801

## 17. Income Taxes

The Group has no provision for current income tax in 2010 and 2009 because of its net taxable loss position.

A reconciliation of income tax applicable to income loss before income tax at the statutory income tax rates to benefit from income tax shown in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Tax at statutory tax rates	(₱2,660,906)	(₱5,522,432)	(₱51,196,505)
Additions to (reductions in) income tax resulting from:			
Expired minimum corporate income tax (MCIT)	6,734,557	—	—

(Forward)



	2010	2009	2008
Change in unrecognized deferred income taxes	(P4,298,407)	P2,169,069	P49,243,129
Interest income subjected to final tax	(196,282)	(2,364)	(188,083)
Nondeductible expenses	31,424	1,837,461	155,531
Dividend exempt from income tax	(105)	—	—
Effect of change in tax rate	—	—	(12,252,311)
	(P389,719)	(P1,518,266)	(P14,238,239)

The components of the net deferred income tax liability as at December 31 are as follows:

	2010	2009
Deferred income tax assets:		
Allowances for:		
Impairment losses on property and equipment and idle assets	P45,273,955	P45,273,955
Inventory obsolescence	12,493,074	12,480,114
Impairment losses on receivables	172,169	172,169
Retirement benefit obligation	2,303,911	1,928,480
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	2,465	1,137
	60,245,574	59,855,855
Deferred income tax liability:		
Excess of allowable depletion over depletion per books	129,865,526	129,865,526
	P69,619,952	P70,009,671

Deferred income tax liability is mainly provided on taxable temporary differences arising on the difference between allowed depletion under Presidential Decree 1353 and normal depletion.

The following are the movements of the Group's NOLCO for the years ended December 31:

	2010	2009
Balances at beginning of year	P51,959,262	P45,159,031
Additions	8,120,498	6,800,231
Balances at end of year	P60,079,760	P51,959,262

As at December 31, 2010, the Group has NOLCO that can be claimed as deduction from future taxable income as follows:

Year Incurred	Year of Expiry	Amount	Tax Effect
2007	2012	P1,340	P402
2008	2013	114,639	34,392
2009	2014	189,356	56,807
2010	2015	71,275	21,383
2008	2011	45,043,052	13,512,916
2009	2012	6,610,875	1,983,263
2010	2013	8,049,223	2,414,767
		P60,079,760	P18,023,930



In 2010, no deferred income tax assets were recognized for the following temporary differences as it is not probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of these deferred income tax assets to be utilized.

	2010	2009
NOLCO	₱60,079,760	₱51,959,262
MCIT	—	6,734,557
Allowance for impairment losses on mine exploration costs	92,028,090	92,028,090
	<b>₱152,107,850</b>	<b>₱150,721,909</b>

## 18. Capital Stock

On June 8, 2010, the SEC approved the increase in authorized capital stock to 260 billion shares at par value of ₱0.01 per share divided into 156 billion Class "A" shares and 104 billion Class "B" shares.

Only Philippine nationals are qualified to acquire, own or hold Class "A" common shares of stock of the Parent Company. The total number of Class "B" common shares of stock subscribed, issued or outstanding at any given time shall in no case exceed two-thirds (2/3) of the number of Class "A" common shares of stock or 40% of the aggregate number of Class "A" and Class "B" common shares of stock then subscribed, issued or outstanding. Each common share entitles the holder to one (1) vote, enjoys full dividend and pre-emptive rights.

	2010		2009	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Issued and outstanding				
Class "A"	120,828,512,851	₱1,208,285,129	107,401,052,086	₱1,074,010,521
Class "B"	80,492,573,561	804,925,736	71,555,331,747	715,553,317
	<b>201,321,086,412</b>	<b>2,013,210,865</b>	<b>178,956,383,833</b>	<b>1,789,563,838</b>
Subscribed				
Class "A"	33,764,732	337,647	32,083,543	320,836
Class "B"	25,010,212	250,102	15,853,829	158,538
	<b>58,774,944</b>	<b>587,749</b>	<b>47,937,372</b>	<b>479,374</b>
Total shares issued and subscribed	<b>201,379,861,356</b>	<b>2,013,798,614</b>	<b>179,004,321,205</b>	<b>1,790,043,212</b>
Less subscriptions receivable		369,473		301,290
	<b>201,379,861,356</b>	<b>₱2,013,429,141</b>	<b>179,004,321,205</b>	<b>₱1,789,741,922</b>

As at December 31, 2010 and 2009, authorized capital stock of the Subsidiary includes 200 convertible preferred shares with par value of ₱15,000 each. The convertible preferred shares are non-voting, non-cumulative, and shall be convertible to common shares at the option of the shareholder subscribing to the convertible preferred shares under terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the Subsidiary and the Subsidiary's shareholders.

In April 2010, the Parent Company offered to its shareholders as of record date of March 10, 2010 the right to subscribe to one (1) share for every eight (8) shares held covering 22,375,540,151 common shares consisting of 13,429,141,954 Class "A" shares and 8,946,398,197 Class "B" shares.

The offer period was from April 7, 2010 to April 14, 2010. As of April 14, 2010, all shares of stocks offered were fully subscribed and/or issued.





As at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Parent Company has 4,803, 4,803 and 4,249 stockholders, respectively.

## 19. Loss Per Share

The basic and diluted loss per share is the same for the years presented as there are no dilutive potential common shares outstanding.

	2010	2009	2008
Net loss as shown in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income	(P8,479,966)	(P16,889,841)	(P132,037,490)
Weighted average common shares	193,921,347,972	179,004,321,205	179,004,321,205
Basic and diluted loss per share	(P0.00004)	(P0.00009)	(P0.00074)

## 20. Share-based Plan

Under the share-based plan, the Parent Company's officers and employees and those of its subsidiaries may be granted options to purchase shares of stock of the Parent Company. The aggregate number of shares to be granted under the plan should not exceed five percent (5%) of the total number of shares of the Company's outstanding capital stock.

An individual may be granted an option to purchase not more than five percent (5%) of the total number of shares set aside at the date of the grant and may exercise the option up to a maximum of twenty percent (20%) of the total number of option shares granted per year. Options are valid for five (5) years and are exercisable from the date of the approval of the grant by the SEC.

On November 10, 2009, the BOD approved the grant of the 8th Stock Option Awards (Awards) to selected employees, directors and officers of the Group in accordance with the board-approved Revised Stock Option Plan ("RSOP"). The Awards cover a total of 1,600,000,000 common shares consisting of 960,000,000 class "A" and 640,000,000 class "B" shares from the company's unissued capital stock, exercisable at the price of P0.02 per share, within 5 years from the date of SEC approval of the same. The option price of P0.02 per share was computed based on a new formula in the RSOP, that is, "the amount equivalent to 80% of the average closing price of the stock for the ten (10) trading days immediately preceding the date of the approval of the Grant by the BOD as determined from quotations in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). The SEC approved the Awards and the Revised Stock Option Plan on July 9, 2010; the pertinent listing application was approved by the PSE on October 20, 2010.

The Company had no stock option activities as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010.

## 21. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

- The Parent Company signed on March 26, 2007 a Farm-in Agreement (Agreement) with Anglo Investments BV (Anglo), a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglo American Plc, covering an area of 286.63 hectares (out of total of 2,462.92 hectares of the Parent Company's renewed Exploration Permit No. XIII-014 dated January 26, 2007) known as the Kalaya-an Project. The Kalaya-an Project is the subject of a partial assignment duly approved by DENR on July 30, 2007. The Agreement calls for Anglo to fund, at its sole cost over a period of 2 to 3



years, Kalaya-an Project's pre-feasibility phase at an estimated minimum cost of US\$20,000,000 (less US\$7,000,000 nonrefundable deposit) in order to earn an initial 40% interest in KCGRI. Part of the US\$20,000,000 expenditure is by way of a US\$7,000,000 nonrefundable deposit remitted by Anglo to the Parent Company on March 26, 2007. The US\$7,000,000 nonrefundable deposit constitutes Anglo's initial entry cost into the Kalaya-an Project and the payment to the Parent Company took effect upon Anglo's commencement of the program in the Kalaya-an area. The deposit was recognized as income in the books of the Parent Company in 2007 when Anglo commenced exploration drilling activities in the area. As at December 31, 2007, Anglo has incurred ₱92,028,090 (US\$2.0 million) amount of exploration costs recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position as "Mine exploration costs" and "Deposit for future stock subscriptions".

In November 2008, Anglo exercised its option to terminate the Agreement. In case of such termination, the Agreement provides that Anglo is not entitled to any payment, repayment, fees or consideration for any funding work or services it rendered to the Subsidiary. In view of the foregoing, the "Deposit for future stock subscriptions" of ₱92,028,090 was reclassified as part of the "Additional paid-in capital" in the 2008 consolidated statement of financial position. Simultaneously, management provided an allowance for impairment loss of ₱92,028,090 on the cost of drilling made by Anglo during the 18-month period. Management believes that the data from the drilling are quite limited as they are far from sufficient to render or declare the Kalaya-an Project feasible. Any new investor will have to rework the drilling program and will need a minimum of 2 years to come up with the prefeasibility study which will determine if there is sufficient basis to proceed with the final feasibility study phase.

- The Parent Company is either a defendant or co-defendant in certain civil and administrative cases which are now pending before the courts and other governmental bodies. In the opinion of management and the Parent Company's legal counsel, any adverse decision on these cases would not materially affect the consolidated financial position and results of operations as at and for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

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## 22. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash and nontrade payables. The main purpose of the financial instruments is to fund the Group's operations. The Group has other financial instruments such as receivables, miscellaneous deposits, environmental fund, AFS investments and accounts payable and accrued expenses which arise directly from operations. The main risks arising from the use of financial instruments are credit risk, foreign currency risk, and liquidity risk. The Group's BOD reviews and approves the policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarized below.

### Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the loss that the Group would incur if a counterparty failed to perform its contractual obligations. The Group trades only with recognized and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all credit is subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis.

The credit risk arising from these financial assets arises from default of the counterparty, with maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The Group's gross maximum exposure to credit risk is equivalent to the carrying values since there are no collateral agreements for these financial assets.



The table below shows the gross maximum exposure to credit risk without consideration to collateral or other credit enhancements for the components of the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

	Note	2010	2009
Cash with banks	4	₱7,004,851	₱1,293,509
Receivables	5		
Nontrade		56,931	134,031
Advances to officers and employees		428,756	361,719
Miscellaneous deposits included under			
“Prepayments and other current assets”	7	2,229,065	2,335,545
AFS investments	8	7,500,000	7,500,000
Environmental fund included under			
“Other noncurrent assets”	10	5,113,856	5,108,808
<b>Total credit risk exposure</b>		<b>₱22,333,459</b>	<b>₱16,733,612</b>

The Group has assessed the credit quality of the following financial assets:

- Cash with banks and environmental fund are assessed as high grade since these are deposited in reputable banks in the country as approved by the BOD and which have a low probability of insolvency.
- Unquoted equity instrument was assessed as high grade, since this relates to one of the reputable hotels in the country.
- Miscellaneous deposits are assessed as high grade since these relate to advances made to local government agency for pending project agreement.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Group.

#### Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss to future earnings, to fair values or to future cash flows that may result from changes in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchanges rates, commodity prices, equity prices and other market changes. The Group’s market risk originates from its holdings of equity instruments as well as foreign currency-denominated financial instruments.

#### Foreign Currency Risk

The Group uses the Philippine peso as its functional currency and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange movements, primarily in US dollar currencies. The Group follows a policy to manage its currency risk by closely monitoring its cash flow position and by providing forecast on all other exposures in non-Philippine peso currencies.

The Group’s exposure to foreign currency exchange risk arises from its US dollar-denominated cash amounting to US\$3,223 and US\$3,266 as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

As at December 31, 2010 and 2009, the exchange rates of the Philippine peso to the US dollar are ₱43.84 and ₱46.20 to US\$1.00, respectively.



The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's pre-tax loss due to changes in fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

	Peso Strengthens (Weakens) by	Effect on pre-tax loss
2010	₱0.82 (0.95)	(₱2,643) 3,062
2009	₱0.67 (0.43)	(₱2,188) 1,404

There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those already affecting the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

#### Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises when there is a shortage of funds and the Group, as a consequence, could not meet its maturing obligations. The Group seeks to manage its liquid funds through cash planning on a monthly basis. The Group uses historical figures and experiences and forecasts from its collection and disbursement. As part of its liquidity risk management, the Group regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. It also continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets for opportunities to pursue fund raising activities. Also, the Group only places funds in the money market which are exceeding the Group's requirements. Placements are strictly made based on cash planning assumptions and covers only a short period of time.

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of advances from related parties. The Group considers its available funds and its liquidity in managing its long-term financial requirements. For its short-term funding, the Group's policy is to ensure that there are sufficient capital inflows to match repayments of short-term debt.

As at December 31, 2010 and 2009, all of the Group's financial liabilities amounting to ₱180,116,577 and ₱421,572,024, respectively, are contractually payable on demand.

#### Fair Values

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

##### *Cash, Receivables, Miscellaneous Deposits, Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses and Nontrade Payables*

The carrying amounts of cash, receivables, miscellaneous deposits, accounts payable and accrued expenses and nontrade payables, which are all subject to normal trade credit terms and are short-term in nature, approximate their fair values.

##### *Environmental Fund*

The carrying value of environmental fund approximates its fair value since it earns interest at market rate.

##### *AFS Investments*

Unquoted share is carried at cost, net of impairment in value, since fair value of their AFS investments cannot be reliably determined as it has no available bid price.



The carrying values and fair values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	2010		2009	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
<i>Loans and receivables</i>				
Cash	₱7,145,383	₱7,145,383	₱1,433,412	₱1,433,412
Receivables	485,687	485,687	495,750	495,750
Miscellaneous deposits included under "Prepayments and other current assets"	2,229,065	2,229,065	2,335,545	2,335,545
Environmental fund included under "Other noncurrent assets"	5,113,856	5,113,856	5,108,808	5,108,808
<i>AFS investments</i>	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>₱22,473,991</b>	<b>₱22,473,991</b>	<b>₱16,873,515</b>	<b>₱16,873,515</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
<i>Loans and borrowings</i>				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	₱178,935,929	₱178,935,929	₱291,743,206	₱291,743,206
Nontrade payables	1,180,648	1,180,648	129,828,818	129,828,818
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>₱180,116,577</b>	<b>₱180,116,577</b>	<b>₱421,572,024</b>	<b>₱421,572,024</b>

## 23. Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that the Group has sufficient funds in order to support their business, pay existing obligations and maximize shareholder value. As at December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Group's capital is composed of common shares amounting to ₱2,013,429,141, and additional paid-in capital amounting to ₱495,773,727.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may obtain additional advances from stockholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes in 2010.

As discussed in Note 1, the Parent Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary is engaged in the business of mine operations. Accordingly, the Group operates mainly in one reportable business and geographical segment which is the Philippines. No entity-wide disclosures pertaining to revenues are provided as the Group has not earned revenue. Noncurrent assets of the Group are located in the Philippines.



# CORPORATE DIRECTORY



Manila Mining Corporation

DIRECTORS	PLACER DIRECTORS	MAKATI - BASED STAFF	
FELIPE U. YAP EDUARDO A. BANGAYAN JOSE G. CERVANTES RENE F. CHANYUNGCO ETHELWOLDO E. FERNANDEZ RODOLFO S. MIRANDA AUGUSTO C. VILLALUNA BRYAN U. YAP PATRICK K. YAP	SEGUNDO A. VILLANUEVA Resident Manager/ OIC  ROBERTO A. MABINI Exploration Manager  DEXTER MENDOZA Chief Assayer  ARLENE A. MORALES Project Geologist	ISAGANI C. SULAPAS Finance Group Manager  AGRECIO S. AMBRAY OIC Security Dept.  EDITO C. ESPANTO PED Controller  MELBA P. ESPANTO Mine Treasury / Cashier	JOSEPHINE DC. SUBIDO Chief Accountant  JOANNA GATDULA Accountant  WINFREDO ALCALA Purchasing Officer
CORPORATE OFFICERS		AUDITORS	
FELIPE U. YAP Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer  BRYAN U. YAP President*  RENE F. CHANYUNGCO Sr. Vice President-Treasurer Compliance Officer – Good Governance  PATRICK K. YAP Senior Vice President  PABLO T. AYSON Vice President  MA. LOURDES B. TUASON Asst. Treasurer  ETHELWOLDO E. FERNANDEZ Corporate Secretary  ODETTE A. JAVIER Asst. Corporate Secretary  MARIO L. LAVENTE Financial Controller  CRISANTO O. MARTINEZ HR Manager  RONALD REX RECIDORO Legal Officer	REY A. TAYLAN Project Geologist  ALFRED RYAN C. VELCHEZ Project Geologist  MAIREEN T. MAMITAG Project Geologist  VERNIE S. REYES Environment Supt. & PCO  ATILANO M. BERAY Tailings Dam Foreman  REGULO M. MADERA Senior Mine Planner  EDUARDO M. MADERA Senior Draftsman  JERSON T. REBUCAS, SR. Mine Rehab Foreman	TESSIE T. SARDOVIA Chief Accountant  LUPERCIO E. GONZAGA IMD Asst Supt  FLORIFE M.PAREL Administration Asst.  FLORIGER E. VARONA Plant Bldg Road Maint Foreman  MARCIANO D. VENIDA Mobile Foreman  LUCITA S REBUCAS Land Nego. & Doc. Officer  LELAND TERESITO P. QUIROS Company Nurse	Sycip Gorres Velayo & Co. 6760 Ayala Avenue 1226 Makati City  TRANSFER AGENT Bank of the Phil. Islands  GENERAL COUNSEL Sycip, Salazar, Hernandez & Gatmaitan Law Offices  BANKS Bank of the Phil. Islands Banco de Oro Unibank  EXECUTIVE OFFICES 20 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Lepanto Bldg. 8747 Paseo de Roxas Makati City 1226 Tel. 815-9447 812-7241 Fax 894-6268  MAILING ADDRESSES Domestic Surface Mail P.O. Box 1460, Makati Central Post Office Makati City 1254  Domestic & Foreign Air Mail P.O. Box 7507 Domestic Airport Post Office, Domestic Road 1300 Pasay City, Philippines
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\*Appointed effective February 22, 2011