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

Junalina S. Tabor
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(Contact Person)

8888-3055
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(Company Telephone Number)

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(Fiscal Year)

1	7	-	Q
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(Form Type)

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Month Day  
(Annual Meeting<sup>1</sup>)

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(Secondary License Type, If Applicable)

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Dept. Requiring this Doc.

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Amended Articles Number/Section

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Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings	
Domestic	Foreign

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To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

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File Number

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Remarks: Please use BLACK ink for scanning purposes.

<sup>1</sup> First Monday of May of each year.

SEC Number : 91447  
File Number : \_\_\_\_\_

**SEMIRARA MINING AND POWER CORPORATION**  
Company's Full Name

2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, DMCI Plaza  
2281 Chino Roces Avenue, Makati City  
Company's Address

**8888-3550 to 8888-3565**  
Telephone Number

For the Period Ending 30 September, 2020  
Period Ended

QUARTERLY REPORT FORM 17-Q  
Form Type

**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 quarter period ended **30 September 2020**
2. Commission Identification Number **91447**
3. BIR Tax Identification No. **000-190-324-000**
4. Exact Name of issuer as specified in its charter:  
**SEMIRARA MINING AND POWER CORPORATION**
5. Province, Country or other jurisdiction of incorporation of organization:  
**PHILIPPINES**
6. Industry Classification Code: \_\_\_\_\_ (SEC use only)
7. Address of issuer's principal office Postal Code  
**2nd Floor, DMCI Plaza, 1231  
2281 Chino Roces Avenue, Makati City**
8. Registrants telephone Number, including area code:  
**+63 2 8883550 to +63 2 8883565**
9. Former Address : 7<sup>th</sup> Floor, Quad Alpha Centrum Bldg.,  
125 Pioneer St., Mandaluyong City  
Telephone Nos. : 631-8001 to 6318010  
Former name : Semirara Coal Corporation/Semirara Mining Corporation  
No former fiscal year of the registrant.
10. Securities registered pursuant to Section 4 of the RSA.

Title of each class	Number of shares of common Stock Outstanding
<u>Common Stock, P1.00 par value</u>	<u>4,250,547,620 shares</u>
11. 4,264,609,290 shares are listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange
12. The registrant has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 11 of the Revised Securities Act (RSA) and RSA Rule 11 (a)-1 thereunder and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding 12 months.

Has been subject for such filing requirements for the past 90 days

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Semirara Mining and Power Corporation  
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position  
As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019

	(Unaudited) 30 September 2020	(Audited) 31 December 2019
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,477,469,551	6,457,084,709
Receivables - net	4,094,327,453	3,641,501,084
Inventories - net	13,437,128,073	10,219,569,761
Other current assets	1,107,484,240	1,284,979,604
Total Current Assets	23,116,409,317	21,603,135,158
Noncurrent Assets		
Property, plant and equipment - net	45,729,479,197	47,630,629,427
Investment in joint venture	101,026,542	45,217,496
Deferred Tax Assets	886,929,900	888,181,062
Other noncurrent assets	1,249,759,793	2,041,960,540
Total Noncurrent Assets	47,967,195,432	50,605,988,525
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>71,083,604,749</b>	<b>72,209,123,683</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	7,505,713,956	8,451,093,044
Short-term loans	5,650,000,000	2,070,000,000
Current portion of long-term debt	5,132,764,286	3,459,433,544
Current Portion of Lease Liability	14,171,369	14,171,369
Total Current Liabilities	18,302,649,610	13,994,697,957
Noncurrent liabilities		
Long-term debt - net of current portion	9,850,162,101	13,067,601,461
Provision for decommissioning and site rehabilitation	522,804,859	522,804,859
Pension liabilities	402,433,211	294,753,397
Other noncurrent liabilities	93,366,249	93,366,249
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	10,868,766,419	13,978,525,963
Total Liabilities	29,171,416,029	27,973,223,920
Stockholders' Equity		
Capital Stock	4,264,609,290	4,264,609,290
Additional paid-in capital	6,675,527,411	6,675,527,411
Treasury Shares	(739,526,678)	(739,526,678)
Remeasurement gains (losses) on pension plan	(98,388,949)	(98,388,949)
Retained earnings	31,809,967,646	34,133,678,689
Total Stockholders' Equity	41,912,188,720	44,235,899,764
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY</b>	<b>71,083,604,749</b>	<b>72,209,123,683</b>

Semirara Mining and Power Corporation

**Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income**

For the Quarter / Period Ending 30 September 2020 and 2019

	(Unaudited) For the Period		(Unaudited) For the Quarter	
	30 September 2020	30 September 2019	30 September 2020	30 September 2019
REVENUE				
Coal	10,988,379,334	23,279,421,949	3,084,538,368	7,601,230,101
Power	8,887,316,978	10,854,846,418	4,125,095,173	3,157,216,409
	19,875,696,312	34,134,268,366	7,209,633,541	10,758,446,510
COST OF SALES				
Coal	7,334,556,852	13,624,413,025	2,705,628,652	4,939,623,550
Power	5,809,358,209	7,015,297,735	2,772,989,521	2,071,980,789
	13,143,915,061	20,639,710,760	5,478,618,173	7,011,604,340
GROSS PROFIT	6,731,781,251	13,494,557,607	1,731,015,368	3,746,842,170
OPERATING EXPENSES	(3,175,055,978)	(5,408,284,891)	(785,863,839)	(1,589,738,986)
FINANCE INCOME (COSTS)	(784,383,400)	(785,090,075)	(268,379,946)	(352,954,450)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS (LOSSES)	100,125,173	50,764,939	66,583,883	21,485,148
OTHER INCOME	196,336,365	606,579,949	77,931,237	756,051,807
	(3,662,977,840)	(5,536,030,078)	(909,728,665)	(1,165,156,482)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	3,068,803,411	7,958,527,528	821,286,703	2,581,685,688
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	79,328,931	(289,156,954)	71,388,546	427,511
NET INCOME	2,989,474,480	8,247,684,482	749,898,157	2,581,258,177
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	2,989,474,480	8,247,684,482	749,898,157	2,581,258,177
Basic / Diluted Earnings per Share	0.70	1.94	0.18	0.61

SEMIRARA MINING AND POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

As of September 30, 2020 and 2019

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Remeasurement Losses on Retirement Plan	Unappropriated Retained Earnings	Appropriated Retained Earnings	Total	Cost of Shares Held in Treasury	Grand Total
At January 1, 2020	4,264,609,290	6,675,527,411	(98,388,949)	28,833,678,689	5,300,000,000	44,975,426,441	(739,526,678)	44,235,899,763
Net Income for the period				2,989,474,480		2,989,474,480		2,989,474,480
Other Comprehensive Income			-	(5,313,185,523)		(5,313,185,523)		-
Cash Dividends								(5,313,185,523)
At September 30, 2020	4,264,609,290	6,675,527,411	(98,388,949)	26,509,967,646	5,300,000,000	42,651,715,398	(739,526,678)	41,912,188,720
At January 1, 2019	4,264,609,290	6,675,527,411	(35,995,822)	20,391,995,444	9,300,000,000	40,596,136,323	(739,526,678)	39,856,609,645
Net Income for the period				8,247,684,482		8,247,684,482		8,247,684,482
Cost of Shares Held in Treasury				(5,313,184,525)		(5,313,184,525)		(5,313,184,525)
At September 30, 2019	4,264,609,290	6,675,527,411	(35,995,822)	23,326,495,401	9,300,000,000	43,530,636,280	(739,526,678)	42,791,109,602

Semirara Mining and Power Corporation  
Statement of Cash Flows  
For the Period Ending September 30, 2020 and 2019

UNAUDITED

	30 September 2020	30 September 2019
<b>CASHFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Income before income tax	3,068,803,411	7,958,527,528
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Depletion and amortization	4,789,993,656	5,741,239,741
Finance Costs	615,819,392	1,012,727,463
Gain on disposal of equipment	-	12,000,005
Net unrealized foreign exchange losses (gains)	282,896,188	70,412,097
Interest Income	(40,501,003)	(229,271,934)
Pension expense	107,730,000	-
Operating Income before working capital changes	8,824,741,644	14,565,634,901
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)decrease in receivables	316,650,409	4,971,554,574
(Increase)decrease in inventories	(2,487,861,426)	(451,455,808)
(Increase)decrease other current assets	330,155,605	1,388,692,059
Inc(dec) in accounts payable and other payables	(1,403,446,623)	(3,385,344,005)
Cash provided by operations	5,580,239,610	17,089,081,721
Interest Received	40,501,003	229,271,934
Benefits paid	(6,980,280)	(6,547,662)
Income Tax Paid	(31,541,843)	(245,282,789)
Interest Paid	(804,736,966)	(124,852,816)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,777,481,525	16,941,670,388
<b>CASHFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(2,875,231,923)	(7,252,488,717)
Investments to Subsidiaries	(56,500,000)	-
Additions to exploration and evaluation assets	(571,643,523)	(228,590,608)
Proceeds from sale of assets	-	12,000,005
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,503,375,446)	(7,469,079,320)
Loan Availment	4,980,000,000	16,439,800,000
Payment of cash dividends	(5,313,185,523)	(5,313,184,522)
Debt repayment	(2,920,535,714)	(17,176,187,104)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,253,721,237)	(6,049,571,626)
NET INC(DEC) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIV	(1,979,615,159)	3,423,019,442
CASH AND CASH EQUIV BEG	6,457,084,709	1,902,951,521
CASH AND CASH EQUIV AT ENDING	4,477,469,551	5,325,970,962



## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*

**Basis of Preparation** The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) that have been measured at fair value. The Parent Company's functional currency and the Group's presentation currency is the Philippine Peso (P). All amounts are rounded-off to the nearest Peso, except when otherwise indicated.

**Statement of Compliance** The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs). PFRSs include Philippine Financial Reporting Standards, Philippine Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Philippine Interpretations Committee (PIC).

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**Basis of Consolidation** The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and the following subsidiaries (which are all incorporated in the Philippines) as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Effective Rates of Ownership	2020	2019	2018	Sem-Calaca Power Corporation (SCPC)	100.00 %	100.00%			
	100.00 %	Sem-Calaca RES Corporation (SCRC) <sup>1</sup>	100.00	100.00	100.00	Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation (SLPGC)	100.00	100.00	100.00
	SEM-Cal Industrial Park Developers, Inc. (SIPDI)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	Semirara Claystone, Inc. (SCI)	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Semirara Energy Utilities, Inc. (SEUI)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	Southeast Luzon Power Generation Corporation (SELPGC) <sup>2</sup>	100.00	100.00	100.00

1. Wholly-owned subsidiary of SCPC. Started commercial operations on August 29, 2018. 2. Formerly SEM-Balayan Power Generation Corporation (SBPGC).

Except for SCPC, SLPGC and SCRC, the other subsidiaries have not yet started commercial operations as of September 30, 2020.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses, dividends and cash flows relating to transactions between components of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Control is achieved when the entity is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the entity controls an investee if and only if the entity has the following element:

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

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support the presumption and when the entity has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the entity considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting and potential voting rights

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

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary without a loss of control is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the entity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interests (NCI) and other components of equity, while any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is measured at fair value.

**Business Combination and Goodwill** Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. This involves recognizing identifiable assets (including previously unrecognized intangible assets) and liabilities (including contingent liabilities and excluding future restructuring) of the acquired business at fair value. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Transaction costs incurred are charge to expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and financial liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree. If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability are recognized in accordance with PFRS 9 either in profit or loss or as change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

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

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Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

When subsidiaries are sold, the difference between the selling price and the net assets plus cumulative translation differences and goodwill is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners and therefore no goodwill or profit or loss is recognized as a result. Adjustments to non-controlling interests arising from transactions that do not involve the loss of control are based on a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary.

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following new and amended accounting pronouncements which became effective January 1, 2019.

The nature and impact of each new standard and amendment are described below:

· PFRS 16, Leases

PFRS 16 supersedes PAS 17, Leases, Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 4, Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Philippine Interpretation SIC-15, Operating Leases-Incentives and Philippine Interpretation SIC-27, Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognize most leases on the balance sheet.

The Group adopted PFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of January 1, 2019. Under this method, the standard can be applied either to all contracts at the date of initial application or only to contracts that are not completed at this date. The Group elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at January 1, 2019. Instead, the Group applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying PAS 17 and IFRIC 4 at the date of initial application. The Group also elected to apply this method only to those lease contracts that were not completed at the date of initial application

(January 1, 2019).

The effect of adopting PFRS 16 as at January 1, 2019 follows:

Increase (decrease)

Assets Right-of-use assets P =190,624,079 Prepaid rent (under current and noncurrent assets)  
(71,176,666) Property, plant and equipment (5,392,226) Deferred tax assets - net 18,382,557  
Liabilities Lease liabilities 114,055,187 Deferred tax liabilities - net 18,382,557

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The Group has lease contracts for various items of land, office spaces and foreshore leases. Before the adoption of PFRS 16, the Group classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as operating lease. Upon adoption of PFRS 16, the Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases. Refer to section on accounting policies on leases prior to and upon adoption of PFRS 16.

The adoption of PFRS 16 did not have an impact on equity in 2019, since the Group elected to measure the right-of-use assets at an amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments and cost of dismantling and removing the underlying asset relating to that lease recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position immediately before the date of initial application.

The Group also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease

Based on the above, as at January 1, 2019:

- Right-of-use assets amounting to P=190.62 million were recognized and presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position. This represents the right to use the underlying assets set-up upon transition date.
- Prepaid rent of P=71.18 million under 'Other current and noncurrent assets' related to advance rent payment was reclassified to right-of-use assets.
- Property, plant and equipment amounting to P=5.39 million, representing the costs of dismantling and removing the underlying asset under lease, was included in the right-of-use assets recognized.
- Lease liabilities were recognized amounting to P=114.06 million and presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position. This is based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities increased by P=18.38 million because of the deferred tax impact of the changes in assets and liabilities.

For the year ended December 31, 2019:

- Depreciation expense increased because of depreciation of additional assets recognized (i.e., increase in right-of-use assets). This resulted in increases in 'Cost of sales' and 'Operating expenses' of P=8.40 million and P=10.59 million, respectively.
- Finance cost increased by P=6.62 million relating to the interest expense on lease liabilities recognized.

Reconciliation of the operating lease commitments as of December 31, 2018 to the lease liabilities as at January 1, 2019 follows:

Operating lease commitments as at December 31, 2018 (Note 11) P254,423,849 Weighted average incremental borrowing rate at January 1, 2019 7.77%. Discounted operating lease commitments at January 1, 2019 P208,588,273 Less commitment relating to short term leases 94,533,086 Lease liabilities recognized at January 1, 2019 (Note 11) P114,055,187

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· 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 Income Tax. It 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.

The Group determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatments separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

The Group applies significant judgment in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments. Upon adoption of the Interpretation, the Group considered whether it has any uncertain tax positions. The Group determined that it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities. The adoption of the Interpretation did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

- 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.

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- 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 is 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 earlier application permitted. Since the Group's current practice is in line with these amendments, they had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

- Amendments to PFRS 9, Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

Under PFRS 9, a debt instrument can be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to PFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

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

The amendments clarify that an entity applies PFRS 9 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (long-term interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in PFRS 9 applies to such long-term interests.

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The amendments also clarified that, in applying PFRS 9, an entity does not take account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on the net investment, recognized as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying PAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements as the Group does not have long-term interests in its associate and joint venture.

Future Changes in Accounting Policies 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 will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. The Group will consider the effects on the consolidated financial statements as these become effective and applicable.

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 on 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.

#### 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. 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.

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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 (IASB) 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.

#### Significant Accounting Policies and Disclosures

**Current and Noncurrent Classification** The Group presents assets and liabilities in 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 reporting date; or · cash or cash equivalent, unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after reporting date.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when: · It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; · It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; · It is due to be settled within 12 months after reporting date; or · There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after reporting date.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities, respectively.

**Fair Value Measurement** The Group measures financial asset at FVPL at fair value and discloses the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost at each reporting date. Fair value is the estimated 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 by 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.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated 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 reassessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting date.

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using internal valuation techniques using generally accepted market valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimates are used in establishing fair values. These estimates may include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as correlation and volatility for longer dated derivatives.

**Deferred Financing Costs** Deferred financing costs represent debt issue costs arising from the fees incurred to obtain project financing. This is included in the initial measurement of the related debt. The deferred financing costs are treated as a discount on the related debt and are amortized using the effective interest rate (EIR) method over the term of the related debt.

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

**Financial assets** Initial recognition and measurement Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through OCI and FVPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition that are debt instruments depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs.

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Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient for contracts that have a maturity of one year or less, are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15 (refer to the accounting policies in Revenue from contracts with customers).



In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, 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.

As of September 30, 2020, and 2019, the Group's financial assets comprise of financial assets at amortized cost and financial asset at FVTPL.

Subsequent measurement For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in to two (2) categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial asset at FVPL

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments) This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the 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 environmental guarantee fund (included under other noncurrent assets).

Financial asset at FVPL Financial asset at FVPL include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at FVPL, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified

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at amortized cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at FVPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch. Financial asset at FVPL is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

This category includes derivatives arising from Contract for Differences entered with a third party as disclosed in Note 6 to consolidated financial statements and is included under 'Other current and noncurrent assets' in the consolidated statement of financial position (see Notes 9 and 12).

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or nonfinancial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the FVPL category.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at FVPL.

**Derecognition** A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the consolidated statement of financial position) when:

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

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

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**Impairment of financial assets** The Group recognizes an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. 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).

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

**Financial liabilities Initial recognition and measurement** Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, 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 are trade and other payables (except statutory payables), short-term loans and long-term debt.

**Subsequent measurement** The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below: Financial liabilities at FVPL Financial liabilities at FVPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by PFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in PFRS 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at FVPL.

**Loans and borrowings (Financial liabilities at amortized cost)** 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 in consolidated comprehensive income.

This category generally applies to trade and other payables, short-term loans and long-term debt.  
**Derecognition** A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Group's consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Offsetting of financial instruments Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

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

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Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Prior to January 1, 2018)

Financial asset at FVPL Financial asset at FVPL includes financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading, if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments as defined by PAS 39. The Group has not designated any financial asset at FVPL. Financial asset at FVPL is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as 'Gain on financial asset at FVPL' under 'Other income' in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in FVPL. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the FVPL category.

Financial asset at FVPL relates to derivative arising from contracts for differences entered with a third party as disclosed in Note 6 to consolidated financial statements and is included under 'Other current and noncurrent assets' in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Impairment of Financial Assets (Prior to January 1, 2018)

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) 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 borrower or a group of borrowers 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 where observable data indicate that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Loans and receivables For loans and receivables carried at amortized cost, the Group first assesses 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 asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed 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.

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For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of such credit risk characteristics as industry, customer type, customer location, past-due status and term. Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Group to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

In relation to trade 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.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial assets' original EIR (i.e., the EIR computed at initial recognition). If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income during the period in which it arises. Interest income continues to be recognized based on the original EIR of the asset. Receivables, together with the associated allowance accounts, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery has been realized and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Group. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in consolidated statement of comprehensive income, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale for coal inventory or replacement cost for spare parts and supplies. Cost is determined using the weighted average production cost method for coal inventory and the moving average method for spare parts and supplies.

The cost of extracted coal includes stripping costs and other mine-related costs incurred during the period and allocated on per metric ton basis by dividing the total production cost with total volume of coal produced. Except for ship loading cost, which is a period cost, all other production related costs are

charged to production cost. Spare parts and supplies are usually carried as inventories and are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when consumed.

Inventories transferred to property, plant and equipment are used as a component of self-constructed property, plant and equipment and are recognized as expense during useful life of that asset. Transfers of inventories to property, plant and equipment do not change the carrying amount of the inventories.

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

Exploration and evaluation activity includes:

- Researching and analyzing historical exploration data
- Gathering exploration data through geophysical studies
- Exploratory drilling and sampling
- Determining and examining the volume and grade of the resource
- Surveying transportation and infrastructure requirements
- Conducting market and finance studies

License costs paid in connection with a right to explore in an existing exploration area are capitalized and amortized over the term of the permit. Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, exploration and evaluation expenditure is charged to consolidated statement of comprehensive income as incurred, unless the Group's management concludes that a future economic benefit is more likely than not to be realized. These costs include materials and fuel used, surveying costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors.

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

Expenditure is transferred from 'Exploration and evaluation asset' to 'Mine properties, mining tools and other equipment' which is included under 'Property, plant and equipment' once the work completed to date supports the future development of the property and such development receives appropriate approvals.

After transfer of the exploration and evaluation asset, all subsequent expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities is capitalized in 'Mine properties, mining tools and other equipment'.

**Stripping Costs** As part of its mining operations, the Group incurs stripping (waste removal) costs both during the development phase and production phase of its operations. Stripping costs incurred in the development phase of a mine, before the production phase commences (development stripping), are capitalized as part of the cost of mine properties and subsequently amortized over its useful life using the units-of-production method over the mine life. The capitalization of development stripping costs ceases when the mine/component is commissioned and ready for use as intended by management.

After the commencement of production further development of the mine may require a phase of unusually high stripping that is similar in nature to development phase stripping. The costs of such stripping are accounted for in the same way as development stripping (as discussed above). Stripping costs incurred during the production phase are generally considered to create two benefits, being either the production of inventory or improved access to the coal body to be mined in the future. Where the benefits are realized in the form of inventory produced in the period, the production stripping costs are accounted for as part of the cost of producing those inventories.

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Where the benefits are realized in the form of improved access to ore to be mined in the future, the costs are recognized as a noncurrent asset, referred to as a stripping activity asset, if the following criteria are met:

- Future economic benefits (being improved access to the coal body) are probable;
- The component of the coal body for which access will be improved can be accurately identified; and,
- The costs associated with the improved access can be reliably measured.

If all of the criteria are not met, the production stripping costs are charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as operating costs as they are incurred.

In identifying components of the coal body, the Group works closely with the mining operations department for each mining operation to analyze each of the mine plans. Generally, a component will be a subset of the total coal body, and a mine may have several components. The mine plans, and therefore the identification of components, can vary between mines for a number of reasons. These include, but are not limited to: the type of commodity, the geological characteristics of the coal body, the geographical location, and/or financial considerations.

The stripping activity asset is initially measured at cost, which is the accumulation of costs directly incurred to perform the stripping activity that improves access to the identified component of coal body, plus an allocation of directly attributable overhead costs. If incidental operations are occurring at the same time as the production stripping activity, but are not necessary for the production stripping activity to continue as planned, these costs are not included in the cost of the stripping activity asset. If the costs of the inventory produced and the stripping activity asset are not separately identifiable, a relevant production measure is used to allocate the production stripping costs between the inventory produced and the stripping activity asset. This production measure is calculated for the identified component of the coal body and is used as a benchmark to identify the extent to which the additional activity of creating a future benefit has taken place.

The stripping activity asset is accounted for as an addition to, or an enhancement of, an existing asset, being the mine asset, and is included as part of 'Mine properties, mining tools and other equipment' under 'Property, plant and equipment' in the consolidated statement of financial position. This forms part of the total investment in the relevant cash generating unit, which is reviewed for impairment if events or changes of circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The stripping activity asset is subsequently depreciated using the units-of-production method over the life of the identified component of the coal body that became more accessible as a result of the stripping activity. Economically recoverable reserves, which comprise proven and probable reserves, are used to determine the expected useful life of the identified component of the coal body. The stripping activity asset is then carried at cost less amortization and any impairment losses.

**Mineable Ore Reserves** Mineable ore reserves are estimates of the amount of coal that can be economically and legally extracted from the Group's mining properties. The Group estimates its mineable ore reserves based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological data on the size, depth and shape of the coal body, and require complex geological judgments to interpret the data.

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The estimate on the mineable ore reserve are determined based on the information obtained from activities such as drilling, core logging or geophysical logging, coal sampling, sample database encoding, coal seam correlation and geological modelling. The Group will then estimate the recoverable reserves

based upon factors such as estimates of commodity prices, future capital requirements, foreign currency exchange rates, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the coal body. Changes in the reserve or resource estimates may impact the amortization of mine properties included as part of 'Mine properties, mining tools and other equipment' under 'Property, plant and equipment'.

Property, Plant and Equipment Upon completion of exploration, evaluation and development of the mine, the capitalized assets are transferred into property, plant and equipment. Items of property, plant and equipment except land, equipment in transit and construction in progress are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment also comprises its purchase price or construction cost, including non-refundable import duties, taxes, borrowing costs and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the fixed assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to operations in the year when the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property, plant and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, and the costs of these items can be measured reliably, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of the property, plant and equipment. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Equipment in transit and construction in progress, included in property, plant and equipment, are stated at cost. Construction in progress includes the cost of the construction of property, plant and equipment and, for qualifying assets, borrowing cost. Equipment in transit includes the acquisition cost of mining equipment and other direct costs.

Mine properties consist of stripping activity asset and expenditures transferred from 'Exploration and evaluation asset' once the work completed supports the future development of the property. Mine properties are depreciated or amortized on a units-of-production basis over the economically mineable reserves of the mine concerned. Mine properties are included as part of 'Mine properties, mining tools and other equipment' under 'Property, plant and equipment' in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment commences once the assets are put into operational use.

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Depreciation of property, plant and equipment are computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives (EUL) of the respective assets or over the remaining life of the mine, whichever is shorter, as follows:

Years Mining tools and other equipment 2 to 3 Power plant and buildings 10 to 25 Roads and bridges 17  
The EUL and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property, plant and equipment.

Land is stated at historical cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes the purchase price and directly attributable costs.



An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. When assets are retired, or otherwise disposed of, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts. Any gain or loss arising from 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 comprehensive income in the year the item is derecognized.

**Intangible Assets** Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting date. Changes in the life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable.

If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

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**Research and development costs** Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognized as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development
- The ability to use the intangible asset generated

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. Amortization is recorded in cost of sales of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

**Input Value-Added Taxes (VAT)** Input tax represents VAT imposed on the Group by its suppliers and contractors for the acquisition of goods and services required under Philippine taxation laws and regulations. Input VAT is applied against output VAT. The balance, net of the related allowance, is recoverable in future periods. The input tax can also be recovered as tax credit under certain circumstances against future income tax liability of the Group upon approval of the BIR and/or Bureau of

Customs. Input tax is stated at its estimated net realizable values. A valuation allowance is provided for any portion of the input tax that cannot be claimed against output tax or recovered as tax credit against future income tax liability. Input tax is recorded under current and noncurrent assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

For its VAT-registered activities, when VAT from sales of goods and/or 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 goods and/or services (output VAT), the excess is recognized as an asset in the consolidated statement of financial position up to the extent of the recoverable amount. For its non-VAT registered activities, the amount of VAT passed on from its purchases of goods or service is recognized as part of the cost of goods/asset acquired or as part of the expense item, as applicable. Investment in Joint Venture A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. The Group's investment in joint venture is accounted for using the equity method.

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Under the equity method, the investment in joint venture 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 joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized and is not tested for impairment individually. Other Assets Other assets pertain to all other resources controlled by the Group as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are probable to flow to the Group.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that its nonfinancial assets (investment in joint venture, right-of-use assets, other current and noncurrent assets (except for financial asset at FVPL), and property, plant and equipment) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

Investment in joint venture The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in joint venture is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as being the difference between the recoverable amount (i. e. higher between fair value less cost to sell and value in use) and the carrying value of the investee company and recognizes the difference in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and other current and noncurrent assets An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If such is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

For property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and other current and noncurrent assets, reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

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**Revenue and Income Recognition** Revenue from Contracts with Customers The Group primarily derives its revenue from the sale of coal and power. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is acting as principal in all of its significant revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in these revenue arrangements.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

**Sale of coal** Revenue is recognized when control passes to the customer, which occurs at a point in time when the coal is physically transferred onto a vessel or other delivery mechanism. The revenue is measured at the amount to which the Group expects to be entitled, being the price expected to be received upon final billing, and a corresponding trade receivable is recognized.

Revenue from local and export coal sales are denominated in Philippine Peso and US Dollar (US\$), respectively.

**Contract energy sales** Revenue from contract energy sales are derived from providing and selling electricity to customers of the generated and purchased electricity. The Group recognizes revenue from contract energy sales over time, using an output method measured principally on actual energy delivered each month.

**Spot electricity sales** Revenue from spot electricity sales are derived from the sale to the spot market of excess generated electricity over the contracted energy using price determined by the spot market, also known as Wholesale Electricity Spot Market (WESM), the market where electricity is traded, as mandated by Republic Act (RA) No. 9136 of the Department of Energy (DOE). Revenue from spot electricity sales is recognized over time using an output method measured principally on actual excess generation delivered to WESM.

Under PFRS 15, the Group has concluded that revenue should be recognized over time since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the seller supplies power. In this case, any fixed capacity payments for the entire contract period is determined at contract inception and is recognized

over time. The Group has concluded that revenue should be recognized over time and will continue to recognize revenue based on amounts billed.

**Dividend Income** Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

**Finance income** Finance income is recognized as it accrues (using the EIR method that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial assets).

**Other income** Other income is recognized when receipts of economic benefits are virtually certain and comes in the form of inflows or enhancements of assets or decreases of liabilities that results in increases in equity, other than from those relating to contributions from equity participants.

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**Revenue Recognition (Prior to January 1, 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. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Group has concluded that it is acting as principal in all of its significant revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in these revenue arrangements.

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

**Sale of coal** Revenue from coal sales is recognized upon acceptance of the goods delivered when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue from local and export coal sales are denominated in Philippine Peso and US\$, respectively.

**Contract energy sales** Revenue from contract energy sales are derived from providing and selling electricity to customers of the generated and purchased electricity. Revenue is recognized based on the actual energy received or actual energy nominated by the customer, net of adjustments, as agreed upon between parties.

**Spot electricity sales** Revenue from spot electricity sales are derived from the sale to the spot market of excess generated electricity over the contracted energy using price determined by the spot market, also known as WESM, the market where electricity is traded, as mandated by RA No. 9136 of the DOE. Revenue is recognized based on the actual excess generation delivered to the WESM.

**Cost of Sales** Cost of coal Cost of coal includes directly related production costs such as materials and supplies, fuel and lubricants, outside services, depreciation and amortization, provision for decommissioning and site rehabilitation, direct labor and other related production overhead. These costs are recognized when the related revenue is recognized.

**Cost of power** Cost of power includes costs directly related to the production and sale of electricity such as cost of coal, coal handling expenses, bunker, lube, diesel, depreciation and other related production overhead costs. Cost of power are recognized at the time the related coal, bunker, lube and diesel inventories are consumed for the production of electricity. Cost of power also includes electricity purchased from the spot market and its related market fees. These costs are recognized when the Group receives the electricity and simultaneously sells to its customers.

**Operating Expenses** Operating expenses are expenses that arise in the course of the ordinary operations of the Group. These usually take the form of an outflow or decrease of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decrease in equity, other than those relating to distribution to equity participants. Expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

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**Contract balances** Trade receivables Trade receivables represent the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

**Contract fulfillment costs** The Group incurs shiploading costs for each coal delivery made under its contracts with customers. The Group has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to fulfill a contract which allows the Group to immediately expense shiploading costs (presented as part of cost of sales under 'Hauling and shiploading costs') because the amortization period of the asset that the Group otherwise would have used is one (1) year or less.

**Borrowing Costs** Borrowing costs directly relating to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying capital project under construction are capitalized and added to the project cost during construction until such time the assets are considered substantially ready for their intended use i.e., when they are capable of commercial production. Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalized represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds are available for a short term, out of money borrowed specifically to finance a project, the income generated from the temporary investment of such amounts is also capitalized and deducted from the total capitalized borrowing cost. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalized is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Group during the period.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

**Pension Cost** The Group has a noncontributory defined benefit plan. The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit liability at the end of 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 defined benefit plan is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

· Service costs · Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset · Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

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

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Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined 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 defined benefit liability or asset. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive 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 defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in OCI in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to consolidated statement of comprehensive income in subsequent periods.

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 liabilities). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit liability, the measurement of the resulting defined 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 defined benefit liability is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when and only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

Termination benefit Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment as a result of either an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment.

A liability and expense for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the entity recognizes related restructuring costs. Initial recognition and subsequent changes to termination benefits are measured in accordance with the nature of the employee benefit, as either post-employment benefits, short-term employee benefits, or other long-term employee benefits.

Employee leave entitlement Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of reporting date.

Income Tax Current income tax Current income tax assets and liabilities 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 are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

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Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the consolidated statement of comprehensive 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 determined, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, with certain exceptions. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward of unused tax credits from the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT), and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward of unused tax credits from MCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized. Deferred income tax, however, is not recognized on temporary differences that arise 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.

Deferred income tax liabilities are not provided on nontaxable temporary differences associated with investments in domestic subsidiaries and associates. With respect to investments in foreign subsidiaries and associates, deferred income tax liabilities are recognized, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are applicable to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized in OCI or directly in equity is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity and not in profit or loss. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

For periods where the income tax holiday (ITH) is in effect, no deferred taxes are recognized in the consolidated financial statements as the ITH status of the subsidiary neither results in a deductible temporary difference or temporary taxable difference. However, for temporary differences that are expected to reverse beyond the ITH, deferred taxes are recognized.

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

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Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provision for decommissioning and site rehabilitation The Group records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration activities includes closure of plants, dismantling and removing of structures, backfilling, reforestation, rehabilitation activities on marine and rainwater conservation and maintenance of rehabilitated area.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground environment is disturbed at the production location. When the liability is initially recognized, the present value of the estimated cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets and restoration of power plant

sites. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as a finance cost. Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability when they occur. For closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Leases (Effective January 1, 2019) The Group assesses at the contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identical asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases The Group recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for all leases were recognized based on an amount equal to lease liabilities and adjusted for any related prepaid, cost of dismantling and removing the underlying asset and accrued lease payments previously recognized, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Lease liabilities were recognized based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

a) Right-of-use assets The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct cost incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the underlying assets (if depreciable).

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

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The right-of-use assets are subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies on impairment of nonfinancial assets.

b) Lease liabilities At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if



there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

c) Short-term leases and leases of low value assets The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its twelve (12) months. It also applies the lease of low value assets recognition exemption to leases. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases (Prior to Adoption of PFRS 16) The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date. It requires consideration as to whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

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

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

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

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Foreign Currency-denominated Transactions and Translation The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rate at reporting date. All differences are taken to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Equity The Group records common stocks at par value and amount of contribution in excess of par value is accounted for as an additional paid-in capital. Incremental costs incurred directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are deducted from proceeds.

Retained earnings represent accumulated earnings of the Group less dividends declared, if any. Dividends on common stocks are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when they are declared. Dividends for the year that are approved after reporting date are dealt with as an event after reporting date. Retained earnings may also include effect of changes in accounting policy as may be required by the standard's transitional provisions.

Earnings per Share (EPS) Basic EPS is computed by dividing the consolidated net income for the year attributable to common shareholders (net income less dividends on convertible redeemable preferred shares) by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year and adjusted to give retroactive effect to any stock dividends declared during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net income for the year attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year adjusted for the effects of dilutive convertible redeemable preferred shares. Diluted EPS assumes the conversion of the outstanding preferred shares. When the effect of the conversion of such preferred shares is anti-dilutive, no diluted EPS is presented.

**Treasury Shares** Treasury shares are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Parent Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognized in additional paid-in capital. Voting rights related to treasury shares are nullified for the Group and no dividends are allocated to them. When the shares are retired, the capital stock account is reduced by its par value and the excess of cost over par value upon retirement is debited to additional paid-in capital when the shares were issued, and to retained earnings for the remaining balance.

**Operating Segments** The Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of the products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The BOD is the chief operating decision maker. Segment assets and liabilities reported are those assets and liabilities included in measures that are used by the BOD. The Group generally accounts for intersegment revenues and expenses at agreed transfer prices. Income and expenses from discontinued operations are reported separate from normal income and expenses down to the level of income after taxes. Financial information on operating segments is presented in Note 33 to the consolidated financial statements.

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**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. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the consolidated financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on the period in which the change occurs.

**Events after Reporting Date** Post year-end events up to the date of the auditors' report that provides additional information about the Group's position at reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Any post year-end event that is not an adjusting event is disclosed when material to the consolidated financial statements.

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## 2. **Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions**

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with PFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The judgments, estimates and assumptions 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. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

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

a. Revenue recognition - method and measure of progress The Group applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

The Group concluded that revenue from coal sales is to be recognized at a point in time as the control transfers to customers at the date of shipment, which is consistent with the point in time when risk and rewards passed under PAS 18.

On the other hand, the Group's revenue from power sales (both contract energy and spot electricity sales) is to be recognized over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group. The fact that another entity would not need to reperform the delivery of power that the Group has provided to date demonstrates that the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Group performs its obligation.

The Group has determined that output method used in measuring the progress of the performance obligation faithfully depicts the Group's performance of its obligation to its customers, since the customer obtains the benefit from the Group's performance based on actual energy delivered each month.

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b. Determination of components of ore bodies and allocation measures for stripping cost The Group has identified that each of its two active minesites, Narra and Molave, is a one whole ore body and cannot be further subdivided into smaller components due to the nature of the coal seam orientation and mine plan.

Judgment is also required to identify a suitable production measure to be used to allocate production stripping costs between inventory and any stripping activity asset(s) for each component. The Group considers that the ratio of the expected volume of waste to be stripped for an expected volume of ore to be mined for a specific component of the coal body (i.e., stripping ratio) is the most suitable production measure. The Group recognizes stripping activity asset by comparing the actual stripping ratio during the year for each component and the component's mine life stripping ratio.

c. Contingencies The Group is currently involved in various legal proceedings and other claims. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims has been developed in consultation with internal and outside counsels handling the Group's defense in these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results. The Group currently believes that these claims will not have a material adverse effect on its current financial position and results of operations. It is possible, however, that future results of operations and financial position could be materially affected by changes in the assessment or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings.

d. Impairment assessment of nonfinancial assets The Group reviews its nonfinancial assets for impairment. This includes considering certain indicators of impairment such as the following: · Significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the asset; · Increase in market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have increased during the period, and those increases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating the asset's value-in-use and decrease the asset's recoverable amount materially; · 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; · Significant negative industry or economic trends; or · Significant changes with an adverse effect that have taken place in the technological, market, economic or legal environment where the Group operates.

In 2019, the Group has assessed that its ancillary gas turbine plant, originally intended to provide ancillary services to the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP), has an indication of impairment due to its withdrawal on the ancillary service and procurement agreement with NGCP. However, no impairment was recognized by the Group since management estimated that the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying value of ancillary gas turbine plant as of June 30, 2020. The recoverable amount was computed using discounted cash flows approach and considered certain assumptions such as future electricity demand, electricity prices, diesel costs, inflation rate and discount rate. As of September 30, 2020, and December 31, 2019, the carrying values of ancillary gas turbine recorded as part of property, plant and equipment amounted to P=1.30 billion and P=1.20 billion, respectively.

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On the other hand, management recognized provision for impairment loss on other current assets amounting to P=82.94 million in 2019, since management assessed that the carrying amount of these assets are not recoverable (nil in 2018 and 2017). Allowance for impairment losses of the Group's nonfinancial assets as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 amounted to P-0- million and P98.23 million, respectively.

Management believes that no impairment indicator exists for the other nonfinancial assets of the Group.

e. Determination of lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Group as a lessee The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customization to the leased asset).

The Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of land with longer non-cancellable periods (i.e., 10 to 15 years). The Group typically exercises its option to renew for these leases because there will be a significant negative effect on production if a replacement asset is not readily available. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised. However, for some lease contracts identified to be scoped under PFRS 16, the Group did not include the renewal and termination period of several lease contracts since the renewal and termination options is based on mutual agreement, thus not enforceable.

f. Determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and tax rates applying paragraph 122 of PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements Upon adoption of the Interpretation, the Group has assessed whether it has any uncertain tax position. The Group applies significant judgment in identifying uncertainties over its income tax treatments. The Group determined,

based on its assessment, in consultation with its tax counsel, that it is probable that its uncertain income tax treatments (including those for the subsidiaries) will be accepted by the taxation authorities. Accordingly, the interpretation did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group (see Note 29).

**Management's Use of Estimates and Assumptions** The key assumptions concerning the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty at reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

a. **Estimating mineable ore reserves** The Group uses the mineable ore reserve in the determination of the amount of amortization of mine properties using units-of-production method. The Group estimates its mineable ore reserves based on the assessment performed by the external and internal specialist engaged by the Group, who are professionally qualified mining engineers and geologists. These estimates on the mineable ore resource and reserves are determined based on the information obtained from activities such as drilling, core logging or geophysical logging, coal sampling, sample database encoding, coal seam correlation and geological modelling.

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The carrying values of mine properties included as part of 'Mine properties, mining tools and other equipment' under 'Property, plant and equipment' amounted to P=4,454.41.00 million and P=4,341.36 million as of September, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

b. **Estimating provision for expected credit losses of trade and other receivables** The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by customer type). 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 such as inflation and foreign exchange rates. 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 ECL 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.

c. **Estimating stock pile inventory quantities** The Group estimates the coal stock pile inventory by conducting a topographic survey which is performed by in-house surveyors and third-party surveyors. The survey is conducted on a monthly basis. The process of estimation involves a predefined formula which considers an acceptable margin of error of plus or minus five percent (5%). Thus, an increase or decrease in the estimation threshold for any period would differ if the Group utilized different estimates and this would either increase or decrease the cost of sales for the year.

d. **Estimating allowance for obsolescence in spare parts and supplies** The Group provides 100% allowance for obsolescence on items that are specifically identified as obsolete. The amount of recorded inventory obsolescence for any period would differ if the Group made different judgments or utilized different estimates. An increase in the allowance for inventory obsolescence would increase the Group's recorded operating expenses and decrease its current assets.

e. **Estimating recoverability of capitalized development costs** Initial capitalization of costs is based on management's judgment that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed. In determining the amounts to be capitalized, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits.

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f. Estimating provision for decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs The Group is legally required to fulfill certain obligations under its Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) issued Environmental Compliance Certificate when its activities end in the depleted mine pits. The Group also provides for decommissioning cost for the future clean-up of its Power Plant (PP) under Section 8 of the Land Lease Agreement (LLA) upon its termination or cancellation. Significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs as there are numerous factors that will affect the ultimate liability. These factors include estimates of the extent and costs of rehabilitation activities given the approved decommissioning and site rehabilitation plan, technological changes, regulatory changes, cost increases, and changes in discount rates.

Those uncertainties may result in future actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently provided. An increase in decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs would increase the carrying amount of the related assets and increase noncurrent liabilities. The provision at reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future rehabilitation costs required. Assumptions used to compute the decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs are reviewed and updated annually.

g. Estimating useful lives of depreciable property, plant and equipment The Group estimated the useful lives of its property, plant and equipment (except land, equipment in transit and construction in progress) based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The Group reviews annually the EUL of property, plant and equipment based on factors that include asset utilization, internal technical evaluation, and technological changes, environmental and anticipated use of the assets. In 2017, the BOD approved the rehabilitation of the Group's Units 1 and 2 coal-fired thermal power plant. This resulted to the scheduled replacement of the significant components of the power plant over the next three years which resulted to the accelerated recognition of depreciation expense amounting to P=549.93 million and P=1,210.10 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively. The Group did not expect any salvage values for the parts to be replaced.

It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned.

h. Deferred tax assets The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilized tax losses require management to assess the likelihood that the Group will generate taxable earnings in future periods and in reference to its income tax holiday status in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Group to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at reporting date could be impacted.

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i. Estimating pension and other employee benefits. The cost of defined benefit pension plan and the present value of the pension liabilities are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. Include among others, the determination of the discount rates and future salary increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, defined benefit liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

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 liability.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on management's assumption aligned with the future inflation rates.

j. Estimating the incremental borrowing rate The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) by reference to its existing bank loans. This rate reflects the amount that the entity would need to borrow over the term of the lease.

The Group's lease liabilities discounted using the IBR amounted to P=107.54 million as of September 30, 2020 (nil as of December 31, 2019, see Note 11).

k. Fair value measurement of financial instruments When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, fair value is measured using valuation techniques using the market data approach (i.e., Monte Carlo simulation). The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

**MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION  
AND  
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

PRODUCTION – COMPARATIVE REPORT FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 2020 AND 2019

**COAL**

As the mining operation expanded its capacity, overburden stripping increased by 5% to 153.1 from 145.2 million bank cubic meters (BCM) against same period last year amidst the COVID19 pandemic. However with a higher strip ratio of 13.3:1 (1 BCM overburden: 1 metric ton coal (MT)), coal production decreased by 9% to 10.9 million MT from 12.0 million MT year-on-year. Quarter-on-Quarter, overburden stripping similarly increased by 16% to 44.4 million BCM from 38.3 however, coal production dropped by 6% to 3.3 from 3.5 million due to higher strip ratio of 12.7:1.

The table below shows the coal segment’s comparative production data for the nine-month period ending September 2020 and 2019

	Q1	Q2	Q3	2019	Q1	Q2	Q3	2020	VARIANCE
Materials Moved	53.7	53.3	38.2	145.2	60.0	48.6	44.4	153.1	5%
Deferred stripping	2.6			2.6	19.1	(8.7)		10.4	
Production Stripping	51.1	53.3	38.2	142.6	40.9	57.3	44.4	142.7	0%
Coal Production	4.1	4.4	3.5	12.0	3.2	4.4	3.3	10.9	-9%
Strip Ratio (Aggregate)*	12.5	11.3	10.2	11.4	18.2	10.2	12.7	13.3	-17%
Strip Ratio (Effective)	11.9	11.3	10.2	11.6	12.2	12.2	12.7	12.3	-7%

**POWER**

SEM-CALACA POWER GENERATION CORPORATION (SCPC)

The graph below illustrates SCPC’s comparative performance data for the nine-month period ending September 2020 and 2019

	Q1 '20	Q2 '20	Q3 '20	2020	Q1 '19	Q2 '19	Q3 '19	2019	% Inc (Dec)
<b>Gross Generation, Gwh</b>									
Unit 1	491	463	489	1,443	22	-	45	67	2058%
Unit 2	0	392	644	1,037	181	393	383	957	8%
<b>Total Plant</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>142%</b>
<b>% Availability</b>									
Unit 1	99%	100%	96%	98%	5%	0%	12%	6%	1598%
Unit 2	0%	75%	100%	59%	35%	89%	87%	71%	-18%
<b>Total Plant</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>104%</b>
<b>Capacity Factor</b>									
Unit 1	75%	70%	74%	73%	3%	0%	7%	3%	2050%
Unit 2	0%	59%	97%	52%	28%	59%	58%	48%	8%
<b>Total Plant</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>141%</b>



## Unit 1

Gross Generation	
Q3 2020 vs Q3 2019	The unit run 96% for the 3rd quarter of 2020. It ran at an average load of 231MW during the quarter due to improvement of the unit after Life Extension Program (LEP). In Q3 2019, the unit was under LEP and started commissioning during the later part of the 3rd quarter.
9M 2020 vs 9M 2019	Higher capacity factor this year of 73% versus 3% last year. As of Q3 2019, the unit was under its LEP and started commissioning during the later part of the 3rd quarter.
Availability	
Q3 2020 vs Q3 2019	The unit ran at 96% during the quarter. Last year, unit is on a shutdown for the LEP and started commissioning during the later part of the quarter
9M 2020 vs 9M 2019	The unit ran 98% as of Q3 2020. The unit has better availability due to improvement after the LEP. Last year, unit is on a shutdown for LEP starting December 30, 2018 and started commissioning during the later part of the 3rd quarter

## Unit 2

Gross Generation	
Q3 2020 vs Q3 2019	The unit run 100% during Q3 2020 at 292MW. This is due to improvement after LEP and its commercial operation on May 2, 2020. Last year, capacity factor is at 58% with a derated capacity at 198MW with 11 days of outages during the quarter.
9M 2020 vs 9M 2019	The unit was on its LEP which started Oct. 17, 2019. Started commissioning and achieved synchronization on March 25, 2020. Started commercial operation date on May 2, 2020. Last year, the unit had incidents of tube leaks and had been running consistently on half condenser with a derated load of 200MW
Availability	
Q3 2020 vs Q3 2019	The unit ran 100% during Q3 2020. This is due to improvement after LEP. The unit run 2,203 hours during the quarter versus 1,932 hours last year.
9M 2020 vs 9M 2019	The unit was on its LEP activities since Oct. 2019 until first quarter of 2020 and commercial operation in 2nd quarter. Last year, the unit was down for a total of 79 days during the three quarters due to repair of tube leaks and other maintenance activities

### Significant event(s):

Units 1 performed very well in the three quarters with 98% availability. Unit 1 ran at 222MW average load. Unit 2 first synchronization achieved on March 25, 2020 and commercial operation was declared on May 2, 2020.

Unit 2 availability improves with 100% availability during the 3rd quarter of the 2020.

The unit run 300MW in full month of September 2020.

## **SOUTHWEST LUZON POWER GENERATION CORPORATION (SLPGC)**

The graph below illustrates SLPGC's comparative performance data for the nine-month period ending September 2020 and 2019.

	Q1	Q2	Q3	2020	Q1	Q2	Q3	2019	% Inc (Dec)
<b>Gross Generation, GWh</b>									
Unit 1	139	198	204	541	203	329	326	858	-37%
Unit 2	162	45	230	437	100	261	294	655	-33%
<b>Total Plant</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>-35%</b>
<b>% Availability</b>									
Unit 1	44%	61%	64%	57%	68%	100%	100%	89%	-37%
Unit 2	57%	15%	70%	48%	41%	84%	91%	72%	-34%
<b>Total Plant</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>-36%</b>
<b>Capacity Factor</b>									
Unit 1	42%	60%	61%	55%	63%	99%	99%	87%	-37%
Unit 2	50%	14%	69%	44%	31%	79%	89%	66%	-34%
<b>Total Plant</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>-36%</b>

### **Unit 1**

Gross Generation	
Q3 2020 vs Q3 2019	Lower generation vs Q3 LY due to shut down because of boiler tube leak for total of 33 days
9M 2020 vs 9M 2019	Lower generation due to the extended shutdown brought about by the eruption of Mt Taal, repair of boiler tube leak was also delayed due to imposition of ECQ due to Covid-19 in Q2 and another tube leak in Q3
Availability	
Q3 2020 vs Q3 2019	Lower availability vs Q3 LY due to shut down because of boiler tube leak for total of 33 days
9M 2020 vs 9M 2019	Extended shutdown brought about by the eruption of Mt Taal, repair of boiler tube leak was also delayed due to imposition of ECQ due to Covid-19 in Q2 and another tube leak in Q3

### **Unit 2**

Gross Generation	
Q3 2020 vs Q3 2019	Lower generation is due to the outage because of tube leak that lasted 28 days
9M 2020 vs 9M 2019	The prolonged planned shutdown is due to the imposition of ECQ lockdown because of Covid-19 and another case of boiler tube leak in Q3.
Availability	
Q3 2020 vs Q3 2019	Lower availability is due to the outage because of tube leak that lasted 28 days
9M 2020 vs 9M 2019	The prolonged planned shutdown is due to the imposition of ECQ lockdown because of Covid-19 and another case of boiler tube leak in Q3.

## MARKETING – COMPARATIVE REPORT FOR THE FIRST SEMESTER OF 2020 AND 2019

### COAL

The table below shows the coal comparative sales volume data for the nine-month period ending September 2020 and 2019.

Customer	Q1	Q2	Q3	2020	%	Q1	Q2	Q3	2019	%	Diff	%Inc/ (Dec)
Power Plants	1,344	1,190	1,090	3,624	43%	1,123	946	691	2,761	23%	863	31%
Cement	116	31	149	295	3%	253	203	178	634	5%	(339)	-53%
Others Plants	141	74	144	360	4%	142	175	133	450	4%	(90)	-20%
Local	1,602	1,294	1,383	4,279		1,518	1,324	1,002	3,845		434	11%
Export	1,615	1,238	1,317	4,169	49%	2,034	2,982	3,209	8,225	68%	(4,056)	-49%
<b>TOTAL (M MT)</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>8,448</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>4,306</b>	<b>4,211</b>	<b>12,070</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>(3,621)</b>	<b>-30%</b>

Power Plants	
Q3 2020 vs Q3 2019	Higher offtake power plant customer including our power generation units
9M 2020 vs 9M 2019	Higher offtake power plant customer including our power generation units
Cement Plants	
Q3 2020 vs Q3 2019	Slowdown of cement plants customers because of the economic impact of Covid 19 pandemic
9M 2020 vs 9M 2019	Slowdown of cement plants customers because of the economic impact of Covid 19 pandemic
Other Industrial Plants	
Q3 2020 vs Q3 2019	Higher offtake because of new customers
9M 2020 vs 9M 2019	Lower offtake because of the economic impact of Covid 19
Export	
Q3 2020 vs Q3 2019	Lower volume due to export restrictions and limitations
9M 2020 vs 9M 2019	Lower volume due to export restrictions and limitations
Average Selling Price (ASP)	
Q3 2020 vs Q3 2019	Lower NewCastle Index and spot prices
9M 2020 vs 9M 2019	Lower NewCastle Index and spot prices

### POWER

### SCPC

The table below shows the comparative marketing data of SCPC for the nine-month period ending September 2020 and 2019 (In GWh, except ASP).

Bilateral Contracts	
Q3 2020 vs Q3 2019	Lower bilateral contract capacity at 170MW in Q3 2020. Last year's BCQ delivered averages to 200MW.
9M 2020 vs 9M 2019	Lower Bilateral contract capacity as of Q3 2020 at 170MW while last year BCQ delivered averages to 200MW. Last year, the company availed outage allowance and procure energy from the market when the unit incurred forced outages during said period
Spot Sales	
Q3 2020 vs Q3 2019	Higher spot sales in Q3 2020 due to higher availability and average capacity and lower contracted capacity versus Q3 2019
9M 2020 vs 9M 2019	Higher spot sales as of Q3 2020 due to higher availability and average capacity and lower contracted capacity versus as of Q3 2019

Other Information:

- Of the total energy sold, 100% was sourced from own generation

**SLPGC**

The table below shows the comparative marketing data of SLPGC for nine-month period ending September 2020 and 2019  
(In GWh, except ASP).

	Q1	Q2	Q3	2020	Q1	Q2	Q3	2019	% Inc (Dec)
<b>GWh</b>									
Bilateral Contracts	8	88	304	401	90	252	89	431	-7%
Spot Sales	238	154	252	644	187	327	412	926	-30%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>-23%</b>
<b>ASP in Php</b>									
Bilateral Contracts	3.31	3.62	3.61	3.61	3.54	3.58	3.65	3.58	1%
Spot Sales	2.72	2.82	1.52	2.28	4.38	6.15	3.06	4.42	-49%
<b>Average ASP</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>-33%</b>

Sales Volume

Bilateral Contracts	
Q3 2020 vs Q3 2019	Higher BCQ due to additional 150 MW contract starting August 24, 2020
9M 2020 vs 9M 2019	BCQ YTD is almost the same as LY due to addition of 2 new contracts of 50MW starting March 26, 2020 and 150MW starting August 24, 2020
Spot sales	
Q3 2020 vs Q3 2019	Lower spot sales due to lower demand and lower WESM prices
9M 2020 vs 9M 2019	Lower demand due to the economic impact of Covid19 pandemic

- Of the total energy sold, 87% was sourced from own generation, while 13% was purchased from the spot market. SLPGC procured power from the spot market during hour

### III. FINANCE

#### A. Sales and Profitability Revenues (In million PhP)

##### Before Eliminations

	Q3 2020	Q3 2019	Variance	Remarks	YTD 2020	YTD 2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	4,255	8,229	-48%	Lower sales volume by 36%; lower ASP by 18% respectively	14,418	25,746	-44%	Lower sales volume by 30%; lower ASP by 20% respectively
SCPC	2,643	1,570	68%	23% decrease in ASP due to lower Newcastle price index and lower WESM prices partially offset by 118% increase in sales volume	5,947	5,217	14%	27% decrease in ASP due to lower Newcastle price index and lower WESM prices partially offset by 56% increase in sales volume
SLPGC	1,482	1,587	-7%	Increase in sales volume of 11% partly augmented by Spot purchase, offset by decrease in ASP of 16%	2,911	5,637	-48%	Decrease in sales volume and ASP of 23% and 48% respectively
Others	-	-	100%		29	-	100%	SC Res revenue from electricity trading
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,380</b>	<b>11,387</b>	<b>-26%</b>		<b>23,277</b>	<b>36,601</b>	<b>-36%</b>	

##### After Eliminations

	Q3 2020	Q3 2019	Variance	Remarks	YTD 2020	YTD 2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	3,085	7,601	-59%	Lower sales volume and ASP by 47 and 23% respectively	10,988	23,279	-53%	Lower sales volume and ASP by 42 and 19% respectively
SCPC	2,643	1,570	68%	23% decrease in ASP due to lower Newcastle price index and lower WESM prices partially offset by 118% increase in sales volume	5,947	5,217	14%	27% decrease in ASP due to lower Newcastle price index and lower WESM prices partially offset by 56% increase in sales volume
SLPGC	1,482	1,587	-7%	Increase in sales volume of 11% partly augmented by Spot purchase, offset by decrease in ASP of 16%	2,911	5,637	-48%	Decrease in sales volume and ASP of 23% and 48% respectively
Others	-	-	100%		29	-	100%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,210</b>	<b>10,758</b>	<b>-33%</b>		<b>19,876</b>	<b>34,134</b>	<b>-42%</b>	

#### Cost of Sales (In million PhP)

##### Before Eliminations

	Q3 2020	Q3 2019	Variance	Remarks	YTD 2020	YTD 2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	3,497	5,359	-35%	Lower volume sold by 36% and lower fuel cost on production	9,524	15,024	-37%	Lower volume sold by 30% and lower fuel cost on production
SCPC	2,035	1,260	62%	Increase due to higher running hours versus last year	4,645	5,113	-9%	Lower fuel prices and minimal replacement power purchases.
SLPGC	1,112	1,020	9%	Higher cost due to replacement power cost	2,390	2,968	-20%	Lower volume sold by 23% and lower Coal cost per MT
Others	-	-	100%		26	-	100%	Costs of electricity traded
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,645</b>	<b>7,640</b>	<b>-13%</b>		<b>16,559</b>	<b>23,106</b>	<b>-28%</b>	

##### After Eliminations

	Q3 2020	Q3 2019	Variance	Remarks	YTD 2020	YTD 2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	2,706	4,940	-45%	Lower volume sold by 47% and lower fuel cost on production	7,335	13,624	-46%	Lower volume sold by 42% and lower fuel cost on production
SCPC	1,657	1,074	54%	Increase due to higher running hours versus last year	3,509	4,474	-22%	Lower fuel prices and minimal replacement power purchases.
SLPGC	1,116	998	12%	Higher cost due to replacement power cost	2,274	2,541	-11%	Lower volume sold by 23% and lower Coal cost per MT
Others	-	-	100%		26	-	100%	Costs of electricity traded
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,479</b>	<b>7,012</b>	<b>-22%</b>		<b>13,144</b>	<b>20,640</b>	<b>-36%</b>	

**Consolidated Gross Profit (In million PhP)**

	Q3 2020	Q3 2019	Variance	Remarks	YTD 2020	YTD 2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	379	2,662	-86%	Lower sales volume and ASP by 55% & 27% respectively	3,654	9,655	-62%	Lower sales volume and ASP by 39% & 21% respectively
SCPC	986	496	99%	Despite lower ASP, profitability driven by higher sales volume and no replacement power purchases	2,438	743	228%	Despite lower ASP, profitability driven by higher sales volume and minimal replacement power purchases
SLPGC	366	589	-38%	Lower profitability attributed to purchase of replacement power for the quarter	637	3,096	-79%	Lower profitability attributed to decline in sales volume and WESM prices and the purchase of replacement power
Others	-	-	100%		3	-	100%	GP on electricity trading operations
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>3,747</b>	<b>-54%</b>		<b>6,729</b>	<b>13,495</b>	<b>-50%</b>	
<b>GP %</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>-31%</b>		<b>34%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>-14%</b>	

**Consolidated OPEX (In million PhP)**

	Q3 2020	Q3 2019	Variance	Remarks	YTD 2020	YTD 2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	301	921	-67%	Lower government royalty due to decline in profitability	1,689	3,393	-50%	Lower government royalty due to decline in profitability
SCPC	275	481	-43%	OpeX normalized, last year includes accelerated depreciation for unit 2 amounting to PhP165 million.	786	1,364	-42%	OpeX normalized, last year includes accelerated depreciation for unit 2 amounting to PhP495 million.
SLPGC	208	188	10%	Increase due to higher people cost, as well as insurance and taxes	693	640	8%	Increase due to higher maintenance cost, people cost, insurance and taxes
Others	3	(0)	100%	Pre-operating expenses of subsidiaries	7	10	100%	Pre-operating expenses of subsidiaries
<b>Total</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>-51%</b>		<b>3,175</b>	<b>5,408</b>	<b>-41%</b>	

**Consolidated Finance Income (In million PhP)**

	Q3 2020	Q3 2019	Variance	Remarks	YTD 2020	YTD 2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	3	11	-73%	Lower temporary cash placements	18	14	29%	Higher temporary cash placements
SCPC	1	0	342%	Slightly higher temporary cash placements.	2	182	-99%	Lower temporary cash placements this year. One-time Interest income on receivable from PSALM last year
SLPGC	1	12	-95%	No temporary cash placements for the quarter	21	34	-38%	Lower cash placements vs LY
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-81%</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>-83%</b>	

**Consolidated Finance Charges (In million PhP)**

	Q3 2020	Q3 2019	Variance	Remarks	YTD 2020	YTD 2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	100	165	-40%	Lower debt level; lower borrowing rates	284	439	-35%	Lower debt level; lower borrowing rates
SCPC	129	118	10%	Higher debt level; no significant increase in borrowing rates.	397	271	47%	Higher debt level; no significant increase in borrowing rates.
SLPGC	44	93	-52%	Decrease in interest rates vs Last Year and declining balance	143	305	-53%	Decrease in interest rates and lower principal due to declining balance
<b>Total</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>-27%</b>		<b>824</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>-19%</b>	

**Consolidated Foreign Exchange Gain / (Loss) (In million PhP)**

	Q3 2020	Q3 2019	Variance	Remarks	YTD 2020	YTD 2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	69	21	224%	Unrealized and realized Fx gain due to PhP depreciation; year-end 2019 FX- PhP50.65:USD1, Q3 2020 end FX- PhP48.495: USD1	106	52	105%	Unrealized and realized Fx gain due to PhP depreciation; year-end 2019 FX- PhP50.65:USD1, Q3 2020 end FX- PhP48.495: USD1
SCPC	(1)	(1)	13%	Realized loss on its foreign currency denominated transactions	1	(3)	-148%	Realized gain on its foreign currency denominated transactions
SLPGC	(1)	1	-100%	Realized loss on its foreign currency denominated transactions	(6.88)	1.73	0%	Realized loss on its foreign currency denominated transactions
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>210%</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>97%</b>	

**Consolidated Other Income (In million PhP)**

	Q3 2020	Q3 2019	Variance	Remarks	YTD 2020	YTD 2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	0	88	-100%	No recorded other income this period vs last year Q2 recoveries of insurance claims	0	111	-100%	No recorded other income this period vs last year Q1 recoveries of insurance claims
SCPC	62	21	191%	Higher fly ash sold during the quarter	99	91	9%	Higher fly ash sold during the quarter
SLPGC	16	646	-97%	Only sales from fly ash for the quarter vs last year which includes contract for differences and insurance claims	97	405	-76%	Realized gain on contract for differences and Fly ash sales
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>-90%</b>		<b>196</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>-68%</b>	

**Consolidated NIBT (In million PhP)**

	Q3 2020	Q3 2019	Variance	Remarks	YTD 2020	YTD 2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	50	1,696	-97%	Weaker performance and lower ASP due to declining Global coal prices	1,804	5,999	-70%	Weaker performance and lower ASP due to declining Global coal prices
SCPC	644	(82)	-886%	Stronger plant performance after LEP, no replacement power during Q3.	1,357	(622)	-318%	Stronger plant performance at 98% for Unit 1. Unit 2 started in March 25, 2020 and COD on May 2, 2020. Average Capacity was high at 491MW. Replacement power minimal during three quarters.
SLPGC	130	968	-87%	Net loss results due to lower revenue brought about by lower generation plus lower ASP for WESM	(87)	2,591	-103%	Net loss results due to lower revenue brought about by lower generation plus lower ASP for WESM
Others	(3)	0	100%	Pre-operating expenses of Southeast Luzon and Claystone Inc	(5)	(10)	100%	Pre-operating expenses of Southeast Luzon and Claystone Inc
<b>Total</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>-68%</b>		<b>3,069</b>	<b>7,959</b>	<b>-61%</b>	

**Consolidated Income Tax Provision (In million PhP)**

	Q3 2020	Q3 2019	Variance	Remarks	YTD 2020	YTD 2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	1	2	-72%	Final tax on interest income from placements; With Income Tax Holiday on BOI-registered activity	3	3	20%	Final tax on interest income from placements; With Income Tax Holiday on BOI-registered activity
SCPC	61	(80)	-176%	Higher profitability resulted to higher income taxes	48	(378)	-113%	Higher profitability resulted to higher income taxes
SLPGC	10	79	-87%	Provision on income tax for fly ash sales	28	86	-67%	Provision on income tax for the realized gain in financial contracts and fly ash sales
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16599%</b>		<b>79</b>	<b>(289)</b>	<b>-127%</b>	

**NIAT (In million PhP)**
**Before Eliminations (Core Income)**

	Q3 2020	Q3 2019	Variance	Remarks	YTD 2020	YTD 2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	429	1,902	-77%	Lower production and volume sold ASP offset by lower production cost significantly better fuel prices	3,041	7,063	-57%	Lower production and volume sold ASP offset by lower production cost significantly better fuel prices
SCPC	205	(188)	-209%	Positive profitability due to better plant performance	174	(883)	-120%	Improved plant performance.
SLPGC	124	867	-86%	Low income because of lower margin due to replacement power cost	(232)	2,078	-111%	Net loss results due to lower revenue brought about by lower generation plus lower ASP for WESM and replacement power
Others	(3)	0	-100%	Pre-operating expenses of Semirara Claystone Inc partially offset by minimal income on Sem-Calaca Res electricity trading	(5)	(10)	-100%	Pre-operating expenses of Semirara Claystone Inc partially offset by minimal income on Sem-Calaca Res electricity trading

**After Eliminations (Consolidated)**

	Q3 2020	Q3 2019	Variance	Remarks	YTD 2020	YTD 2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	50	1,694	-97%	Lower production and volume sold ASP offset by lower production cost significantly better fuel prices	1,800	5,997	-70%	Lower production and volume sold ASP offset by lower production cost significantly better fuel prices
SCPC	584	(2)	-36150%	Stronger plants' performance, no replacement power this quarter. Last year, recognition of accelerated depreciation in 2019	1,309	(244)	-637%	Higher total plant generation. There were negligible replacement power this year.
SLPGC	120	889	-87%	Lower income because of lower margin due to replacement power cost	(116)	2,505	-105%	Net loss results due to lower revenue brought about by lower generation plus lower ASP for WESM and replacement power
Others	(3)	0	-100%	Pre-operating expenses of Semirara Claystone Inc partially offset by minimal income on Sem-Calaca Res electricity trading	(5)	(10)	-100%	Pre-operating expenses of Semirara Claystone Inc partially offset by minimal income on Sem-Calaca Res electricity trading
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>-71%</b>		<b>2,989</b>	<b>8,248</b>	<b>-64%</b>	

**B. Solvency and Liquidity**

The company's earnings before interest, taxes depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) reached PHP8.43 billion 42% lower than last year. After changes in working capital, cash provided by operation netted to PHP4.78 billion. With the consolidated loan availments amounted of PHP4.98 billion, representing Coal and SCPC bridge financing for working capital requirement. Combined with beginning Cash of PHP6.46 billion, total consolidated Cash available during the period stood at PHP16.21 billion.

Of the available cash, PHP3.45 billion was used to fund major CAPEX and stripping and mine development. The Company also infused PHP56.5 million to the joint venture and paid cash dividend and serviced debts amounting to PHP5.31 billion and PHP2.92 billion respectively. Ending cash closed at PHP4.48 billion, a 31% decrease from the beginning cash.

Coal, SCPC, and SLPGC recorded ending cash of PHP1.76 billion, PHP1.14 billion, and PHP775.36 million, respectively. Other pre-operating business closed with a total cash balance of PHP93.44 million.

Consolidated Current ratio slightly improved to 1.26 from 1.54x at the start of the year.

**C. Financial Condition****ASSETS****Cash**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	2,676	3,244	-17%	Lower cash generation from operation, payment of dividend and capex and mine devt and stripping asset
SCPC	1,267	269	370%	Timing of cash proceeds from short term borrowings for operations and, payments to suppliers and collections from receivables.
SLPGC	440	2,855	-85%	Lower cash due to payment of Trade Payables and 2 Billion cash dividend to Parent
Others	93	89	6%	Cash generation from electricity trading operations
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,477</b>	<b>6,457</b>	<b>-31%</b>	



**Consolidated Receivables**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	924	945	-2%	Mainly due to the timing of collection of receivables
SCPC	1,865	1,365	37%	Due to timing of collection. Generation are also higher resulting to higher receivables.
SLPGC	1,295	1,309	-1%	Lower revenue in Sept 2020
Others	10	22	-55%	SCRes receivable on electricity sold
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,094</b>	<b>3,642</b>	<b>12%</b>	

**Consolidated Inventories**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	8,938	6,385	40%	Increase mainly due to higher coal inventory of 4.4 million tons valued at PhP4.42 billion; higher cost of materials, spare parts, major equipment components, fuel and lubricants of PhP4.55 billion
SCPC	2,684	2,322	16%	Mainly increase in spares parts inventory for preventive and predictive maintenance program amounting to PhP2.46 billion. Coal Inventory costs PhP140.32 million.
SLPGC	1,815	1,513	20%	Increase mainly due Coal at PhP 665 million and insurance spares; comprised of spare parts inventory for corrective, preventive and predictive maintenance program and other supplies amounting to PhP 892 million; Diesel and Lubes at PhP156 million, Chemicals and Others at PhP125 million
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,437</b>	<b>10,220</b>	<b>31%</b>	

**Consolidated Other Current Assets**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	705	863	-18%	Mainly comprised of prepaid income taxes and advances to contractors and suppliers of spare parts and equipment amounting to PhP415.57 million and PhP289.05 million, respectively
SCPC	246	172	43%	Mainly comprised of advances to suppliers, prepaid tax and other prepaid expenses PhP12.50, PhP160.54 million and PhP72.76 million, respectively.
SLPGC	144	246	-41%	Mainly due to decrease in advances & prepayment to suppliers of PhP 120.37 million and prepaid taxes of PhP24.00million
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>-14%</b>	

**Consolidated Total Current Assets**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	13,243	11,436	6%	Please refer to above explanation
SCPC	6,063	4,129	-6%	
SLPGC	3,695	5,923	-31%	
Others	116	115	97%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,116</b>	<b>21,603</b>	<b>-5%</b>	

**Consolidated PPE**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	9,647	10,725	-10%	PhP1.34 billion mining equipment and advance strapping asset of PhP571.00 million offset by the depreciation of PhP2.44 billion
SCPC	20,961	21,060	0%	Capex of PhP1,15 billion, offset by depreciation of PhP1,25 billion
SLPGC	15,104	15,828	-5%	Capex of PhP384.00 million, offset by depreciation of PhP1.10 billion
Others	17	17	0%	Miscellaneous asset of pre-operating subsidiaries
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,729</b>	<b>47,631</b>	<b>-4%</b>	

**Investment in JV**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	101	45	0%	Contribution to the Joint Venture
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>123%</b>	

**Consolidated Other Non-Current Assets**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	174	321	-46%	Comprised of VAT receivable from BIR, Software cost and right of use assets; The decrease pertain to the applied advance payment made to equipment orders
SCPC	982	1,461	-33%	Mainly consists of right of use assets, advance payment for equipment acquisition and input tax amounting to PhP93.51 million, PhP293.26 and PhP699.89 million respectively ; The input tax was applied/offset against output tax. The decrease is due to the recoupment of advances to suppliers related to the LEP
SLPGC	88	254	-65%	Mainly consists of the unrealized input VAT. Advances to suppliers was already liquidated upon delivery and completion of services
Others	5	5	100%	Deposit for distribution wheeling service
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>-39%</b>	

**Consolidated Deferred Tax Assets**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	197	197	0%	Mainly related to remeasurement losses on Pension Plan
SCPC	677	679	0%	Mainly related to provision for doubtful account and NOLCO.
SLPGC	13	13	0%	Mainly related to provision for doubtful account
<b>Total</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>0%</b>	

**Consolidated Total Assets**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	23,363	22,725	3%	Please refer to above explanation
SCPC	28,683	27,329	5%	
SLPGC	18,900	22,006	-14%	
Others	138	137	1%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,084</b>	<b>72,197</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	

**LIABILITIES**

**Accounts and Other Payables**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	5,437	5,073	7%	Slight increase merely in the timing of payment of payables
SCPC	1,348	2,358	-43%	Decrease due to payment trade suppliers
SLPGC	715	1,012	-29%	Slight decrease merely in the timing of payment of payables
Others	6	8	-23%	Pertain to SCRES electricity customer deposit
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,506</b>	<b>8,451</b>	<b>-11%</b>	

**Short-term Loans**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	2,000	-	100%	Temporary short-term financing for working capital
SCPC	3,650	2,070	76%	Availment of bridge financing for LEP and other operational needs.
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>100%</b>	

**Current Portion of Long-term Debt**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	3,294	2,425	36%	Payment of maturing LTD during the year but refinance with another long term loan (refer to non-current loans)
SCPC	1,280	385	232%	Comprised of maturing LTD within a year
SLPGC	559	649	-14%	Comprised of maturing LTD within a year
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,133</b>	<b>3,459</b>	<b>48%</b>	

**Current Portion of Lease Liability**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	11	11	100%	Lease liability due within a year
SCPC	4	4	100%	Lease liability due within a year
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100%</b>	

**Total Current Liabilities**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	10,742	7,509	43%	Please refer to above explanation
SCPC	6,281	4,817	30%	
SLPGC	1,274	1,661	-23%	
Others	6	8	-23%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,303</b>	<b>13,995</b>	<b>31%</b>	

**Long-Term Debt - Net of Current Portion**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	712	2,475	-71%	Loans maturing this period were refinance with a long term loan
SCPC	6,164	7,271	-15%	Payment of quarterly amortization
SLPGC	2,974	3,322	-10%	Payment of quarterly amortization
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,850</b>	<b>13,068</b>	<b>-25%</b>	Decrease due to debt repayments

**Pension Liability**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	372	272	37%	Accrual of pension obligation
SCPC	11	9	22%	Accrual of pension obligation
SLPGC	19	14	36%	Accrual of pension obligation
<b>Total</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>37%</b>	

**Provision for Site Rehabilitation**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	500	500	0%	Provision for mine rehabilitation and plant decommissioning
SCPC	18	18	0%	Provision for plant decommissioning
SLPGC	5	5	0%	Provision for plant decommissioning
<b>Total</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>0%</b>	

**Other Long-Term Liabilities**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	62	62	0%	Lease liabilities non-current portion
SCPC	31	31	0%	Lease liabilities non-current portion
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0%</b>	

**Total Non-Current Liabilities**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	1,647	3,309	-50%	Please refer to above explanation
SCPC	60	58	3%	
SLPGC	6,188	7,290	-15%	
Others	2,974	3,322	-10%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,869</b>	<b>13,979</b>	<b>-22%</b>	

**Total Liabilities**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	12,389	10,818	15%	Please refer to above explanation
SCPC	6,341	4,875	30%	
SLPGC	7,462	8,951	-17%	
Others	2,980	3,330	-10%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,172</b>	<b>27,973</b>	<b>4%</b>	

**EQUITY****Capital Stock**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal (Parent)	4,265	4,265	0%	No movement

**Additional Paid-in Capital**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal (Parent)	6,676	6,676	0%	No movement

**Treasury Shares**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal (Parent)	740	740	0%	Purchase of 3.46 million SCC shares in 2016, 2.7 million shares in 2017 and 7.8 million shares in 2018

**Remeasurement Gain / (Losses) on Pension Plan**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	(96)	(96)	0%	Actuarial valuation adjustment on pension plan
SCPC	4	4	0%	Actuarial valuation adjustment on pension plan
SLPGC	(6)	(6)	0%	Actuarial valuation adjustment on pension plan
<b>Total</b>	<b>(98)</b>	<b>(98)</b>	<b>0%</b>	

**Retained Earnings / (Losses)**

	9/30/2020	12/31/2019	Variance	Remarks
Coal	18,619	18,749	-1%	Cash dividend payment offset by net income earned during the period
SCPC	7,374	6,765	9%	Loss incurred during the period
SLPGC	6,030	8,827	-32%	Loss incurred during the period and payment of cash dividend
Others	(213)	(208)	2%	Expenses of pre-operating subsidiaries

**IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:**

1. **Net Income After Tax** – Strong operating performance cushioned the decline in consolidated net income by 64% as coal and power ASP went down by 20% and 30% respectively.
2. **Dividend Payout** – Increase in unrestricted retained earnings and high liquidity. The Company declared regular cash dividend of PhP1.25 per share on 28 February 2020 paid on 27 March 2020.
3. **Debt-to-Equity Ratio** – DE is at 0.70x at the end of the quarter after the cash dividend declaration.
4. **EBITDA Margin** – Maintained at 42% despite the significant decline in coal and power prices.
5. **Current Ratio** – Cash position remains healthy despite cash dividend payment. The Company's internal current ratio threshold is at least 1.00, end-of-the-period current ratio is 1.26:1.

## **PART II        OTHER INFORMATION**

### **Other disclosures:**

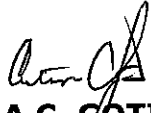
- a. The Group's operation is not cyclical in nature or seasonal. Mining activities is continuous throughout the year;
- b. There were no issuances, repurchases, and repayments of debt in equity securities which transpired during the quarter;
- c. There are no subsequent events, that came to our knowledge, which are material enough to warrant an adjustment in the consolidated financial statements;
- d. The Group has no contingent assets nor liabilities known as of financial position date. The case on the wholesale electricity supply market (WESM) prices for November and December 2013 is still pending before the Supreme Court (SC) and the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC).


**PART III SIGNATURES**


Pursuant to the requirement of the Revised Securities **Code**, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Issuer: **SEMIRARA MINING AND POWER CORPORATION**

**Signature and Title:**

  
**MARIA CRISTINA C. GOTIANUN**  
President & Chief Operating Officer  
*(Principal Executive and Operating Officer)*  
Date: October 29, 2020

  
**JUNALINA S. TABOR**  
Chief Finance Officer  
*(Principal Financial Officer)*  
Date: October 29, 2020

  
**LEANDRO D. COSTALES**  
Comptroller  
*(Principal Accounting Officer)*  
Date: October 29, 2020

**PART IV  
ANNEX A**

AGING OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE  
AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	TOTAL	Current	2 - 3 Mon	4 - 6 Mon	7 Mon - 1 Yr	Allow for DA
<b>A. AR TRADE RECEIVABLES</b>						
COAL						
EXPORT	426,716	387,331	-	-	39,385	36,113
SLTEC	107,243	106,930	-	-	313	-
HOLCIM	38,386	38,109	-	-	276	-
CEDC	15,329	15,329	-	-	-	-
ECC	121,826	121,826	-	-	-	-
RCC	18,228	-	-	18,228	-	-
PEDC	75,358	75,358	-	-	-	-
TPC	13,513	8,928	4,584	-	-	-
JPC	91,448	91,448	-	-	-	-
CCC	43,305	43,305	-	-	-	-
VTPI	37,140	37,140	-	-	-	-
APO	17,040	17,040	-	-	-	-
SLM	9,539	9,539	-	-	-	-
GASA	1,637	1,637	-	-	-	-
UPPC	15,793	15,662	-	-	131	-
POWER						
PEMC	1,915,989	1,005,023	57,922	11,126	841,917	828,992
MASINLOC	665,280	665,280	-	-	-	-
MERALCO	517,017	149,352	-	-	367,666	-
IEMOP	258,737	16,605	18,521	223,611	-	-
AC ENERGY	169,705	169,705	-	-	-	-
SAN MIGUEL	127,008	127,008	-	-	-	-
POZZOLANIC	84,630	44,016	16,518	-	24,096	-
VANTAGE	64,462	63,261	-	172	1,029	-
PSALM	53,524	-	-	-	53,524	-
TRANSPACIFIC	34,334	19,255	4,465	10,613	-	-
ECSCO	10,945	2,354	1,727	947	5,916	-
KRATOS	2,181	2,181	-	-	-	-
	<b>4,936,313</b>	<b>3,233,623</b>	<b>103,738</b>	<b>264,698</b>	<b>1,334,254</b>	<b>865,104</b>
Less: Allowance for doubtful account		<u>865,104</u>				
		<b>4,071,209</b>				
<b>B. NON - TRADE RECEIVABLES</b>						
COAL						
Advances-For liquidation	11,507	11,507				
Others	2,871	2,871				
POWER						
Advances-For liquidation	1,227	1,227				
Others	4,394	4,394				
	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>				
Less: Allowance for D/A-AR Others		5,815				
Net NON - TRADE RECEIVABLE		<u>14,185</u>				
C. DUE FROM AFFILIATED CO.	8,933					
NET RECEIVABLES ( A + B + C )		<b>4,094,327</b>				



## **ANNEX B**

### **SEMIRARA MINING AND POWER CORPORATION FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURES As of September 30, 2020**

The Group has various financial assets such as cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and environmental guarantee fund, which arise directly from operations.

The Group's financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables, short-term loans, long-term debt and other noncurrent liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are price risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The BOD reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the following basis:

- Price risk - movement in one-year historical coal prices
- WESM price risk - movement of WESM price for energy
- Interest rate risk - market interest rate on loans
- Foreign currency risk - yearly movement in the foreign exchange rates

The assumption used in calculating the sensitivity analyses of the relevant income statement item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

#### **Price Risk**

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The price that the Group can charge for its coal is directly and indirectly related to the price of coal in the world coal market. In addition, as the Group is not subject to domestic competition in the Philippines, the pricing of all of its coal sales is linked to the price of imported coal. World thermal coal prices are affected by numerous factors outside the Group's control, including the demand from customers which is influenced by their overall performance and demand for electricity. Prices are also affected by changes in the world supply of coal and may be affected by the price of alternative fuel supplies, availability of shipping vessels as well as shipping costs.

As the coal price is reset on a periodic basis under coal supply agreements, this may increase its exposure to short-term coal price volatility.

There can be no assurance that world coal prices will be sustained or that domestic and international competitors will not seek to replace the Group in its relationship with its key customers by offering higher quality, better prices or larger guaranteed supply volumes, any of which would have a materially adverse effect on the Group's profits.

To mitigate this risk, the Group continues to improve the quality of its coal and diversify its market from power industry, cement industry, other local industries and export market. This will allow flexibility in the distribution of coal to its target customers in such manner that minimum target average price of its coal sales across all its customers will still be achieved (i.e., domestic versus export). Also, in order to mitigate any negative impact resulting from price changes, it is the Group's policy to set minimum contracted volume for customers with long-term supply contracts for each given period (within the duration of the contract) and pricing is negotiated on a monthly basis to even out the impact of any fluctuation in coal prices, thus, protecting its target margin.

The excess volumes are allocated to spot sales which may command different price than those contracted already since the latter shall follow pricing formula per contract.

Nevertheless, on certain cases temporary adjustments on coal prices with reference to customers following a certain pricing formula are requested in order to recover at least the cost of coal if the resulting price is abnormally low vis-à-vis cost of production (i.e., abnormal rise in cost of fuel, foreign exchange).

Below are the details of the Group's coal sales to the domestic market and to the export market (as a percentage of total coal sales volume):

	09/30/2020	12/31/2019
Domestic Market	37%	79%
Export Market	63%	21%

*as a percentage of total coal sales volume*

The following table shows the effect on income before income tax should the change in the prices of coal occur based on the inventory of the Group as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 with all other variables held constant. The change in coal prices used in the simulation assumes fluctuation from the lowest and highest price based on 1-year historical price movements in 2020 and 2019.

	Effect on income before income tax	
	09.30.2020	12.31.2019
<i>Change in coal price</i>		
<i>Based on ending coal inventory</i>		
Increase by 31% in 2020 and 27% in 2019	2,426,159,422	302,989,128
Decrease by 31% in 2020 and 27% in 2019	(2,426,159,422)	(302,989,128)
<i>Based on coal sales volume</i>		
Increase by 31% in 2020 and 27% in 2019	4,652,333,219	3,422,916,272
Decrease by 31% in 2020 and 27% in 2019	(4,652,333,219)	(3,422,916,272)

#### Price Risk

This is the risk relating to the movement of WESM and its impact to the derivatives arising from the contract of differences.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in WESM prices compared to the strike price of P3.75 and P3.75 in 2020 and 2019, respectively, with all variables held constant of the Group's income before taxes.

	Movement in average WESM price	Increase (decrease) in financial assets at FVPL
2020	<b>+2%</b>	<b>1,864,658</b>
	<b>-2%</b>	<b>(1,864,658)</b>
2019	+2%	1,069,563
	-2%	(1,069,563)

### **Interest Rate Risk**

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term term debts with floating interest rates. The Group's policy is to manage its interest cost using a mix of fixed and variable rate debts. The Group's policy is to maintain a balance of Peso-denominated and United States Dollar (US\$) denominated debts.

The following table shows the information about the Group's financial instruments that are exposed to cash flow (floating rate instrument) and fair value (fixed rate instrument) interest rate risks and presented by maturity profile.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's income before tax to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, with all variables held constant, through the impact on floating rate borrowings.

	September 30, 2020						Carrying Value
	Interest	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	More than 4 years	
	(In Thousands)						
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	1.1% to 4.1%	4,477,470	-	-	-	-	4,477,470
Short-term Loan	4.5-5.1337%	5,650,000					5,650,000
Peso long-term debt at floating rate							
a. 1,400 million loan (PHP)	Floating rate to be repriced every 3 months	168,000	224,000	224,000	224,000	560,000	1,400,000
b. 750.00 million loan (PHP)	Floating rate to be repriced every 3 months			-	-	-	-
c. 2,750.00 million loan (PHP)	Fixed annual interest rate of 4.57 to be repriced after 3 years	275,000	1,203,125	481,250	137,500	446,875	2,543,750
d. 7,700.00 million loan (PHP)	Fixed annual interest rate of 4.9% per annum	1,280,214	1,467,714	1,467,714	1,467,714	1,802,357	7,485,714
e. 4,000.00 million loan (PHP)	Fixed annual interest rate of 5.00-5.13% per annum	843,847	841,740	839,513	837,170		3,362,270
		<b>8,217,062</b>	<b>3,736,579</b>	<b>3,012,477</b>	<b>2,666,385</b>	<b>2,809,232</b>	<b>20,441,735</b>

	December 31, 2019						Carrying Value
	Interest	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	More than 4 years	
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	1.10% to 7.50%	6,457,085	-	-	-	-	6,457,085
(In Thousands)							
Short-term Loan							
2,070 million loan (PHP)	4.5-5.1337%	2,070,000					2,070,000
Peso long-term debt at floating rate							
a. 1,400 million loan (PHP)	Floating rate to be repriced every 3 months	1,400,000			-	-	1,400,000
b. 750.00 million loan (PHP)	Floating rate to be repriced every 3 months	750,000		-	-	-	750,000
c. 2,750.00 million loan (PHP)	Fixed annual interest rate of 4.57 to be repriced after 3 years	275,000	275,000	1,512,500	137,500	550,000	2,750,000
d. 3,000.00 million loan (PHP)	Fixed annual interest rate of 4.9% per annum		744,312	747,968	748,719	749,506	2,990,505
e. 4,000.00 million loan (PHP)	Fixed annual interest rate of 5.00-5.13% per annum	649,188	826,835	829,161	939,972	725,620	3,970,775
f. 2,700.00 million loan (PHP)	Fixed annual interest rate of 4.88% per annum	104,330	428,824	429,341	429,884	1,293,200	2,685,579
g. 2,000.00 million loan (PHP)	Fixed annual interest rate of 4.88% per annum	280,915	281,316	282,023	282,766	853,155	1,980,175
		5,529,434	2,556,287	3,800,992	2,538,841	4,171,481	18,597,035

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's income before tax to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, with all variables held constant, through the impact on floating rate borrowings.

Basis points (in thousands)	Effect on income before income tax	
	Increase (decrease)	
	30.09.2020	31.12.2019
+100	(P204,417)	(P10,438)
-100	204,417	10,438

The assumed movement in basis points for interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the Group's historical changes in market interest rates on bank loans.

There was no effect on the equity other than those affecting the income before tax.

### **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans. The Group's policy is to maintain a level of cash that is sufficient to fund its monthly cash requirements, at least for the next four to six months. Capital expenditures are funded through a mix of suppliers' credit, letters of credit, trust receipts and long-term debt, while operating expenses and working capital requirements are funded through cash collections. A significant part of the Group's financial assets that are held to meet the cash outflows include cash equivalents and trade receivables. Although trade receivables are contractually collectible on a short-term basis, the Group expects continuous cash inflows through continuous production and sale of coal and power generation. In addition, although the

Group's short-term deposits are collectible at a short notice, the deposit base is stable over the long term as deposit rollovers and new deposits can offset cash outflows.

Moreover, the Group considers the following as mitigating factors for liquidity risk:

- It has available lines of credit that it can access to answer anticipated shortfall in sales and collection of receivables resulting from timing differences in programmed inflows and outflows.
- It has very diverse funding sources.
- It has internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk. Cash flow reports and forecasts are reviewed on a weekly basis in order to quickly address liquidity concerns. Outstanding trade receivables are closely monitored.

As part of its liquidity risk management, the Group regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. It also continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets for opportunities to pursue fund raising activities. Fund raising activities may include obtaining bank loans.

The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 based on undiscounted contractual payments:

	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months to 12 months	More than 1 year to 2 years	More than 2 years to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
<b>September 30, 2020</b>						
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	4,477,470					4,477,470
<b>Receivables</b>						-
Trade - outside parties	4,936,313		-	-	-	4,936,313
Trade - related parties	8,933					8,933
Others	12,734					12,734
<b>Environmental guarantee fund</b>					3,520	3,520
	<u>9,435,451</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,520</u>	<u>9,438,971</u>
<b>Trade and other payables</b>						
Trade	5,364,286	-	-	-	-	5,364,286
Accrued expenses and other payables	502,636	-	-	-	-	502,636
<b>Short term loans</b>	5,650,000	-	-	-	-	5,650,000
<b>Lease Liability</b>	7,086	7,086	13,218	14,367	65,781	107,538
<b>Peso Long-term debt with interest payable in arrears</b>						-
PhP 2,750 million loan	140,645	140,645	1,258,156	503,262	611,104	2,653,812
PhP 1,400 million loan	57,393	117,571	235,142	235,142	822,996	1,468,243
PhP 4,000 million loan	324,594	324,594	826,835	829,161	1,340,998	3,646,181
PhP 3,000 million loan			744,312	747,968	1,498,225	2,990,505
PhP 2,700 million loan	52,165	52,165	428,824	429,341	1,723,084	2,685,579
PhP2,000 million loan	140,458	140,458	281,316	282,023	1,135,921	1,980,175
	<u>12,239,261</u>	<u>782,518</u>	<u>3,787,803</u>	<u>3,041,263</u>	<u>7,198,110</u>	<u>27,048,955</u>
(in Php000)	<u>(2,803,811)</u>	<u>(782,518)</u>	<u>(3,787,803)</u>	<u>(3,041,263)</u>	<u>(7,194,590)</u>	<u>(17,609,985)</u>

December 31, 2019

December 31, 2019						
<b>Financial Assets</b>						
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	6,457,085	-	-	-	-	6,457,085
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade :	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside parties	1,852,136	-	-	-	1,564,439	3,416,575
Related parties	120,559	-	-	-	-	120,559
Others*	74,160	-	-	-	5,815	79,975
Environmental guarantee fund	-	-	-	-	3,520	3,520
	<u>8,503,940</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,573,774</u>	<u>10,077,714</u>
<b>Trade and other payables</b>						
Trade:						-
Payable to suppliers and contractors	5,747,420	-	-	-	-	5,747,420
Related parties	551,595	-	-	-	-	551,595
<b>Accrued expenses and other payables**</b>	584,907	-	-	-	-	584,907
<b>Short terms loans</b>	2,070,000					2,070,000
<b>Lease Liability</b>	7,086	7,086	13,218	14,367	65,781	107,538
<b>Peso Long-term debt with interest payable in arrears</b>						
PhP 2,750 million loan	137,500	137,500	275,000	1,512,500	687,500	2,750,000
PhP 1,400 million loan	1,400,000					1,400,000
PhP 750 million loan		750,000				750,000
PhP 4,000 million loan	324,594	324,594	826,835	829,161	1,665,592	3,970,775
PhP 3,000 million loan			744,312	747,968	1,498,225	2,990,505
PhP 2,700 million loan	52,165	52,165	428,824	429,341	1,723,084	2,685,579
PhP2,000 million loan	140,458	140,458	281,316	282,023	1,135,921	1,980,175
	<u>11,015,725</u>	<u>1,411,802</u>	<u>2,569,505</u>	<u>3,815,359</u>	<u>6,776,104</u>	<u>25,588,495</u>
	<u>(2,511,785)</u>	<u>(1,411,802)</u>	<u>(2,569,505)</u>	<u>(3,815,359)</u>	<u>(5,202,329)</u>	<u>(15,510,781)</u>

(in Php000)

### **Foreign Currency Risk**

Majority of the Group's revenue are generated in Philippine peso, however, substantially all of capital expenditures are in US\$.

The Group manages this risk by matching receipts and payments in the same currency and monitoring. Approximately, 36.66% and 66.48% of the Group's sales as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, were denominated in US\$ whereas approximately 5.48% and 4.57% of debts as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2018, respectively, were denominated in US\$.

Information on the Group's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities and their Philippine peso equivalents follows:

	September 30, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	U.S. Dollar	Peso Equivalent	U.S. Dollar	Peso Equivalent
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,480,483	508,251,005	44,695,558	2,263,383,058
Trade receivables	8,799,167	426,715,595	3,935,590	199,298,266
	<u>\$ 19,279,649</u>	<u>934,966,600</u>	<u>48,631,148</u>	<u>2,462,681,324</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Trade payables	\$ (12,189,734)	(591,141,139)	(45,030,082)	(2,280,323,347)
	<u>\$ (12,189,734)</u>	<u>(591,141,139)</u>	<u>(45,030,082)</u>	<u>(2,280,323,347)</u>
Net foreign currency denominated assets (liabilities)	\$ 31,469,383	1,526,107,739	\$ 3,601,066	182,357,977

The spot exchange rates used in September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 were P48.495 and P50.64 to US\$1 respectively.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all variables held constant, of the Group's income before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities) on September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Reasonably possible change in the Philippine Peso-US\$ exchange rate	Increase (decrease) in income before income tax	
	09.30.2020	12.31.2019
₱2	(₱62,938,766)	(₱7,202,132)
(2)	61,938,755	7,202,132

There is no impact on the Group's equity other than those already affecting profit or loss. The movement in sensitivity analysis is derived from current observations on movement in dollar average exchange rates.

### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

The Group manages and controls credit risk by doing business with recognized, creditworthy third parties, thus, there is no requirement for collateral. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. The Group evaluates the financial condition of the local customers before deliveries are made to them.

On the other hand, export sales are covered by sight letters of credit issued by foreign banks subject for the Group's approval, hence, mitigating the risk on collection. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to doubtful accounts is not significant. The Group generally bills 80% of coal delivered payable within 30 days upon receipt of billing and the remaining 20% payable within 15 days after receipt of final billing based on final analysis of coal delivered. The Group's exposure to credit risk from trade receivables arise from the default of the counterparty with a maximum exposure equal to their carrying amounts.

With respect to the credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, environmental guarantee fund and investment in sinking fund, the exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty with a maximum exposure to credit risk equal to the carrying amount of the financial assets as of reporting date. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancement that will mitigate credit risk exposure. The Group transacts only with institutions or banks and third parties that have proven track record in financial soundness. The management does not expect any of these institutions to fail in meeting their obligations.

The credit risk is concentrated to the following markets:

	09.30.2020	12.31.2019
Trade receivables - outside parties	99.42%	95.00%
Trade receivables - related parties	0.18	02.89
Others	0.40	2.11
	100.00	100.00

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the credit quality per class of financial assets is as follows:

	09.30.2020				
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired		Substandard Grade	Past due and/or Individually Impaired	Total
	Grade A	Grade B			
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	4,477,470	-	-	-	4,477,470
Receivables:					-
Trade receivables - outside parties	3,233,623	368,436	-	1,334,254	4,936,313
Trade receivables - related parties	8,933	-	-	-	8,933
Others	14,185	-	-	5,815	20,000
Environmental guarantee fund	3,520	-	-	-	3,520
					-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,737,731</b>	<b>368,436</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,340,069</b>	<b>9,446,236</b>

	12.31.2019				
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired		Substandard Grade	Past due and/or Individually Impaired	Total
	Grade A	Grade B			
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	6,452,905				6,452,905
Receivables:					-
Trade receivables - outside parties	3,094,160			1,856,861	4,951,022
Trade receivables - related parties	150,552				150,552
Others	79,975			5,815	85,790
Environmental guarantee fund	3,520				3,520
<b>Total (000)</b>	<b>9,781,112</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,862,676</b>	<b>11,643,788</b>

Cash in banks and cash equivalents are short-term placements and working cash fund placed, invested or deposited in foreign and local banks belonging to top ten (10) banks in the Philippines in terms of resources and profitability. These financial assets are classified as Grade A due to the counterparties' low probability of insolvency. Trade receivable - related parties are considered Grade A due to the Group's positive collection experience. Environmental guarantee fund is assessed as Grade A since this is deposited in a reputable bank, which has a low probability of insolvency.

Grade A are accounts considered to be of high credit rating and are covered with coal supply and power supply contracts. The counterparties have a very remote likelihood of default and have consistently exhibited good paying habits.

Grade B accounts are active accounts with minimal instances of payment default, due to collection issues. These accounts are typically not impaired as the counterparties generally respond to credit actions and update their payments accordingly. The Group determines financial assets as impaired when probability of recoverability is remote evidenced by the counterparty's financial difficulty.



Substandard grade accounts are accounts which have probability of impairment based on historical trend. Accounts under this group show possible future loss to the Group as a result of default in payment of the counterparty despite of the regular follow-up actions and extended payment terms.

In the Group's assessment, there are no financial assets that will fall under the category substandard grade due to the following reasons:

- Receivables from electricity and local coal sales - transactions are entered into with reputable and creditworthy companies.
- Receivables from export coal sales - covered by irrevocable letter of credit at sight from a reputable bank acceptable to the Group.

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the aging analyses of the Group's past due and/or impaired receivables presented per class are as follows:

	<b>09.30.2020</b>			
	<b>Past Due but not Impaired</b>		<b>Impaired</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>&lt;45 days</b>	<b>45-135 days</b>	<b>Financial Assets</b>	
<i>Receivables</i>				
Trade receivables - outside parties	368,436	-	1,334,254	1,702,690
Others	-	-	5,815	5,815
<b>Total (000)</b>	<b>368,436</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,340,069</b>	<b>1,708,505</b>

	<b>12.31.2019</b>			
	<b>Past Due but not Impaired</b>		<b>Impaired</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>&lt;45 days</b>	<b>45-135 days</b>	<b>Financial Assets</b>	
<i>Receivables</i>				
Trade receivables - outside parties	146,338	146,084	1,564,439	1,856,861
Others			5,815	5,815
<b>Total (000)</b>	<b>146,338</b>	<b>146,084</b>	<b>1,570,254</b>	<b>1,862,676</b>

### **Capital Management**

The primary objective of the Group's capital management strategy is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years.

The Group manages its capital using Debt-to-Equity ratio, which is interest-bearing loans divided by equity, and EPS. The following table shows the Group's capital ratios as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

	09/30/2020	12/31/2019
Interest Bearing Loan	<b>20,632,926,387</b>	14,596,796,383
Total equity	<b>41,912,188,720</b>	39,932,686,604
Debt to Equity Ratio	<b>49.23%</b>	36.55%
EPS	<b>0.70</b>	2.83
DE Ratio	<b>0.70</b>	0.78
<i>No of shares</i>	4,250,547,620	4,250,547,620
<i>Weighted Average</i>	4,250,547,620	4,250,547,620

The aggressive expansion and investment strategies of the Group resulted to higher Debt-to-Equity ratios in September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019. The Debt-to-Equity ratio is carefully matched with the strength of the Group's financial position, such that when a good opportunity presents itself, the Group can afford further leverage.

The following table shows the component of the Group's capital as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

	09/30/2020	12/31/2019
Total paid-up capital	<b>10,940,136,701</b>	10,940,136,701
Remeasurement losses on pension plan	<b>(98,388,949)</b>	(98,388,949)
Retained earnings - unappropriated	<b>26,509,967,646</b>	28,833,678,689
Retained earnings - appropriated	<b>5,300,000,000</b>	5,300,000,000
Treasury Shares	<b>(739,526,678)</b>	(739,526,678)
	<b>41,912,188,720</b>	44,235,899,764

## **Fair Values**

### Fair Value Information

Cash and cash equivalents, receivables, environmental guarantee fund, trade payables, accrued expenses and other payables, and short-term loans carrying amounts approximate fair value. Most of these financial instruments are relatively short-term in nature.

### Financial asset at FVPL

The fair value of the derivative was determined using the market data approach, Monte Carlo simulation valuation which is categorized within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

### Long-term debt

The carrying values approximated the fair value because of recent and regular repricing of interest rates (e.g. monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis) based on current market conditions. In 2020 and 2019, interest rate ranges from 0.50% to 5.01% and 1.26% to 4.90%, respectively.

### Fair Value Hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data There has been no reclassification from Level 1 to Level 2 or 3 category in 2020 and 2019.

**ANNEX C**  
**COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS**  
As of September 30, 2020 and 2019

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
i. Liquidity ratios:		
Current ratio	1.26	1.27
Quick ratio	0.53	0.67
ii. Leverage ratios:		
Debt-to-equity ratio (interest bearing loan/equity)	0.49	0.46
Debt-to-equity ratio (total debt/equity)	0.70	0.72
Interest coverage ratio	3.72	7.85
iii. Management ratios:		
Accounts receivable turnover ratio	5.14	6.25
Return on assets ratio	4%	11%
Return on equity ratio	7%	20%
iv. Asset-to-equity ratio	1.70	1.72
v. Profitability ratios:		
Gross margin ratio	0.34	0.40
Net profit margin ratio	0.15	0.24
vi. Solvency ratios		
Current liabilities to net worth ratio	44%	51%
Total liabilities to net worth ratio	70%	72%