

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SRC RULE 17(2)(b) THEREUNDER

1. For the quarterly period ended
Sep 30, 2019
2. SEC Identification Number
36359
3. BIR Tax Identification No.
000-438-702-000
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter
BASIC ENERGY CORPORATION
5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization
Makati City
6. Industry Classification Code(SEC Use Only)
7. Address of principal office
7/F Basic Petroleum Bldg., 104 Carlos Palanca St., Legaspi Village, Makati City
Postal Code
1229
8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code
(+632) 8817-8596
9. Former name or former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
Not applicable
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding	
Common Shares	2,815,392,714	

11. Are any or all of registrant's securities listed on a Stock Exchange?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, state the name of such stock exchange and the classes of securities listed therein:

Philippine Stock Exchange

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the SRC and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Sections 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports)

☒ Yes ☐ No

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

☐ Yes ☒ No

The Exchange does not warrant and holds no responsibility for the veracity of the facts and representations contained in all corporate disclosures, including financial reports. All data contained herein are prepared and submitted by the disclosing party to the Exchange, and are disseminated solely for purposes of information. Any questions on the data contained herein should be addressed directly to the Corporate Information Officer of the disclosing party.



Basic Energy Corporation BSC

PSE Disclosure Form 17-2 - Quarterly Report References: SRC Rule 17 and Sections 17.2 and 17.8 of the Revised Disclosure Rules

For the period ended	Sep 30, 2019
Currency (indicate units, if applicable)	Peso

Balance Sheet

	Period Ended	Fiscal Year Ended (Audited)
	Sep 30, 2019	Dec 31, 2018
Current Assets	128,352,143	198,539,193
Total Assets	699,774,488	788,338,096
Current Liabilities	10,822,792	60,099,786
Total Liabilities	37,633,966	82,973,482
Retained Earnings/(Deficit)	-57,814,186	-15,810,752
Stockholders' Equity	671,363,408	714,726,060
Stockholders' Equity - Parent	674,603,408	717,966,060
Book Value per Share	0.24	0.25

Income Statement

	Current Year (3 Months)	Previous Year (3 Months)	Current Year-To-Date	Previous Year-To-Date
Gross Revenue	0	0	0	0
Gross Expense	0	0	0	0
Non-Operating Income	2,761,051	547,051	13,754,823	1,493,975
Non-Operating Expense	11,693,955	19,041,914	55,619,695	62,742,007
Income/(Loss) Before Tax	-8,932,905	-18,494,863	-41,864,873	-61,248,032
Income Tax Expense	0	0	0	0
Net Income/(Loss) After Tax	-8,932,905	-18,494,863	-41,864,873	-61,248,032
Net Income Attributable to Parent Equity Holder	-8,899,531	-18,179,252	-42,003,434	-60,346,647

Earnings/(Loss) Per Share (Basic)	-0	-0	-0.01	-0.02
Earnings/(Loss) Per Share (Diluted)	-0	-0	-0.01	-0.02

	Current Year (Trailing 12 months)	Previous Year (Trailing 12 months)
Earnings/(Loss) Per Share (Basic)	-0	-0.02
Earnings/(Loss) Per Share (Diluted)	-0	-0.02

Other Relevant Information

See attached SEC Form
17-Q

Filed on behalf by:

Name	Angel Gahol
Designation	AVP - Asst. Corp. Sec./ Compliance Officer



111082019001654



SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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Company Information

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Company Name BASIC ENERGY CORPORATION

Industry Classification

Company Type Stock Corporation

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No. of Days Late 0

Department CFD

Remarks

COVER SHEET

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SEC Registration Number

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(Company's Full Name)

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

ALAIN S. PANGAN

(Contact Person)

(632) 817-8596 to 98

(Company Telephone Number)

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Month Day
(Calendar Year)

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(Form Type)

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Month Day
(Annual Meeting)**Not Applicable**

(Secondary License Type, If Applicable)

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Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Not Applicable

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

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Total No. of Stockholders

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Domestic

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Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

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**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC FORM 17-Q**

**QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES
REGULATION CODE AND SRC RULE 17(a) - 17(b)(2) THEREUNDER**

1. For the quarterly period ended: **September 30, 2019**
2. Commission Identification No.: **168063**
3. BIR Tax Identification No.: **000-438-702-000**
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter: **BASIC ENERGY CORPORATION**
5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization: **Philippines**
6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)
7. Address of issuer's principal office: **7th Floor, Basic Petroleum Building, C. Palanca Street,
Legaspi Village, Makati City, Philippines**
- Postal Code: **1229**
8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code: **+63 2 8 817 8596 to 98**
9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report: **N/A**
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of each Class	Number of shares of common stock outstanding and amount of debt outstanding
Common Shares	2,815,392,714
Listed with PSE	2,603,684,382

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Sections 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period the registrant was required to file such reports)

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

PART I--FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

"Attachment A"

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

"Attachment A"



PART II--OTHER INFORMATION

"Attachment A"

The registrant may, at its option, report under this item any information not previously reported in a report on SEC Form 17-C. If disclosure of such information is made under this Part II, it need not be repeated in a report on Form 17-C which would otherwise be required to be filed with respect to such information or in a subsequent report on Form 17-Q.

SIGNATURES

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

Registrant:	Corazon M. Bejasa 
Title:	VP & Corporate Secretary
Date:	
Principal Financial Officer:	Alain S. Pangan 
Title:	VP – Finance
Date:	11/07/17

ATTACHMENT "A"

FINANCIAL INFORMATION For the period ended September 30, 2019

1. The following unaudited Financial Statements are contained in this report:

- 1.1 Statements of Income and Retained Earnings for the Period Ended September 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018;
- 1.2 Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018;
- 1.3 Statements of Cash Flows for the Period Ended September 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018;
- 1.4 Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the Period ended September 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018.

2. Discussion on Financial Condition for the Period December 31, 2018 and September 30, 2019.

A. Key Performance Indicators

Management considers the following as key performance indicators of the company: Return on Investment (ROI), Profit Margin, Performance of Committed Work Programs, Current Ratio and Asset Turnover.

The following table shows the Top 5 performance indicators for the past three interim periods:

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	3rd Qtr 2019	3rd Qtr 2018	3rd Qtr 2017
Return on Investments (ROI) (Net Income / Ave. Stockholders' Equity)	-1.29%	-2.74%	-1.87%
Profit Margin (Net Income / Net Revenue)	-323.53%	-3380.83%	-789.90%
Investment in Projects (Non-Petroleum) as a % of Total Assets	22.99%	37.27%	40.20%
Investment in Wells & Other Facilities as a % of Total Assets	15.44%	17.02%	20.02%
Current Ratio (Current Asset / Current Liabilities)	11.86:1	1.34:1	9.61:1
Asset Turnover (Net revenue / Ave. Total Assets)	0.37%	0.07%	0.25%
Solvency Ratios			
Debt to Equity Ratio	5.61%	12.02%	3.32%
Asset to Equity Ratio	104.23%	110.58%	94.55%
Interest Rate Coverage Ratio	N/A	N/A	N/A

ROI (Net Income / Average Stockholders' Equity) measures the profitability of stockholders' investment. Profit Margin (Net Income / Net Revenue) measures the net income produced by each peso of revenue. Investment in Projects as a % of Assets, measures how much the company invested in its committed work programs. Current Ratio (Current Assets / Current Liabilities) measures the short-term debt-paying ability of the company. Asset Turnover (Net Revenue / Average Total Assets) measures how efficiently assets are used to produce profit.

ROI was -1.29% for the 3rd quarter of 2019, -2.74% for the 3rd quarter of 2018, and -1.87% for the 3rd quarter of 2017. The negative rates in 2017, 2018 and 2019 were due to the losses booked during those quarters.

Profit Margin was -323.53% for the 3rd quarter of 2019, -3,380.83% for the 3rd quarter of 2018, and -789.90% for the 3rd quarter of 2017. The negative rates in 2016, 2017 and 2018 were due to the losses booked during those quarters.

Investment in Projects (Non-Petroleum) as a % of Total Assets decreased to 22.99% for the 3rd quarter of 2019 from 37.27% for the 3rd quarter of 2018 which also decreased from 40.20% for the 3rd quarter of 2017. The decrease in the 2019 was primarily due to the sale of an investment property and the decrease in 2018 was due to the increase in total assets.

Investment in Wells & Other Facilities as a % of Total Assets decreased from 20.02% for the 3rd quarter of 2017 to 17.02% for the 3rd quarter of 2018 and further decreased to 15.44% for the 3rd quarter of 2019. The decrease in rate from 2018 to 2019 was due to the decrease in investment. The decrease in rate from 2017 to 2018 was due decrease in investments and increase in total assets.

Current Ratio was 11.86:1 for the 3rd quarter of 2019, 1.34:1 for the 3rd quarter of 2018, and 9.61:1 for the 3rd quarter of 2017. The increase in ratio from 2018 to 2019 was due to the decrease in current liabilities. The decrease in ratio from 2017 to 2018 was due to the increase in current liabilities.

Asset Turnover was 0.37% for the 3rd quarter of 2019, 0.07% for the 3rd quarter of 2018, and 0.25% for the 3rd quarter of 2017. The increase in asset turnover from 2018 to 2019 is due to the increase in revenue for 2019. The decrease in asset turnover from 2017 to 2018 is due to the decrease in revenue and increase in total assets.

Debt to Equity Ratio was 5.61% for the 3rd quarter of 2019, 12.02% for the 3rd quarter of 2018, and 3.32% for the 3rd quarter of 2017. The increase in ratio from 2017 to 2018 was due to the increases in total liabilities and decreased in equity and the decrease in ratio from 2018 to 2019 was due to the decrease in total liabilities and increase in equity.

Asset to Equity Ratio was 104.23% for the 3rd quarter of 2019, 110.58% for the 3rd quarter of 2018, and 94.55% for the 3rd quarter of 2017. The increase in ratio from 2017 to 2018 was due to the increase in total assets while equity decreased. The decrease in ratio from 2018 to 2019 was due to the decrease in total assets and increase in equity.

B. Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition as of September 30, 2019

For the quarter ending September 30, 2019, the company recorded total revenue of Php13.75 million and total cost and expenses of Php55.62 million resulting to a net loss of Php41.86 million with minority interest recorded at Php0.14 million for a net loss net of minority interests of Php42 million.

Total revenue for the 3rd quarter of 2019 of Php2.76 million was primarily from realized foreign exchange gain of Php1.94 million and interest income amounting to Php0.59 million.

Cost and expenses for the 3rd quarter of 2019 amounting to Php11.69 million were from general and administrative expenses.

Total Assets as of September 30, 2019 stood at Php699.77 million a decrease of Php88.56 million from Php788.34 million as of December 31, 2018. Current assets, composed mostly of cash and cash equivalents amounting to Php54.88 million, receivables amounting to Php35.68 million and refundable deposits amounting to Php24.29 million, decreased by Php70.18 million, as these were

used for operations and for the settlement of the loan payable. Non-current assets, decreased by Php18.38 million. The decrease was primarily due to the decreases in deferred charges amounting to Php14.96 million, investment in associates amounting to Php2.32 million and property and equipment amounting to Php3.85 million.

Total Liabilities decreased by Php45.34 million from Php82.97 million as of December 31, 2018 to Php37.63 million as of September 30, 2019 primarily due to the settlement of the loan payable.

Total Stockholders' Equity as of September 30, 2019 stood at Php671.36 million a decrease of Php43.36 million from Php714.73 million as of December 31, 2018. This was primarily due to the net loss booked for the first 3 quarters of 2019 of Php42 million and decreased in cumulative translation adjustment of Php3.56 million.

The interim financial report is in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles. The same accounting policies and methods of computation were followed in the interim financial statements, as compared with the most recent audited financial statements, which are as of December 31, 2018.

The interim operations are not characterized by any seasonality or cyclicity. The nature and number of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, net income and cash flows are explained in Attachment "A" on Financial Information for the period ending September 30, 2019.

There are no changes in estimates of amounts reported in prior interim periods of the current financial year or those reported in prior financial years.

On September 8, 2011, the SEC approved the Stock Option Plan (SOP) of the Parent Company granting directors, members of the advisory board, officers and employees of the Parent Company options to purchase, at the par value of P0.25 per share, a total of 500,000,000 shares. Out of these shares, 26.7 million have been paid and listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange on January 21, 2013 which was classified as deposit for future stock subscription as of December 31, 2012. On July 24, 2013, the Philippine Stock Exchange approved for listing the remaining 473,300,000 shares. As of December 31, 2017, 117.625 million SOP shares were listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange.

There were no dividends paid (aggregate or per share) separately for ordinary shares and other shares.

Currently, the company has a single business and geographical segment and therefore, segment disclosures have not been included.

There are no material events subsequent to the end of the interim period that have not been reflected in the financial statements for the interim period.

There are no changes in the composition of the company during the interim period, including business conditions, acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructurings, and discontinuing of operations.

Since December 31, 2018, there are no other changes in contingent liabilities or assets and no new material contingencies, events or transactions that have occurred during the current interim period.

There are no trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties, known to management that will have a material impact on the company's liquidity.

There are no material commitments for capital expenditures and no seasonal aspects that have a material effect on the financial conditions or results of operations.

There are no known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales/revenues/income from continuing operations.

There are no events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligations that are material to the company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

There are no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations, (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.

The causes for any material changes (5% of the relevant accounts or such lower amount, which the company deems material on the basis of other factors) from period to period which include vertical and horizontal analysis of any material item, have been presented in this report.

There were no sales of unregistered or exempt securities, nor were there any issuances of securities constituting an exempt transaction.

Finally, there are no other material information for disclosure during the current interim period, whether under this report or under SEC Form 17-C.

BASIC ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
As of September 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018

	UNAUDITED September 30, 2019	AUDITED December 31, 2018
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	P 54,879,126	P 42,093,952
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	35,678,575	127,372,857
Refundable deposits	24,285,762	16,183,711
Other current assets	13,508,680	12,888,673
Total Current Assets	P 128,352,143	P 198,539,193
Noncurrent Assets		
Investment in associates	P 214,816,955	P 217,136,156
Financial assets at FVOCI	46,536,608	44,336,517
Investment properties	160,879,000	160,879,000
Property and equipment	37,177,494	41,032,391
Deferred charges	108,079,329	123,042,519
Other noncurrent assets	3,932,961	3,372,320
Total Noncurrent Assets	P 571,422,346	P 589,798,903
TOTAL ASSETS	P 699,774,488	P 788,338,096
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	P 9,934,079	P 8,994,164
Loan Payable	-	50,000,000
Income tax payable	-	216,908
Dividends payable	888,714	888,714
Total Current Liabilities	P 10,822,792	P 60,099,786
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Accrued retirement benefits payable	P 11,804,824	P 7,867,346
Deferred income tax asset	15,006,350	15,006,350
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	P 26,811,174	P 22,873,696
TOTAL LIABILITIES	P 37,633,966	P 82,973,482
Minority Interest	P (9,222,885)	P (9,361,446)
Stockholders' Equity		
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company		
Capital stock	P 703,848,179	P 703,848,179
Additional Paid-in Capital	42,021,502	42,021,502
Equity reserve on acquisition on non-controlling interest	(53,945,929)	(53,945,929)
Revaluation increment in office condominium	15,747,863	15,747,863
Fair value adjustments on financial assets	3,383,470	1,183,379
Remeasurement loss on acquired retirement benefits	1,751,984	1,751,984
Cumulative translation adjustment	(7,933,924)	(4,374,615)
Share in cumulative translation adjustment of associates	27,544,449	27,544,449
Retained earnings	(57,814,186)	(15,810,752)
Total Stockholders' Equity	P 674,603,408	P 717,966,060
Treasury stock (at cost)	(3,240,000)	(3,240,000)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	P 671,363,408	P 714,726,060
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	P 699,774,489	P 788,338,096

BASIC ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
For the period ended September 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018

	For the period ended 30-Sep-19	For the quarter Jul to Sep 2019	For the period ended 30-Sep-18	For the quarter Jul to Sep 2018
REVENUES				
Interest, Dividends and Others	P 2,344,780	P 588,071	1,388,808	529,803
Management services fees	5,836,796	-	-	-
Unrealized Foreign Exchange Gain	3,618,556	235,634	-	-
Realized Foreign Exchange Gain	1,954,691	1,937,346	105,167	17,248
	P 13,754,823	P 2,761,051	P 1,493,975	P 547,051
COSTS AND EXPENSES				
General and administrative expenses	P 38,033,243	P 11,693,955	46,161,841	12,506,552
Unrealized Foreign Exchange Loss	-	-	14,201,694	5,662,966
Interest Expense	886,473	-	2,378,472	872,396
Provision for impairment losses	12,580,893	-	-	-
Share in net loss of associates	4,119,086	-	-	-
	P 55,619,695	P 11,693,955	P 62,742,007	P 19,041,914
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX	P (41,864,873)	P (8,932,905)	P (61,248,032)	P (18,494,863)
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX				
Current	P -	P -	P -	P -
Deferred	-	-	-	-
	P -	P -	P -	P -
NET INCOME	P (41,864,873)	P (8,932,905)	P (61,248,032)	P (18,494,863)
Minority Interest	(138,561)	33,374	901,385	315,611
	P (42,003,434)	P (8,899,531)	P (60,346,647)	P (18,179,252)
RETAINED EARNINGS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR/QUARTER	(15,810,752)	(48,914,655)	7,761,901	(34,405,494)
RETAINED EARNINGS AT END OF THE YEAR/QUARTER	P (57,814,186)	P (57,814,186)	P (52,584,746)	P (52,584,746)
Earnings (Loss) per Share	P (0.0149)	P (0.0032)	P (0.0214)	P (0.0065)

BASIC ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the period ended September 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018

	For the period ended 30-Sep-19	For the quarter Jul to Sep 2019	For the period ended 30-Sep-18	For the quarter Jul to Sep 2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net Income (loss)	P (41,864,873)	P (8,932,905)	P (61,248,032)	P (18,494,863)
Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Interest income	P (2,344,780)	P (588,071)	P (1,388,808)	P (529,803)
Depreciation,depletion and amortization	3,854,897	1,286,956	3,916,302	1,293,593
Loss (gain) on sale of property and equipments and investments				
Fair Value Adjustment on financial assets at FVPL and Impairment losses on AFS				
Foreign Exchange Gain/Loss	5,573,247	8,973,514	(14,096,527)	(22,547,336)
Dividend Income				
Operating income (loss) before working capital changes	P (34,781,509)	P 739,494	P (72,817,065)	P (40,278,409)
Changes in assets and liabilities				
Decrease (Increase) in asset/s:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	P -	P -	P -	P -
Receivables	91,694,282	(56,328)	(113,185)	(153,899)
Other assets				
Prepayments and other current assets	(1,180,648)	100,448	134,150,485	136,058,548
Increase (Decrease) in liabilities				
Accounts payable & accrued expenses	939,915	176,571	1,868,762	926,843
Loan payable	(50,000,000)	-	-	-
Accrued retirement benefits payable	3,937,478	1,312,493	5,400,000	1,800,000
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Cash generated from (used in) operations	P 10,609,518	P 2,272,678	P 68,488,996	P 98,353,082
Interest received	2,344,780	588,071	1,388,808	529,803
Taxes paid	(216,908)	-	(11,800)	-
Net cash flows from (used) in operating activities	P 12,737,390	P 2,860,749	P 69,866,004	P 98,882,885
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Additions (Deductions) to:				
Financial assets at FVOCI	P (2,200,091)	P (773,587)	P 1,520,522	P 804,777
Refundable deposits	(8,102,051)	15,325,133	-	-
Investment in associates	2,319,201	-	(163,683,051)	(163,683,051)
Unrealized gain on fair value adjustments	2,200,091	773,588	(1,520,522)	(804,777)
Deferred charges	14,963,190	2,568,812	(11,099,612)	(2,050,402)
Property & equipment	-	-	(179,099)	(57,700)
Net cash flows from (used) in investing activities	P 9,180,341	P 17,893,947	P (174,961,762)	P (165,791,153)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock	P -	P -	P 26,723,001	P 26,723,001
Proceeds from deposit for future subscription	-	-	-	-
Net cash flows from (used) in financing activities	P -	P -	P 26,723,001	P 26,723,001
Effect of foreign exchange rate chnages in cash & cash equivalent	P (5,573,247)	P (8,973,514)	P 14,096,527	P 22,547,336
Cumulative translation adjusment	(3,559,309)	101,772	15,408,018	5,797,401
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT	P 12,785,175	P 11,882,954	P (48,868,213)	P (11,840,530)
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of the year/quarter	42,093,952	42,996,172	75,029,384	38,001,701
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AT END	P 54,879,126	P 54,879,126	P 26,161,171	P 26,161,171

BASIC ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the period ended September 30, 2019 and September 30, 2018

	January to September		Quarters ended September 30	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
CAPITAL STOCK				
Par value: Php0.25 per share; Authorized: 10,000,000,000 shares				
Issued and subscribed	2,815,392,714	2,815,392,714	2,815,392,714	2,815,392,714
Paid-up capital at beginning of the year	P 703,848,179	P 677,125,178	P 703,848,179	P 677,125,178
Additional subscription	-	26,723,001	-	26,723,001
Paid-up capital at end of the period/quarter	P 703,848,179	P 703,848,179	P 703,848,179	P 703,848,179
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL				
Balance at beginning of the year	P 42,021,502	P 35,617,951	P 42,021,502	P 35,617,951
Additional subscription	-	6,670,781	-	6,670,781
Balance at end of the period/quarter	P 42,021,502	P 42,288,732	P 42,021,502	P 42,288,732
Equity reserve on acquisition of non-controlling interest	P (53,945,929)	P (53,945,929)	P (53,945,929)	P (53,945,929)
Revaluation increment in office condominium	15,747,863	17,296,833	15,747,863	17,296,833
Fair value adjustments on financial assets	3,383,470	1,377,468	3,383,470	1,377,468
Remeasurement loss on acquired retirement benefits	1,751,984	2,163,118	1,751,984	2,163,118
Cumulative translation adjustment	(7,933,924)	10,984,723	(7,933,924)	10,984,723
Cumulative translation adjustment of associates	27,544,449	-	27,544,449	-
Retained earnings (deficit)				
Balance at beginning of the year	(15,810,752)	7,761,901	(48,914,656)	(34,405,494)
Net income (loss) for the period	(42,003,434)	(60,346,647)	(8,899,531)	(18,179,252)
Balance at the end of the period/quarter	P (57,814,186)	P (52,584,746)	P (57,814,187)	P (52,584,746)
Total	P 674,603,408	P 671,428,378	P 674,603,407	P 671,428,378
Treasury stock (at cost)	(3,240,000)	(3,240,000)	(3,240,000)	(3,240,000)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	P 671,363,408	P 668,188,378	P 671,363,408	P 668,188,378

BASIC ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLES
As of September 30, 2019

Receivable from Panphil Aqua Culture Corp	P	25,123,440
Receivable from Associates		8,658,335
Receivable from CSR		394,753
Receivable from Stockholders		1,718,887
Accrued Interest Receivable		399,441
Advances to Officers & Employees		337,679
Others		1,188,047
	P	37,820,582
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts		(2,142,006)
	P	35,678,575

BASIC ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
AGING OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
As of September 30, 2019

	Total	1 month	2-3 months	4-6 months	7 Months to 1 Year	1-2 Years	3-5 Years	5 Years and above	Past due accounts & items in
TRADE RECEIVABLES									
1)	P -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total trade receivables	P -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net trade receivables	P -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NON-TRADE RECEIVABLES									
1) Receivables from Panphil	P 25,123,440	-	-	3,428	25,120,011	-	-	-	-
2) Receivables from CSR	8,658,335	-	1,033,785	4,803,010	2,821,539	-	-	-	-
3) Receivables from stockholders	394,753	-	-	-	9,903	384,850	-	-	-
4) Receivables from Associates	1,718,887	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,718,887	-
5) Accrued interest receivable	399,441	142,086	40,963	216,392	-	-	-	-	-
6) Advances to officers/employees	337,679	39,356	64,200	-	234,123	-	-	-	-
7) Others	1,188,047	-	-	1,201	-	45,005	672,299	469,541	-
Total non-trade receivables	P 37,820,582	181,442	1,138,948	5,024,031	28,185,577	429,855	672,299	2,188,428	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	2,142,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,142,006	-
Net non-trade receivables	P 35,678,575	181,442	1,138,948	5,024,031	28,185,577	429,855	672,299	46,422	-
NET RECEIVABLES	P 35,678,575	181,442	1,138,948	5,024,031	28,185,577	429,855	672,299	46,422	-

BASIC ENERGY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES
As of September 30, 2019

Accrued Expense Payables	P	5,994,042
SSS/Philhealth/HDMF/BIR Payables		344,416
Others		3,595,621
	P	9,934,079

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

Part I – Financial Information

Philippine Financial Reporting Standards. Notes to Interim Financial Statements: (SEC Memorandum Circular No. 6, Series of 2013)

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The Group applied for the first-time certain pronouncements, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

- Amendments to PFRS 2, *Share-based Payment*, Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions

The amendments to PFRS 2 address three main areas: the effects of vesting conditions on the measurement of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction; the classification of a share-based payment transaction with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations; and the accounting where a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment transaction changes its classification from cash settled to equity settled.

On adoption, entities are required to apply the amendments without restating prior periods, but retrospective application is permitted if elected for all three amendments and if other criteria are met. Early application of the amendments is permitted.

Adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*

PFRS 9 reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, and all previous versions of PFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. Retrospective application is required but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions.

The adoption of PFRS 9 from January 1, 2018 resulted in changes in accounting policies, particularly on the accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing PAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach, but did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. Also, the Group's financial assets previously classified as loans and receivables under PAS 39 are classified as financial assets at amortized cost under PFRS 9, while the investments in debt securities and equity securities previously classified as available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets under PAS 39 are classified as financial assets at FVOCI under PFRS 9. The adoption of PFRS 9 did not result to changes in the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. The Group has provided other required information in Note 27 to the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*, Applying PFRS 9 with PFRS 4

The amendments address concerns arising from implementing PFRS 9, the new financial instruments standard before implementing the new insurance contracts standard. The amendments introduce two options for entities issuing insurance contracts: a temporary exemption from applying PFRS 9 and an overlay approach. The temporary exemption is first applied for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. An entity may elect the overlay approach when it first applies PFRS 9 and apply that approach retrospectively to financial assets designated on transition to PFRS

9. The entity restates comparative information reflecting the overlay approach if, and only if, the entity restates comparative information when applying PFRS 9.

The amendments were not applicable to the Group since none of the entities within the Group have activities that are predominantly connected with insurance or issue insurance contracts.

- PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

PFRS 15 establishes a new five-step model that applies to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under PFRS 15, revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in PFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognizing revenue.

PFRS 15 supersedes PAS 11, *Construction Contracts*, PAS 18, *Revenue* and related Interpretations and it applies to all revenue arising from contracts with customers, unless those contracts are in the scope of other standards. The new standard establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under PFRS 15, revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The standard requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. The Group adopted PFRS 15 using the modified retrospective method of adoption.

The Group undertook an analysis of the impact of the new revenue standard based on a review of the contractual terms of its management services agreement and assessed that the amount and timing of revenue recognized under PFRS 15 is the same as that under PAS 18.

Adoption of the standard did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to PAS 28, *Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value* (Part of Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2014–2016 Cycle)

The amendments clarify that an entity that is a venture capital organization, or other qualifying entity, may elect, at initial recognition on an investment-by-investment basis, to measure its investments in associates and joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss. They also clarify that if an entity that is not itself an investment entity has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, the entity may, when applying the equity method, elect to retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to the investment entity associate's or joint venture's interests in subsidiaries. This election is made separately for each investment entity associate or joint venture, at the later of the date on which (a) the investment entity associate or joint venture is initially recognized; (b) the associate or joint venture becomes an investment entity; and (c) the investment entity associate or joint venture first becomes a parent. The amendments should be applied retrospectively, with earlier application permitted.

The adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to PAS 40, *Investment Property*, *Transfers of Investment Property*

The amendments clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for

the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. The amendments should be applied prospectively to changes in use that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Retrospective application is only permitted if this is possible without the use of hindsight.

Since the Group's current practice was in line with the clarifications issued, the adoption of these amendments did not have any significant effect on its consolidated financial statements.

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 22, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*

The interpretation clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a nonmonetary asset or nonmonetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the nonmonetary asset or nonmonetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. Entities may apply the amendments on a fully retrospective basis. Alternatively, an entity may apply the interpretation prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognized on or after the beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the interpretation or the beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the interpretation.

Since the Group's current practice was in line with the clarifications issued, the adoption of these interpretations did not have any significant effect on its consolidated financial statements.

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Group does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Effective Beginning on or after January 1, 2019

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*

The amendments to PFRS 9 allow debt instruments with negative compensation prepayment features to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. An entity shall apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted.

The amendments have no impact on the consolidated financial statements as the Group has no debt instrument with negative compensation prepayment feature.

- PFRS 16, *Leases*

PFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under PAS 17, *Leases*. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees - leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognize a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognize the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognize the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting under PFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under PAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in PAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

PFRS 16 also requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under PAS 17.

Early application is permitted, but not before an entity applies PFRS 15. A lessee can choose to apply the standard using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach. The standard's transition provisions permit certain reliefs.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting PFRS 16.

- Amendments to PAS 28, Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendments to PAS 28 clarify that entities should account for long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied using PFRS 9. An entity shall apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of this amendment on the consolidated financial statements.

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*

The interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of PAS 12 and does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of PAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments.

The interpretation specifically addresses the following:

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

An entity must determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments. The approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty should be followed.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting this interpretation.

- Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2015–2017 Cycle

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, and PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*, Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation

The amendments clarify that, when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including remeasuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value. In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation.

A party that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in PFRS 3. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured.

An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted.

These amendments are currently not applicable to the Group but may apply to future transactions.

- Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity*

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognizes the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted. These amendments are not relevant to the Group because dividends declared by the Group do not give rise to tax obligations under the current tax laws.

- Amendments to PAS 23, *Borrowing Costs*, *Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalization*

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

An entity applies those amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of the adoption of these amendments.

Effective Beginning on or after January 1, 2020

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Definition of a Business*

The amendments to PFRS 3 clarify the minimum requirements to be a business, remove the assessment of a market participant's ability to replace missing elements, and narrow the definition of outputs. The amendments also add guidance to assess whether an acquired process is substantive and add illustrative examples. An optional fair value concentration test is introduced which permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

An entity applies those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted.

These amendments will apply to future business combinations of the Group.

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, Definition of Material

The amendments refine the definition of material in PAS 1 and align the definitions used across PFRSs and other pronouncements. They are intended to improve the understanding of the existing requirements rather than to significantly impact an entity's materiality judgements.

An entity applies those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted.

Effective Beginning on or after January 1, 2021

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.

Deferred Effectivity

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

On January 13, 2016, the Financial Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the International Accounting Standards Board completes its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the

simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current/noncurrent classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within 12 months after the end of the financial reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the end of the financial reporting period.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the financial reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the financial reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

Fair Value Measurement

The Group measures financial assets at FVOCI, AFS financial assets and investment properties, at fair value at each end of the reporting period.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a nonfinancial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

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

The fair value of financial instruments that are actively traded in organized financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market close prices at the close of business at the end of the financial reporting period.

For financial instruments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include comparison to similar investments for which market observable prices exist and discounted cash flow (DCF) analysis or other valuation models.

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

An analysis of the fair values of financial assets at FVOCI and investment properties and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 26.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash in banks earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rate.

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Financial Instruments (Prior to Adoption of PFRS 9)

Date of Recognition. The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the consolidated statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date (i.e., the date that the Parent Company commits to purchase or sell the asset).

Initial Recognition and Measurement. The Group determines the classification of financial instruments at initial recognition and where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at every end of the financial reporting period.

Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. Directly attributable transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of all financial assets and financial liabilities, except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

- *Financial Assets.* Financial assets within the scope of PAS 39 are classified into the following categories: financial assets at FVPL, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity (HTM) investments, and available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired and whether they are quoted in an active market.
- *Financial Liabilities.* Also under PAS 39, financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVPL, derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, or as other financial liabilities. The Group determines the classification at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every financial reporting date.

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

Subsequent Measurement. The subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

- *Loans and Receivables.* Loans and receivables are nonderivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Group provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivables. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured in the consolidated statement of financial position at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less any provision for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of EIR. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets if maturity is within 12 months from the financial reporting date or within the Parent Company's operating cycle. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

- *AFS Financial Assets.* AFS financial assets include investments in equity and debt securities. Equity investments classified as AFS financial assets are those which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at FVPL. Debt securities in this category are those which are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

After initial measurement, AFS financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the "Net unrealized gain on changes in fair value of AFS financial assets" account until the investment is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income, or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative loss is reclassified to consolidated statement of income and removed from OCI.

The Group evaluated its AFS financial assets whether the ability and intention to sell them in the near term is still appropriate. When the Group is unable to trade these financial assets due to

inactive markets and management's intention to do so significantly changes in the foreseeable future, the Group may elect to reclassify these financial assets in rare circumstances.

Reclassification to loans and receivables is permitted when the financial assets meet the definition of loans and receivables and the Group has the intent and ability to hold these assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity. Reclassification to the HTM category is permitted only when the entity has the ability and intention to hold the financial asset accordingly.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the AFS financial assets category, any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been recognized in equity is amortized to the consolidated statement of income over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR method. Any difference between the new amortized cost and the expected cash flows is also amortized over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to consolidated statement of income.

- *Other Financial Liabilities.* Issued financial instruments or their components which are not designated as at FVPL are classified as other financial liabilities, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Group having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

The components of issued financial instruments that contain both liability and equity elements are accounted for separately, with the equity component being assigned the residual amount after deducting from the instrument as a whole, the amount separately determined as the fair value of the liability component on the date of issue.

After initial measurement, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the EIR. Other financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities when it is expected to be settled within 12 months from the end of the reporting period or the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liabilities for at least 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

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 shall be included in "Other income (charges) - net" in the consolidated statement of income.

Other financial liabilities are included in current liabilities if settlement is to be made within 12 months from the financial reporting date. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent liabilities.

Impairment of Financial Assets (Prior to Adoption of PFRS 9)

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred '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 indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Loans and Receivables. For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Group first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the

Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for individually assessed financial assets, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses for impairment. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated. 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 for impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial assets' original EIR.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded as part of "Interest income" in the consolidated statement of income.

If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

In relation to receivables, a provision for impairment is made when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Group will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through the use of an allowance account. Impaired receivables are derecognized when they are assessed as uncollectible.

AFS Financial Assets. For AFS financial assets, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

In case of equity investments classified as AFS financial assets, this would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investments below its cost. The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires judgment. The Group treats "significant" as 20% or more and "prolonged" as greater than 12 months for quoted equity securities. 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 consolidated statement of comprehensive income is removed from OCI and recognized in consolidated statement of income.

Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through consolidated statement of income while increases in the fair value after impairment are recognized directly in equity.

In the case of debt instruments classified as AFS financial assets, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. Interest continues to be accrued at the original effective interest rate on the reduced carrying amount of the asset and is recorded as a component of "Interest income" account in the consolidated statement of income. If, subsequently, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in consolidated statement of income, the impairment loss is reversed through consolidated statement of income.

Financial Instruments (Upon Adoption of PFRS 9)

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial Instruments: Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, FVOCI, and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

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

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at Amortized Cost (Debt Instruments). The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost includes "Cash and cash equivalents", "Receivables", and "Refundable deposits" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI (Debt Instruments). The Group measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; and

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income is recognized in the consolidated statement of income while foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Group's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI (Equity Instruments). Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the consolidated statement of income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its investments in unquoted equity securities under this category.

Impairment of Financial Assets. The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

Financial Instruments: Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement. Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Group's financial liabilities include "Accounts payable and accrued expenses", "Loan payable", "Dividends payable" and other obligations that meet the above definition (other than liabilities covered by other accounting standards).

Subsequent Measurement - Loans and Borrowings. This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

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

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Prior to Adoption of PFRS 9)

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

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Group retains the right to receive cash flow 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 or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

Where continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Group may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Financial Liabilities. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as 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 income.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

Investments in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The considerations made in determining significant influence are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The Group's investments in its associates are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated statement of income reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associates. Any change in other comprehensive income of those investees is presented as part of the Group's other comprehensive income. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associates.

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

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on its investment in its associate. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognizes the loss in the consolidated statement of income.

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

Prepayments and Other Current Assets

Prepayments. Prepayments are expenses paid in advance and recorded as assets before they are utilized. This account comprises prepaid rentals and insurance premiums and other prepaid items. The prepaid rentals and insurance premiums and other prepaid items are apportioned over the period covered by the payment and charged to the appropriate accounts in consolidated statement of income when incurred. Prepayments that are expected to be realized for no more than 12 months after the reporting period are classified as current assets otherwise, these are classified as other noncurrent assets.

Value-added Tax (VAT). Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, if applicable. When VAT from sales of services (output VAT) exceeds VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT), the excess is recognized as payable in the consolidated statement of financial position. When VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT) exceeds VAT from sales of services (output VAT), the excess is recognized as an asset in the consolidated statement of financial position to the extent of the recoverable amount.

Investment Properties

Investment properties, consisting of parcels of land owned by the Group, are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair

value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the consolidated statement of income in the year in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses from derecognition of an investment property are recognized in consolidated statement of income in the year of retirement or disposal.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, other than office condominium, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value.

Office condominium is carried at revalued amount less depreciation and any impairment in value charged subsequent to the date of the revaluation. Valuations are performed frequently enough to ensure that the fair value of revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

Any revaluation increment is credited to the "Revaluation increment in office condominium" account in the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position, net of the related deferred income tax liability. An annual transfer from the "Revaluation increment in office condominium" account to retained earnings is made for the difference between the depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset and the depreciation based on the asset's original cost. Additionally, accumulated depreciation at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation increment relating to the particular asset sold is transferred to retained earnings.

The initial costs of property and equipment consist of their purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to their working condition and location for their intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance costs, are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the year in which costs are incurred.

In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment. Major maintenance 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.

Depreciation and amortization is computed using the straight-line method to allocate the related assets' cost to their estimated useful lives. The annual rates of depreciation for each category are based on the following useful lives of related assets:

	Number of Years
Machinery and equipment	10
Transportation equipment	5
Building and building improvements	15
Office equipment, furniture and fixtures	3
Office condominium	15

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

Depreciation of property and equipment begins when it becomes available for use, i.e., when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the consolidated statement of income in the year the item is derecognized.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use.

Deferred Exploration Costs

All exploration and evaluation costs incurred in connection with the participation of the Group in the determination of technical feasibility and assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource are capitalized and accounted for under the "successful efforts method" [determined on the basis of each Service Contract (SC) or Geophysical Survey and Exploration Contract]. These costs include materials and fuel used, surveying costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors.

Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, costs directly associated with an exploration and evaluation are capitalized and amortized at the start of commercial operations. All such capitalized costs are subject to technical, commercial and management review, as well as review for indicators of impairment at least once a year. This is to confirm the continued intent to develop or otherwise extract value from the discovery. When an SC is permanently abandoned, all related capitalized exploration costs are written-off. SCs are considered permanently abandoned if the SCs have expired and/or if there are no definite plans for further exploration and/or development.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

Deferred Exploration Costs. The Group assesses at each reporting period whether there is an indication that its deferred exploration costs and project development costs may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for such items is required, the Group makes an estimate of their recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, and is determined for an individual item, unless such item does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets or CGUs. When the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, such item is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows to be generated by such items are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

Investment Properties, Property and Equipment and Other Noncurrent Assets. The Group assesses at each reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amounts, the assets or cash generating unit (CGU) are written down to their estimated recoverable amounts. The estimated recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of the fair value less cost to sell and value in use. The fair value less cost 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. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the estimated recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each financial reporting date whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed by a credit to current operations (unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is credited to the revaluation increment of the same asset) to the extent that it does not restate the asset to a carrying amount in excess of what would have been determined (net of any accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in consolidated statement of income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such reversal, the amortization charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

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

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 income. However, the increased carrying amount of an asset due to a recovery of an impairment loss is recognized to the extent it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation and amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized for that asset in prior years.

Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Equity

Capital Stock. Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued and outstanding. When the Group issues more than one class of stock, a separate account is maintained for each class of stock and number of shares issued and outstanding.

Additional Paid-in Capital. When the shares are sold at a premium, the difference between the proceeds and the par value is credited to the "Additional paid-in capital" account. When shares are issued for a consideration other than cash, the proceeds are measured by the fair value of the consideration received. In case the shares are issued to extinguish or settle the liability of the Group, the shares shall be measured either at the fair value of the shares issued or fair value of the liability settled, whichever is more reliably determinable. Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are charged to this account.

Deposit for Future Stock Subscription. This pertains to the amount of cash and advances from stockholders as payment for future issuance of stocks. The Group classifies a deposit for future stock subscription as an equity instrument if it satisfies all of the following elements:

- the unissued authorized capital stock of the entity is insufficient to cover the amount of shares indicated in the contract;
- there is BOD approval on the proposed increase in authorized capital stock (for which a deposit was received by the corporation);
- there is stockholders' approval of said proposed increase; and
- the application for the approval of the proposed increase has been filed with the SEC.

If any or all of the foregoing elements are not present, the deposit for future stock subscription shall be recognized as a liability.

Other Comprehensive Income. Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expense (including items previously presented under the consolidated statement of changes in equity) that are not recognized in the consolidated statement of income for the year in accordance with PFRS.

Retained Earnings. The amount included in retained earnings includes cumulative profit or loss attributable to the Parent Company's stockholders and reduced by dividends. Dividends are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Parent Company's BOD. Dividends for the period that are approved after the end of the financial reporting date are dealt with as an event after the financial reporting period. Retained earnings may also include the effect of changes in accounting policy as may be required by the accounting standard's transitional provisions.

Basic/Diluted Loss per Share

Basic Loss per Share. Basic loss per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, after giving retroactive effect for any stock dividends, stock splits or reverse stock splits during the year.

Diluted Loss per Share. Diluted loss per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net 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, excluding treasury shares.

Revenue Recognition

The Group recognizes revenue when it satisfies an identified performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. A good or service is considered to be transferred when the customer obtains control. The Group determines, at contract inception, whether it will transfer control of a promised good or service over time. If the Group does not satisfy a performance obligation over time, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. Prior to 2018, revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as a principal or an agent.

Interest Income. Interest income from bank deposits is recognized as it accrues using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend Income. Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Other Income. Other income, which normally includes sale of property and equipment, is recognized as revenue when earned and received.

Expenses

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or occurrences of liabilities that result in decreases in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Expenses are generally recognized when the services are used or the expense arises while interest expenses are accrued in the appropriate financial reporting date.

Retirement Benefits

The net retirement benefits liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the retirement benefit obligation at the end of the financial reporting date reduced by the fair value of plan assets (if any),

adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the retirement benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Retirement benefit costs comprise the following:

- Service cost
- Net interest on the net retirement benefit liability or asset
- Remeasurements of net retirement benefit liability or asset

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in the consolidated statement of income. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs. These amounts are calculated periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

Net interest on the net retirement benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net retirement benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net retirement benefit liability or asset. Net interest on the net retirement benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in consolidated statement of income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on retirement benefit liability) are recognized immediately in OCI in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Remeasurements recognized in OCI after the initial adoption of Revised PAS 19, *Employee Benefits*, are not closed to retained earnings account. These are retained in OCI until full settlement of the liability.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group, nor can they be paid directly to the Group. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the retirement benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting retirement benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The Group's right to be reimbursed of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a retirement benefit obligation is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when and only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

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 authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the financial reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in the consolidated statement of changes in equity is recognized in equity and not in the consolidated statement of income. Management

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

Deferred Income Tax. Deferred income tax is provided, using the balance sheet liability method, on all temporary differences at the financial reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, 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 profit nor taxable income or loss;
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates 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 benefits of unused tax credits from excess minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and unused net operating loss carry-over (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carryforward benefits of unused tax credits and unused tax losses 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;
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable income will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

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

Related Party Transactions

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

Segment Information

The Group considers investment holding and geothermal energy projects as its primary activities. The Group has no geographical segmentation as the Group's operating business segments are neither organized nor managed by geographical segment.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the end of the financial reporting period. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates prevailing as at the date of the initial transactions. Nonmonetary items measured at the fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. All differences are taken to "Other income - net" in the consolidated statement of income under "Unrealized foreign exchange gain (loss) - net" account.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingencies

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

Events after the Reporting Date

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

Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in compliance with PFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. The judgments and estimates used in the consolidated financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. Future events may occur which can cause the assumptions used in arriving at those judgments and estimates to change. The effects of the changes will be reflected in the consolidated financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

Accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Judgments

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

Determination of the Group's Functional Currency. Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the Group, the functional currency has been determined to be the Philippine Peso. It is the currency that mainly influences the operations of the Group.

Determination of Significant Influence over an Investee Company. The Group has 15% interest each in VEPC and VINTER, which is below the 20% threshold where significant influence is presumed under PAS 28. The Group considers its 15% investments each in VEPC and VINTER as investments in associates as it concluded that it has significant influence over the operating and financial policies of its investments in associates due to the following:

- representation in the BOD;
- participation in policy-making processes, including participation in decisions about dividends and other distributions; and
- material transactions between the investor and investee.

Classification of Investment Property. The Group classifies its land as investment property or owner-occupied property based on its current intentions where it will be used. When the land is held for capital appreciation or when management is still undecided as to its future use, it is classified as investment property. The land which is held for rent are classified as investment property.

Capitalization of Exploration and Evaluation Costs. Careful judgment of management is applied when deciding whether the recognition requirements for exploration and evaluation assets relating to the Group's exploration projects have been met. Capitalization of these costs is based, to a certain extent, on management's judgment of the degree to which the expenditure may be associated with finding specific geothermal reserve. This is necessary as the economic success of the exploration is uncertain and may be subject to future technical problems at the time of recognition. Judgments are based on the information available at end of each reporting period.

Contractual Cash Flows Assessment (Applicable upon adoption of PFRS 9). Beginning January 1, 2018, for each financial asset, the Group assesses the contractual terms to identify whether the instrument is consistent with the concept of SPPI.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

Evaluation of Business Model in Managing Financial Instruments (Applicable upon adoption of PFRS 9). Beginning January 1, 2018, the Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Group's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed; and
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group's assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

Estimates and Assumptions

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

Estimation of Allowance for Impairment of Receivables. The Group reviews its receivables at each reporting date to assess the adequacy of the allowance for impairment. In particular, judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowance required. Such estimates are based on factors such as, but not limited to, the length of the Group's relationship with the customer, customer's payment behavior and other known market factors.

Estimation of Provision for Expected Credit Losses (Upon Adoption of PFRS 9). The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for each counterparty.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECL on the Group's receivables is disclosed in Note 27.

Impairment of AFS Financial Assets. The Group treats AFS financial assets 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. The Group treats "significant" as 20% or more of the cost and "prolonged" as greater than 12 months for quoted equity securities.

Revaluation of Office Condominium and Investment Properties. The Group carries its investment properties at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of income, and carries its office condominium at revalued amount with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. The Group engaged an external appraiser to assess the fair value of its investment properties as at December 31, 2018.

For investment properties, a valuation methodology based on market approach was used, which is a comparative approach that considers the sales of similar or substitute assets and related market data and establishes a value estimate by processes involving comparison. In addition, it measures the office condominium at revalued amount, with changes in fair value being recognized in OCI. The market approach was used for the office condominium, which provides an indication of value by comparing the subject asset with identical or similar assets for which price information is available.

Impairment of Property and Equipment. The Group assesses impairment on property and equipment recorded at cost whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of these assets 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.

As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Group assessed that there were no impairment indicators on its property and equipment.

Impairment of Investments in Associate. The Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investments in the associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value, and then recognizes the loss in the consolidated statement of income.

Impairment and Write-off of Deferred Exploration Costs. The Group assesses impairment on deferred exploration costs when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the asset may exceed its recoverable amount. Until the Group has sufficient data to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, deferred charges need not be assessed for impairment.

Facts and circumstances that would require an impairment assessment as set forth in PFRS 6, *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, are as follows:

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

For deferred exploration costs, impairment is recognized when a SC where the Group has participating interest is permanently abandoned. Future events could cause the Group to conclude that these assets are impaired.

Estimation of Retirement Benefits. The cost of defined benefit pension plan as well as the present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined using actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which include the determination of the discount rates, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, defined benefit obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements.

Realizability of Deferred Income Tax Assets. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all temporary deductible differences to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. Management has

determined based on business forecast of succeeding years that there is no sufficient future taxable profits against which the deferred income tax assets will be utilized except for the deferred income tax assets related to the provision for impairment loss and some portion of NOLCO and MCIT.

Determination of Fair Value of Investment Properties. The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar lease and other contracts. In the absence of such information, the Group determines the amount within a range of reasonable fair value estimates. In making its judgment, the Group considers information from variety of sources including:

- current prices in an active market for properties of different nature, condition or location (or subject to different lease or other contracts), adjusted to reflect those differences;
- recent prices of similar properties in less active markets, with adjustments to reflect any changes in economic conditions since the date of the transactions that occurred at those prices; and
- discounted cash flow (DCF) projections based on reliable estimates of future cash flows, derived from the terms of any existing lease and other contracts and (where possible) from external evidence such as current market rents for similar properties in the same location and condition and using discount rates that reflect current market assessments of the uncertainty in the amount and timing of the cash flows.