



Synergizing
Transparency
for Sustainability

The Sixth PH-EITI Report (FY 2018)

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THE SIXTH PH-EITI REPORT (FY 2018)

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

AEPEP	Annual Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program
AO	Administrative Order
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
ASDMP	Annual Social Development and Management Program
ASGM	Artisanal Small-scale Gold Mining
ASHP	Annual Safety and Health Program
BED	Bureau of Energy Development
BIR	Bureau of Internal Revenue
BLGF	Bureau of Local Government Finance
BO	Beneficial Ownership
BOD	Beneficial Ownership Declaration
BOC	Bureau of Customs
BOI	Board of Investments
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
BTr	Bureau of the Treasury
CA	Co-production Agreement
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CDP	Community Development Program
CIP	Carbon in Pulp
CIT	Corporate Income Tax
CLRF	Contingent Liability and Rehabilitation Fund
CMSC	Community Management Service Center
CMTA	Customs Modernization and Tariff Act
COA	Commission on Audit
COC	Coal Operating Contract
COMP	Chamber of Mines of the Philippines
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DAO	DENR Administrative Order
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DMT	Dry metric ton
DOE	Department of Energy
DOF	Department of Finance
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DPA	Data Privacy Act

ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
EDCP	Energy Data Center of the Philippines
EDGE	Extractive Disclosure Generator
EICC	Energy Investment Coordinating Council
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMB	Environmental Management Bureau
ENRDMT	Environment and Natural Resources Data Management Tool
EO	Executive Order
EP	Exploration Permit
EPEP	Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program
EPNS	Energy Projects of National Significance
ESB	Energy Supply Base
ESRE	Electronic Statement of Receipts and Expenditures
ETF	Environmental Trust Fund
EWP	Environmental Work Program
Execom	Executive Committee
FMRDP	Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Plan
FMRDF	Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Fund
FPIA	Filipino Participation Incentive Allowance
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FTAA	Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement
GAA	General Appropriations Act
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIR	Gross International Reserves
GIS	General Information Sheet
GOCC	Government-Owned and Controlled Corporation
GRDP	Gross Regional Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
HB	House Bill
ICC	Indigenous Cultural Community
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ILO	International Labor Organization
IP	Indigenous People
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
ISAG	Industrial Sand and Gravel
ITH	Income Tax Holiday
JOA	Joint Operating Agreement
JC	Joint Circular
JVA	Joint Venture Agreement
LGC	Local Government Code

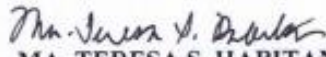
LGU	Local Government Unit
MC	Memorandum Circular
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MICC	Mining Industry Coordinating Council
MMT	Multi-partite Monitoring Team
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MPP	Mineral Processing Plant
MPSA	Mineral Production Sharing Agreement
MR	Motion for Reconsideration
MRF	Mine Rehabilitation Fund
MRFC	Mine Rehabilitation Fund Committee
MSG	Multi-Stakeholder Group
MT	Metric Ton
MTF	Monitoring Trust Fund
MWTF	Mine Waste and Tailings Reserve Fund
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NDC	National Development Corporation
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NG	National Government
NGA	National Government Agency
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NIRC	National Internal Revenue Code
NPC	National Privacy Commission
NRDC	Natural Resources Development Corporation
OEA	Office of Energy Affairs
OP	Office of the President
ORE	Online Reporting in the Extractives
OTP	Ore Transport Permit
PAP	Petroleum Association of the Philippines
PC	Patented Claims
PCECP	Philippine Conventional Energy Contracting Program
P/CMRB	Provincial/City Mining Regulatory Board
PD	Presidential Degree
PDA s	Pre-Determined Areas
PECR	Philippine Energy Contracting Round
PH-EITI	Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer
PEP	Politically Exposed Persons
PMA	Philippine Mining Act
PMDC	Philippine Mining Development Corp.
PNOC	Philippine National Oil Company
PNOC EC	Philippine National Oil Company Exploration Corporation
PPA	Philippine Ports Authority
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority


PSE	Philippine Stock Exchange
PSSMAs	People's Small-Scale Mining Areas
PSSMC	People's Small-Scale Mining Contract
PSSMP	People's Small-Scale Mining Program
RA	Republic Act
RCF	Rehabilitation Cash Fund
REC	Review and Evaluation Committee
RO	Regional Office
RPT	Real Property Tax
SAG	Sand and Gravel
SAGF	Special Account in the General Fund
SB	Senate Bill
SC	Service Contract
SDMP	Social Development and Management Program
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SEED	Systematic Electronic Extractives Disclosure
SEF	Special Education Fund
SHP	Safety and Health Program
SSM	Small-scale Mining
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
TRAIN	Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion
TRT	Technical Review Team
3YD/UWP	Three-Year Development/Utilization Work Program
TWG	Technical Working Group



We, the members of the Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Multi-Stakeholder Group, have reviewed this Sixth PH-EITI Report to our satisfaction and hereby approve and endorse the same to the EITI International Board.

Signed this 11th day of September 2020.


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PREFACE & INTRODUCTION

Resource extraction is, without doubt, a primordial activity that evolved with civilization in the course of history. As society progressed, so has the cause of natural resource utilization expanded, from human survival to societal upkeep, to fueling industries, to building nations. Arguably, exploitation has defined humanity's relationship with the natural environment – a seemingly imbalanced interaction that is not without consequences. It has ushered in the Anthropocene, this geological age defined by human activity having significant impact on the planet's climate and ecosystems. The impact has become alarming, the effects having at times endangered human survival – the basic purpose served by resource extraction in the first place. As it were, humankind appears to be treading a path that is coming full circle.

The extractive industries, especially those relating to finite or non-renewable resources such as minerals, constitute a critical sector on account of their crosscutting impacts on the environment, the economy, and the sociocultural life of communities. It is, therefore, not surprising that country-level and international measures have been taken to regulate and govern its various aspects. The Mining Association of Canada's Towards Sustainable Mining (TSM) program, the Kimberley Process multilateral trade regime and certification scheme to prevent the flow of conflict diamonds, the World Bank Institute's Governance for Extractive Industries Program that gave rise to the GOXI platform, the Publish What You Pay (PWYP) global campaign, and the more recent Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA) are only some of these measures.

Another prominent player in this growing global movement to improve extractives governance is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). Launched at the turn of the 21st century in 2003, the EITI was built on 12 keystone principles¹ agreed by a group of countries, companies, and civil society organizations in the shared belief that a country's natural resource wealth should benefit all its citizens. There was consensus that to ensure this ideal, transparency in the payments and revenues in the extractive sector is necessary. The EITI recognizes that "public understanding of government revenues and expenditure over time could help public debate and inform choice of appropriate and realistic options for sustainable development".² Moreover, the EITI believes that "in seeking solutions, ... all stakeholders have important and relevant contributions to make – including governments and their agencies, extractive industry companies, service companies, multilateral organizations, investors and non-governmental organizations".³ Henceforth, what seemed a simple multi-stakeholder framework for disclosure and dialogue grew to set the global standard for transparency in the extractive industries for the good governance of natural resources.

The Philippines, known in prehistoric times as the "Isles of Gold",⁴ has implemented the EITI Standard since 2013.⁵ Joining more than 50 other countries across the globe, the Philippines has undertaken to make transparency work to ensure that the archipelago's abundant natural resources redound to the well-being of its growing population of more than 100

¹ See the EITI Principles at <https://eiti.org/document/eiti-principles>.

² Ibid. Principle no. 4.

³ Ibid. Principle no. 12.

⁴ Lopez, Salvador P. *Isles of Gold: A History of Mining in the Philippines*. Oxford University Press (1992)

⁵ In November 2013, the President of the Philippines issued Executive Order No. 147 (pursuant to Executive Order No. 79, series of 2012) to formally create the Philippine EITI (PH-EITI).

million. With its high mineral potential, mega biodiversity, rich culture, and dynamic populace, the Philippines presented an excellent laboratory for harnessing multisectoral engagement to drive reforms in its extractive sector.

Indeed, the country's implementation of the EITI enjoyed early successes, the most notable of which was the validation of its compliance with the EITI Standard in 2017.⁶ Being the first in the world to achieve this distinction, the Philippine EITI (PH-EITI) became a leader in extractives transparency and set out to increase its impact on resource governance and local development.

To be sure, the annual publication of EITI reports and the outreach activities to various stakeholders have served as vehicles for information dissemination, dialogue, and learning. They have provided means to build capacities, surface issues, and generate solutions around governance of the extractive industries in the country. In the process, the magnitude of the task of fulfilling EITI's objectives has become clearer. It has become apparent that the initiative needs to be sustained to achieve significant and lasting gains. Without doubt, the road to open and accountable resource extraction for the welfare of the people is a long one. Taking this road in itself entails resources. Given the imperative of transparency for good governance and the manifold (and often competing) concerns of development, how can the country pursue all of these ideals and obtain their benefits?

Synergizing transparency for sustainability

The idea of synergy is mostly attributed to the classical Greek philosopher Aristotle: the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. This handy definition suggests that connection or connectedness creates added value. Getting different parts to work together as one unit intuitively produces efficiency. Integrating functions removes silos, streamlines processes, and simplifies maintenance. Systems can thus make programs sustainable.

The value of synergy rings true for the transparency and good governance agenda, as data from various sources need to be reconciled, synthesized, and contextualized to be meaningful and useful. For resource governance, particularly in the extractive sector, systematized access to information becomes even more important since finite natural assets are being mined and lives are being affected in the process. Accordingly, extractives transparency must be sustainable and sustained.

The EITI has recognized the need for sustainability, as it has turned to "systematic disclosure" of information about the extractive sector.⁷ As per a February 2018 Board resolution, it now expects member countries to "mainstream" implementation of the EITI Standard by meeting its disclosure requirements through routine and publicly available government and corporate reporting systems⁸ such as annual reports, databases, websites, and the like. The EITI report would no longer be a separate source of extractives information, but one that makes the most of publicly available data, freeing up EITI resources for analysis, policy discussion, and other activities that give more substance to transparency.

For EITI in the Philippines, it may be said that systematic disclosure has always been part of its objectives. The mandates of the PH-EITI Multi-stakeholder Group (MSG) under Executive

⁶ In October 2017, the EITI Board declared the Philippines to have made "satisfactory progress" in implementing the 2016 EITI Standard.

⁷ See <https://eiti.org/document/encouraging-systematic-disclosure>.

⁸ Countries must, however, ensure that the data are comprehensive and reliable by providing an explanation of the audit and assurance procedures to which the data had been subjected.

Order No. 147, s. 2013 include ensuring that the initiative is effectively integrated in the government reform agenda and processes, as well as ensuring sustained political commitment and mobilizing resources for its goals and activities.⁹ The PH-EITI has also undertaken projects to mainstream extractives data in the digital environment, putting up online portals for major information like contracts¹⁰ and local revenues¹¹ as early as 2015 and setting up an online reporting system¹² in 2018.

In its sixth cycle of reporting, the PH-EITI begins to transition to mainstreaming EITI implementation and channels “Synergizing Transparency for Sustainability” as its theme. To streamline the reporting process and make it more efficient, the Sixth Report takes the initial step of identifying which data and information required by the EITI Standard are already made publicly available by government agencies and companies, or have otherwise been published in previous PH-EITI reports. It also tells the extent to which the required disclosures have been or are being embedded in systems, including through government, company, and/or the PH-EITI websites, towards more integrative transparency. The Sixth Report nevertheless retains the work of an independent administrator, albeit to a scaled-down degree, as this exercise has lent objectivity and credibility to the report. Thus, third-party reconciliation is still the main audit and assurance procedure to which the data here have been subject.

Spotlight on 2018

This Sixth Report covers the year 2018, the year when the *Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion*, or TRAIN, law took effect.¹³ The first package in the current Administration’s Comprehensive Tax Reform Program, TRAIN increased the excise tax rates on mineral products, along with other fiscal measures. The move was seen to raise significant revenues to fund priority infrastructure and social service programs. The increase in coal and petroleum excises – the so-called “carbon taxes” – was also said to contribute towards reducing the country’s reliance on fossil fuels and carbon footprint.¹⁴

While implementation of a major fiscal law was pivotal for the extractive industries in 2018, there were other factors that bore on or affected the sector that year. Regulatory policies, commodity prices, perception of the business, as well as sociopolitical events all make up the context in which this report dispenses fiscal transparency in Philippine extractives. Through the EITI process, this report endeavors to give a holistic account of resource governance in the country and continue to develop the story began in 2014 when the PH-EITI published its first report covering the year 2012. Hopefully, this Sixth Report likewise furthers the five-fold goals (formerly designated as “objectives”) of the PH-EITI, namely:

1. Show the direct and indirect contributions of extractives to the economy;
2. Improve public understanding of the management of natural resources and public availability of data;
3. Strengthen national resource management / strengthen government systems;

⁹ Section 4 (a) and (e), Executive Order No. 147, s. 2013.

¹⁰ PH-EITI Contracts Portal at <https://contracts-eiti.dof.gov.ph/>

¹¹ Environment and Natural Resources Data Management Tool (ENRDMT) at <http://enrdmt.blgf.gov.ph/>

¹² PH-EITI Online Reporting in the Extractives (ORE) at <http://orepheiti.dof.gov.ph/>

¹³ The TRAIN Act or Republic Act No. 10963 was passed into law on 19 December 2017 and took effect on 1 January 2018.

¹⁴ See <https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps1841.pdf>.

4. Create opportunities for dialogue and constructive engagement in natural resource management in order to build trust and reduce conflict among stakeholders; and
5. Pursue and strengthen the extractive sector's contribution to sustainable development;

which the MSG set for the implementation of EITI in the Philippines.

It is in light of the foregoing that this report provides comprehensive data across the value chain of the country's extractive industries, featuring the year 2018 and highlighting information required by the EITI Standard and determined by the MSG to be relevant to bettering sector governance. Chapter 1 encompasses contextual information about the mining, oil and gas, and coal industries, such as economic contributions and updates on the legal and institutional frameworks. Wide-ranging developments that affect the way extractives are governed, such as social and environmental aspects, are also included. The information is presented in general and as specific to each of the industry sectors. Chapter 2 contains the scope, methodology, and results of the reconciliation performed by the independent administrator on the 2018 data covered. The third and final chapter discusses inroads made in bringing about transparency in the beneficial ownership of extractive industries in the country.

It is hoped that the Sixth PH-EITI Report stand on the proverbial shoulders of giants and advance the progress made over more than half a decade of engendering transparency in the Philippine extractive industries. May this endeavor carry on the crucial work for open and accountable resource governance and set the Philippines on the path to synergy in transparency for sustainability.



CHAPTER 1

Contextual Information



CHAPTER 1 - CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

As part of an annual reporting process that has generated a growing body of extractives information in the Philippines, the Sixth Report must be read in conjunction with its predecessors. Accordingly, this chapter focuses on updates and developments in the country's mining, oil and gas, and coal industries, particularly in the year 2018. Matters that were already included in prior reports may be reiterated here, but only for clarity or emphasis. Unless otherwise indicated herein, policies and processes disclosed and discussed in the past remain in force and effect without any material or significant changes.

Taken together with previous PH-EITI reports, this chapter gives a continuing account of the context of the extractive industries in terms of legal provisions, economic factors, fiscal data, and socio-political information.

I. Overview: General State of the Extractive Industries in 2018

Legal Framework

The legal and institutional framework for the extractive industries, comprising contracting systems, license allocations, and fiscal regimes, as well as the laws governing State participation in the extractive sector and the applicable environmental and social standards, including indigenous peoples' rights, has been thoroughly discussed from the First PH-EITI Report, with updates being provided in succeeding reports. This Sixth Report brings the information up-to-date to 2018.

At the outset, it must be noted that there has been no major change in the basic legal framework for the extractive industries in the Philippines since 2012.

The 1987 Philippine Constitution¹⁵ continues to be the bedrock of all laws governing the sector, as it is the fundamental law of the land. Its article on the national economy and patrimony, especially the declaration that exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources are under the full control and supervision of the State, is most germane (Article XII Section 2). The same article also provides for the small-scale utilization of natural resources by Filipino citizens, which Congress may, by law, allow. Also pertinent are the Constitution's provisions on local government, particularly on the entitlement of local government units (LGUs) to an equitable share in the proceeds of the utilization and development of the national wealth within their respective areas (Article X Section 7).

The Local Government Code of 1991,¹⁶ or Republic Act No. 7160 (RA 7160), governs the relations between the national government and LGUs, providing for local autonomy (including fiscal autonomy) and the sharing as well as devolution of responsibilities, among others. Devolved responsibilities include enforcement of small-scale mining laws and pollution control and other environment laws, subject to the control and supervision of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). RA 7160 also provides for LGUs to have an equitable share in the proceeds derived from the utilization and development of the national wealth, that is, 40% of the gross collections of the national government from mining taxes, royalties, forestry and fishery charges, and such other taxes, fees or charges on the utilization and development of national wealth within the LGUs' territorial jurisdiction.

¹⁵ <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/constitutions/1987-constitution/>

¹⁶ <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/downloads/1991/10oct/19911010-RA-7160-CCA.pdf>

The implementing rules of RA 7160 are embodied in Administrative Order No. 270¹⁷ issued by the Office of the President in 1992.

The Philippine Mining Act of 1995,¹⁸ or Republic Act No. 7942 (RA 7942), remains to be the principal law that governs the mining industry, with its revised implementing rules and regulations laid out in DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2010-21.¹⁹ It provides, among others, the definitions, rules, and procedures pertaining to exploration permits, mineral agreements, and financial or technical assistance agreements; government share, taxes and fees, and incentives; transport, sale, and processing of minerals; and safety and environmental protection. It also has provisions on mineral reservations, ancestral lands, quarry resources, and small-scale mining.

The People's Small-scale Mining Act of 1991,²⁰ or Republic Act No. 7076 (RA 7076), together with its implementing rules, DAO 2015-03,²¹ comprise the special law that governs small-scale mining.

Executive Order No. 79 (EO 79)²² and its implementing rules, DAO 2012-07,²³ were issued in 2012 to institutionalize and implement reforms in the Philippine mining sector. EO 79 provides for, among others: full enforcement of environmental standards in mining; areas closed to mining; review of existing mining operations and cleansing of non-moving mining rights holders; moratorium on the grant of mineral agreements (except exploration permits) until a legislation rationalizing existing revenue sharing schemes and mechanisms shall have taken effect; opening of areas for mining through competitive public bidding; developing a national program and roadmap for the development of value-adding activities and downstream industries for strategic metallic ores; constituting the Mining Industry Coordinating Council (MICC); measures to improve small-scale mining activities (including prohibiting the use of mercury); directing concerned agencies to ensure the timely release of the share of LGUs in the national wealth; creating a one-stop shop for all mining applications and procedures; improving transparency in the industry by joining the EITI; creation of a publicly accessible centralized database for the mining industry; creation of an integrated map system to include all mining-related maps (such as mining tenement maps, multi-hazard maps, ancestral domains, and protected areas); and studying the adoption of programmatic environmental impact assessment for mining projects.

The Oil Exploration and Development Act of 1972,²⁴ or Presidential Decree No. 87 (PD 87), remains the basis of the government's mandate to undertake, directly or indirectly, petroleum exploration and production through the grant of service contracts, subject to existing private rights, to cover free areas, national reserve areas, and/or petroleum reservations, as provided for in the Petroleum Act of 1949, whether on-shore or off-shore. It comprises, among others, the rights and responsibilities of both the government and the service contractor in exploration and development, including revenue sharing. Presidential Decree No. 910 (PD 910)²⁵, issued in 1976, created the Energy Development Board to replace the Petroleum Board and to take over the functions of the Bureau of Mines and the DENR

¹⁷ <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1992/02/21/administrative-order-no-270-s-1992/>

¹⁸ http://www.bantaykita.ph/uploads/2/9/9/2/29922649/ra_7942.pdf

¹⁹ <https://mgb.gov.ph/images/stories/CDAO-Final.pdf>

²⁰ <http://www.mgb2.com/images/ra7076.pdf>

²¹ <https://mgb.gov.ph/images/stories/DAO2015-03.pdf>

²² <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2012/07/06/executive-order-no-79-s-2012/>

²³ <https://www.denr.gov.ph/section-policies/viewrec.php?id=4644&main=1>

²⁴ <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1972/12/31/presidential-decree-no-87-s-1972/>

²⁵ <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1976/03/22/presidential-decree-no-910/>

with respect to coal-bearing lands, geothermal energy, natural gas and methane gas. It provides, among others, that all fees, revenues and receipts of the Energy Development Board from any and all sources including receipts from service contracts and agreements as well as the government share representing royalties, rentals, production share on service contracts and similar payments on the exploration, development and exploitation of energy resources, shall form part of a Special Fund to be used to finance energy resource development and exploitation programs and projects of the government and for such purposes as may be directed by the President.

The Coal Development Act of 1976,²⁶ or Presidential Decree No. 972 (PD 972), still constitutes the mandate of government to undertake the active exploration, development, and production of coal resources, or grant coal operating contracts. It provides, among others, the sharing scheme for coal revenues as well as the entitlements of a coal operating contractor, such as reimbursement of operating expenses up to 90% of the gross proceeds from production in any year (with the excess allowed to be carried forward by the contractor), a fee not exceeding 40% of the net proceeds, and a special allowance not exceeding 30% of the net operating income. Small-scale coal mining can be undertaken under a separate program administered by the DOE, formerly the Office of Energy Affairs, and the Bureau of Energy Development (BED). In March 1987, BED issued Circular No. 87-03-001²⁷ to provide the guidelines and procedures for exploiting small deposits of coal not covered by PD 972.

The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997,²⁸ or Republic Act No. 8371 (RA 8371), together with its revised implementing rules, NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, series of 2002,²⁹ defines the concept, rules, requirements, and processes of "free and prior informed consent" (FPIC), which recognizes the rights of indigenous peoples (IPs) to informed participation, just compensation, and benefit sharing, among others, as to any development activity, project, program or plan, including resource extraction, to be implemented within ancestral lands/domains.

Fiscal Regime

Perhaps the most significant policy development across the industry sectors in 2018 was the implementation of the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) Act. The TRAIN Act, or Republic Act No. 10963 (RA 10963)³⁰, was passed into law in December 2017 and took effect on 1 January 2018. The first package in the current Administration's Comprehensive Tax Reform Program, the TRAIN Act increased the excise tax rates on mineral products, along with other fiscal measures,³¹ amending the National Internal

²⁶ <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1976/07/28/presidential-decree-no-972-s-1976/>

²⁷ https://www.doe.gov.ph/sites/default/files/pdf/energy_resources/coal-bed-circular-no-87-03-001.pdf

²⁸ <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1997/10/29/republic-act-no-8371/>

²⁹ Revised Guidelines for FPIC and issuance of Certificate Precondition.
http://mgb.gov.ph/images/stories/NCIP_Dao3-2003.pdf

³⁰ <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/downloads/2017/12dec/20171219-RA-10963-RRD.pdf>

³¹ The TRAIN Act also lowered and simplified personal income taxes; simplified tax for small and micro self-employed and professional taxpayers; provided unconditional cash transfers to offset temporary increase in prices due to TRAIN; simplified estate and donor's taxes; expanded the value-added tax (VAT) base by repealing non-essential exemptions; adjusted automobile excise taxes; increased tobacco excise tax; introduced excise tax on sweetened beverages; introduced excise tax on cosmetic procedures; increased documentary stamp tax (except for property, savings, and non-life insurance); increased tax on foreign currency deposit unit (FCDU) interest income; increased tax on capital gains of non-traded stock; and increased stock transaction tax.

Revenue Code, which chiefly governs the country's taxation system, specifically the national internal revenue taxes.³² The measures were seen to broaden the base for revenue collection and raise significant revenues to fund priority infrastructure projects and social services. The increase in coal and petroleum excises – the so-called “carbon taxes” – was also said to contribute towards reducing the country's reliance on fossil fuels.

The provisions of the TRAIN Act that pertain to the upstream extractive industries^{33*} are as follows:

- Doubled the rate from two percent (2%) to four percent (4%) of actual market value of gross output at the time of removal (for locally produced), or of the value used by the Bureau of Customs in determining tariff and customs duties net of excise tax and VAT (for imported) for the following categories:
 - All metallic minerals and quarry resources
 - Copper and other metallic minerals
 - Gold and chromite;
- Doubled the rate from three percent (3%) to six percent (6%) based on fair international market price for indigenous petroleum; and
- Increased the excise on coal and coke from PHP10 per metric ton to PHP50 in 2018, PHP100 in 2019, and PHP150 in 2020.

*The TRAIN law also increased excise taxes on petroleum products over a three-year period: For gasoline – from PHP4.35 per liter to PHP7 per liter (2018), PHP9 per liter (2019), and PHP10 per liter (2020); for diesel – from zero to PHP2.50 per liter (2018), PHP4.50 per liter (2019), and PHP6 per liter (2020); for kerosene – from zero to PHP2.50 per liter (2018), PHP4 per liter (2019), and PHP5 (2020).

With its doubling of the excise tax on minerals, the TRAIN law was seen by the mining industry as the “new mining fiscal regime” that would finally cause the lifting of the moratorium on new mining projects imposed by EO 79 in 2012. However, the Department of Finance held a contrary view, and the moratorium remained, by then in place for already six years.³⁴

Nonetheless, as the reconciliation results in Chapter 2 of this report would attest, implementation of the TRAIN law led to an increase in revenues from the extractive sector.

³² The national internal revenue taxes include income, indirect (value-added and percentage taxes), excise and documentary stamp taxes, all of which are administered by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR).

³³ The TRAIN law also provided for a staggered increase in fuel excise taxes by up to PHP6 per liter over a three-year period, with lower rates for diesel, kerosene, and LPG to mitigate the effect on households and commuters. In 2018, the gasoline excise tax increased by PHP2.97 per liter (including additional VAT), while diesel excise tax increased by PHP2.8 per liter (including additional VAT).

³⁴ See <https://www.bworldonline.com/moratorium-on-new-mines-stays-for-now/> and <https://business.inquirer.net/262749/denr-sees-better-year-for-mining-in-2019>, retrieved on 31 August 2020.

It may well also account for the presence of industry players in the BIR’s annual list of the top 500 corporate taxpayers. Fifteen (15) extractive companies made it to the 2018 roster. Two oil and gas corporations were among the top ten, while three other companies (one non-metallic mining, one metallic mining, and one state-owned oil exploration company) made the top 100.³⁵

The foregoing core and other laws establish the legal and institutional framework for extractives in the country. They have been surveyed in previous PH-EITI reports and they continue to be in force and effect. For the most part, later policies do not detract from these laws; rather, they have sought to further implement them. Recent developments in the main policies as of the year 2018 are stated in subsequent parts of this report, under the specific section on the industry sector to which they pertain.

Unless otherwise indicated, all the statutes and laws here cited are publicly available online on the Official Gazette website as well as most of the official websites of the relevant regulatory agencies. A directory of agency websites is made part of this report as **Annex 1**. Created by decree of Act No. 453 and Commonwealth Act No. 638, the Official Gazette is the official journal of the Republic of the Philippines. Its website, <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/>, is the online version of its print edition.³⁶

Production and Prices

General year-over-year trends show that based on production value, minerals production in 2018 went up from its 2017 value. On the other hand, production in the oil and gas sector

³⁵ BIR List of Top 500 Non-individual Taxpayers, TY 2018

REGISTERED NAME	RANK in Top 500 Corporate Taxpayers, TY 2018
Apex Mining Co., Inc.	282
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	203
Carmen Copper Corporation	468
Chevron Malampaya LLC	9
Eagle Cement Corporation	37
Philex Mining Corporation	214
Philippine National Oil Company - Exploration Corporation	51
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	7
Taganito Mining Corporation	58
Berong Nickel Corporation	395
Filminera Resources Corporation	226
Holcim Mining and Development Corp. - La Union, Bulacan, Lugait, and Davao Plants	413
Northern Cement Corporation	188
Philsaga Mining Corporation	296
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	195
Source: BIR List of Top 500 Non-individual Taxpayers, TY 2018 FORM: 1702, 1702MX, 1702RT Return Period: July 2018 - June 2019	

³⁶ Official government websites enjoy the presumption of regularity in the performance of official duties, which principle is axiomatic under Philippine law and jurisprudence, as it aids the effective and unhampered administration of government functions.

had been on steady decline, as two oil fields (Matinloc and Nido) were set to cease production in 2019. Coal likewise saw a slight dip in production compared to its 2017 value.

Total estimated production value for metallic minerals was PH₱121.94 billion, up by 10.42% (PH₱11.51 billion) from 2017's PH₱110.43 billion. For the oil and gas sector, 2018 production amounted to 1.17 million barrels of oil, 126.62 billion cubic feet of gas, and 3.43 million barrels of condensate. Coal production from January to December 2018 reached a total of 13.06 million metric tons, of which 12.95, or 99.1 %, was produced by Semirara Mining and Power Corporation.

As the performance of the export-oriented extractive industries is affected by world commodity prices (which are, in turn, affected by supply and demand factors), the trends in 2018 may be worth noting. The Commodities Branch of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) reported that the global price index of minerals, ores and metals generally declined by 8.5% overall in 2018; while prices were volatile at best for crude oil (rose in January to October due to supply concerns from the Middle East and Venezuela, but fell in December as OPEC+³⁷ raised production) as well as coal (rose in January to July but went down in December). On the other hand, the price index for natural gas generally rose, with the Asian LNG (liquefied natural gas) market peaking in December at its highest level since April 2015, driven in part by rising imports into China. Nevertheless, the general decline in global prices of commodities was said to be partly due to oversupply/surplus or otherwise supply chain disruptions arising from growing concerns about trade tensions between the United States and China.³⁸

Political and Social Dimensions

Indeed, the extractive industries are not shaped by economics alone. Social and political factors can and do bear on the development and management of the sector. Certain events or observations in 2018 were so evident as to deserve mention here. Internationally, the US-China trade war that began that year has apparently affected commodity prices. The territorial disputes and geopolitics in the West Philippine Sea (also called South China Sea) to which the Philippines has claims have impeded the just development of this geostrategic and resource-rich area (believed to have huge oil and natural gas reserves) in the Western Pacific Ocean.

In the Philippines, stakeholders – regulators and private actors alike – have faced challenges in maintaining the delicate balance of rational administration and participatory governance of the country's natural resources. For one, the President has been openly critical of mining, even while there are politically exposed players within the industry. In July 2018, almost halfway through his term, the President in his third State of the Nation Address (SONA) yet again admonished the mining sector, saying:

My policy in the utilization of these resources is non-negotiable: the protection of the environment must be top priority and extracted resources must be used

³⁷ The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Plus (OPEC+) is a loosely affiliated entity consisting of the 13 members of OPEC and 10 of the world's major non-OPEC oil-exporting nations. OPEC+ aims to regulate the supply of oil in order to set the price on the world market.

³⁸ Source: UNCTAD 11th Multi-year Meeting on Commodities and Development, 15-16 April 2019, Geneva – “Commodity markets: recent trends and outlook” by Janvier D. Nkurunziza, Commodities Branch, UNCTAD, accessed from https://unctad.org/meetings/en/Presentation/MYEM2019_Janvier_Nkurunziza_15042019.pdf.

for the benefit of the Filipino people, not just a select few. Do not just give me taxes. I can get it from other sources. Give me what needs to be given to my countrymen.

To the mining industry, I say this once again and maybe for the last time, do not destroy the environment or compromise our resources; repair what you have mismanaged. Try to change [your] management radically because this time you will have restrictive policies. The prohibition of open pit mining is one.³⁹

One may recall the President's "I will tax you to death" warning to mining companies in his second SONA in 2017, should they fail to restore and rehabilitate areas damaged by mining and extend support to impacted communities. Earlier that year, in April 2017, former Environment Secretary Regina "Gina" Lopez issued DAO 2017-10 that imposed a prospective (as opposed to total) ban on the open-pit method of mining. In the following month, Lopez's appointment was rejected by the Commission on Appointments, and Secretary Roy Cimatu was appointed to the post. Months later, in November 2017, the MICC co-chaired by the Secretary of Environment and the Secretary of Finance recommended the lifting of the open-pit mining ban, provided that mining laws, rules and regulations are strictly enforced; but the President turned it down.

Also in 2018, the President accused the mining industry of paying "revolutionary taxes" to the New People's Army (NPA), the armed wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines,⁴⁰ while his Administration labeled certain individuals and organizations as communists or terrorists, a move that has been called "red-tagging" and which civil society organizations have decried as causing the shrinking of civic space in the country.⁴¹

Meanwhile, the Philippines continued to wane in its rating in the annual CSO Sustainability Index, a tool developed by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) to assess and rate seven interrelated dimensions of CSO sustainability: legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure and public image. For 2018, the Philippine CSO sector was strongest in terms of sectoral infrastructure and weakest in terms of financial viability. While the sustainability score did not change notably in 2018, scores for the legal environment, advocacy, and public image dimensions all fell. Even so, the country still had the highest level of CSO sustainability compared to the eight other Asian countries covered by the study.⁴²

³⁹ See <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1013833/transcript-president-dutertes-3rd-state-of-the-nation-address-sona#ixzz6AEIRqQ6G>.

⁴⁰ See <https://rappler.com/nation/duterte-mining-companies-npa-revolutionary-tax> and <https://www.mindanews.com/environment/2018/01/duterte-to-cimatu-cancel-permits-of-mining-firms-paying-rev-taxes-to-npa/>.

⁴¹ See <https://www.ecumenicalnews.com/article/church-and-human-rights-groups-in-philippines-denounce-red-tagging-of-those-speaking-out/60510.htm>, <https://www.untvweb.com/news/student-groups-to-hold-black-friday-protest-vs-afps-red-tagging-of-universities/>, <https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2019/04/17/1910846/chr-warns-grave-implications-red-tagging-groups>, among others.

⁴² See <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1208544/report-notes-shrinking-space-for-ph-civil-society-groups> and <https://fssi.com.ph/2020/02/26/2018-cso-sustainability-index-philippines/>.

In the World Bank's Systematic Country Diagnostic of the Philippines, the Bank observed that, based on geology, the Philippines is expected to have similar mineral resources as its neighbors such as Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, but that very little exploration had happened in the last 20 years.⁴³ It noted that the mining industry had dramatically contracted, with the Philippines having gone "from being one of the global top 10 exporters of gold, copper, nickel, and chromite to being a marginal producer of all minerals except nickel". It cited "a combination of investment restrictions, high taxation, and environmental and social concerns" as having halted new exploration and mine development, and added that mining operations are largely seen as "dissociated from public planning of infrastructure and social services in the areas of operation".⁴⁴ In the Bank's assessment, this "underperformance" "leaves considerable unrealized potential for increasing the economic contribution of natural capital".⁴⁵

The foregoing considered, the extractives and resource governance may not have been in the limelight in 2018, but they were certainly on the national stage. Akin to a bit player full of potential yet seemingly lacking the look, leverage, and luck for a breakthrough role, the Philippine extractive industries remained mostly static in 2018. Then again, the small steps may well be the buildup of an idea whose time will soon come. Perhaps, too, the holdup is serving to allow, if not compel, stakeholders to be better prepared to get it right when the time comes to take center stage. For sure, ensuring systematic transparency and sustainability is essential to that readiness.

II. The Mining Industry in 2018

Operating Mines and Quarries

According to data from the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB), out of the Philippines' total land area of 30 million hectares, 702,715.39 hectares or 2.34% was covered by mining tenements (albeit subject to mandatory relinquishment by contractors) as of the end of 2018. There were 48 metallic (8 gold, 3 copper, 30 nickel, 3 chromite, and 4 iron) mines and 61 non-metallic mines (35 limestone/shale, 5 silica, 15 aggregate, 1 dolomite, 3 clay, and 2 sand & gravel quarries) in operation. There were also 3,389 small quarries and sand & gravel operations covered by permits issued by LGUs.⁴⁶

Exploration

As of the end of 2018, there were 15 existing exploration permits, three of which were approved in 2018 for exploration for gold/copper/iron/silver in tenements located in Camarines Norte and North Cotabato.⁴⁷ While there were no notable exploration activities that year, it is worth mentioning that a geological expedition of Philippine Rise (Benham Rise) was launched in the second quarter, sending off Filipino scientists who will conduct

⁴³ See p. 41, *Systematic Country Diagnostic of the Philippines: Realizing the Filipino Dream for 2040*, World Bank Group. Accessible at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/philippines/brief/philippines-systematic-country-diagnostic>. The consultations done for the study were conducted from March 2018 to June 2019.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 44.

⁴⁵ Systematic Country Diagnostic of the Philippines, *supra* note 27.

⁴⁶ MGB Mining Facts and Figures updated March 2019, accessible at <https://mgb.gov.ph/attachments/article/162/mining%20facts%20and%20figures%20updated%20March%202019.pdf>.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* See also https://mgb.gov.ph/attachments/article/50/SEP_2020_EP_2A.pdf

marine research and seismic and other surveys in the region as part of a five-year project to study the geology of the area and identify valuable minerals as well as geohazards therein.⁴⁸

Operations in Ancestral Domains

As of end-2018, 15 large-scale mining projects (two more were added by January 2019, making 17) were operating in areas covered by an approved Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) that confirms the rights of indigenous peoples groups over the land and its resources. A summary of these tenements by region is presented in **Annex 2** of this report.

Contracts

The approved mining permits and contracts are accessible on the MGB website⁴⁹ (summary lists) as well as on the PH-EITI online contracts portal (copies of the documents).

Production

The total estimated gross production value in mining for 2018 stood at PHP179.6 billion, of which PHP121.2 billion pertained to large-scale metallic mining, PHP57.6 billion to non-metallic mining, and PHP0.7 billion to small-scale gold mining.⁵⁰ The gross value added in mining was estimated to be PHP63.8 billion at constant 2000 prices, contributing 0.69% to GDP.⁵¹ Year-on-year, these numbers represent a general decline from 2017 values, although gross production value of large-scale metallic mining went up in 2018.

Exports

Citing the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), MGB industry statistics report total exports of minerals and mineral products in 2018 to be worth US\$4,037 million (or US\$4.04 billion), contributing 5.99% of total exports. Total exports of non-metallic mineral manufactures in the same year was estimated to be US\$224 million, contributing 0.33% to total exports.⁵² Compared to 2017 values, these numbers denote a decline in exports of minerals and mineral products and an increase in exports of non-metallic manufactures in 2018.

The export data are disaggregated by commodity, volume, value, and country of destination in **Annex 3** of this report.

Employment

According to MGB industry statistics, there were about 207,000 workers employed in the minerals industry in 2018, citing the PSA as data source.⁵³ Alternatively, the PSA's October 2018 Labor Force Survey reported the percentage distribution of employed persons by major industry, by sex, and by region. The data would show that about 0.5% of total employment in

⁴⁸ See <https://mgb.gov.ph/2015-05-13-02-02-11/mgb-news/629-mgb-launched-a-new-marine-geological-expedition-project-philippine-rise>.

⁴⁹ See <https://mgb.gov.ph/2015-05-13-01-44-56/2015-05-13-01-46-18/2015-06-03-03-42-49>.

⁵⁰ Mining Industry Statistics (Release Date: December 2019), accessible at https://mgb.gov.ph/images/Mineral_Statistics/MIS_3Yr-2017_to_1st_to_3rd_Qtr_2020_for_UPLOAD_as_of_14_Dec_2020.pdf. The document indicates that the 2018 figures are preliminary.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

the industry sector was in mining and quarrying (206,625 of 41,325,000 employed persons), with the males making up 0.7% of total male employment and the females, 0.1% of total female employment. Compared to 2017 figures, these numbers represent an increase in females and a decrease in males employed. A summary of the employment data by sex is presented below:

Table 1. Employment Estimates in Mining and Quarrying, 2017-2018

Year	Number by Sex	Percentage Distribution
2017		
Total	201,670	0.5% of <u>40,334,000</u> total employed persons in the Philippines
▪ Male	200,536	0.8% of <u>25,067,000</u> total employed males in the Philippines
▪ Female	15,267	0.1% of <u>15,267,000</u> total employed females in the Philippines
2018		
Total	206,625	0.5% of <u>41,325,000</u> total employed persons in the Philippines
▪ Male	178,836	0.7% of <u>25,548,000</u> total employed males in the Philippines
▪ Female	15,777	0.1% of <u>15,777,000</u> total employed females in the Philippines

Notes from PSA: The use of the average estimates of the four-quarter rounds of the LFS data was based on PSA Board Resolution No. 01, Series of 2017-151- *Approving and Adopting the Official Methodology for Generating Annual Labor and Employment Estimates*
 0.0 - Less than 0.05 percent
Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.
Mining and Quarrying already includes the coal and oil and gas sectors.

The PSA data also show that employment in mining and quarrying for the period was highest in Regions XIII, CAR, XI, and V, at 1.9%, 1.5%, 1.4%, and 1.1% of total employment in the region, respectively. A summary of the employment data by sex and region is in **Annex 4** of this report.

Social Development and Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation

The MGB estimated the amount committed by mining companies for the development of their host and neighboring communities through their approved Social Development and Management Program (SDMP) at PHP19.5 billion as of February 2019. As of the same period, the companies had also committed PHP20.39 billion for the implementation of their Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program (EPEP), and PHP4.2 billion for Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Plan (FMRDP) implementation. MGB data also included the companies’ contribution to the Mining Forest Program as of December 2018, at 35.5 million seedlings planted in 27,068.67 hectares of mined-out and other areas, with a survival rate of 91.53%, or 32.17 million trees.⁵⁴

The SDMP and EPEP are covered in Chapter 2 of this report.

⁵⁴ MGB Mining Facts and Figures, *supra* note 30.

Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

As may be gleaned from Table 2 below, the contribution of mining and quarrying to national GDP in 2018 was still below 1% (0.89%), which was even a decrease from this sub-industry's 2017 contribution of 0.93%.

Table 2. GDP by Industrial Origin, 2017-2018

Item	2017	2018	% of Sector, 2018	% of GDP, 2018
Levels (in million pesos)				
INDUSTRY SECTOR	5,202,582	5,582,525	100	30.56
A. Mining and Quarrying	160,065	163,322	2.92	0.89
B. Manufacturing	3,317,641	3,488,331	62.47	19.10
C. Electricity, Steam, Water and Waste Management	523,161	557,030	9.98	3.05
D. Construction	1,201,714	1,373,841	24.61	7.52
SERVICES SECTOR	10,230,262	10,920,048		59.79
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING SECTOR	1,743,134	1,762,616		9.65
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	17,175,978	18,265,190		100

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

The PSA released the Revised and Rebased to 2018 National Accounts of the Philippines (NAP) on 20 April 2020. The salient features of the revision and rebasing are as follows: adoption of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) recommendations and latest classification systems; inclusion of new industries and expenditure commodities; and updating of the base year to 2018.

Mining and Quarrying already includes the coal and oil and gas sectors.

Mining and quarrying also had the smallest share, at 2.92%, in the Industry contribution to GDP, although the Industry sector as a whole contributed almost a third of the GDP in 2018. However, mining that has undergone some form of processing may actually be included in the manufacturing sub-sector.

The PSA also reported that while the Philippine economy grew by 6.2% in 2018, this was slower than the 6.7% growth recorded in 2017. And while Industry recorded fast growth at 6.7% (second to Services, 6.8%), mining and quarrying as a sub-industry posted slower growth at 1.3%, followed by agriculture and forestry (1.1%) and fishing (0.2%). However, the economies of all 17 regions grew in 2018, with Bicol Region growing the fastest at 8.9%, followed by Davao Region and MIMAROPA with 8.6 percent.⁵⁵ Incidentally, as indicated in Table 3 below, mining and quarrying posted positive growth in these regions as well.

⁵⁵ See <https://psa.gov.ph/regional-accounts/grdp/highlights>.

Table 3. Growth of Mining and Quarrying by Region, 2017-2018

Region	2017-2018 Growth Rate (%)
NCR (National Capital Region)	-
CAR (Cordillera Administrative Region)	(15)
I (Ilocos Region)	8.5
II (Cagayan Valley)	(8.8)
III (Central Luzon)	6.8
IVA (CALABARZON)	3.5
IVB (MIMAROPA)	5.7
V (Bicol Region)	18.8
VI (Western Visayas)	(1.5)
VII (Central Visayas)	(7.3)
VIII (Eastern Visayas)	84.7
IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	(31.8)
X (Northern Mindanao)	14.6
XI (Davao Region)	8.3
XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	5.6
XIII (Caraga)	4.9
ARMM	2.9
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority ⁵⁶	

In all but five regions, mining and quarrying did post positive growth, the highest being in Eastern Visayas, Bicol Region, and Northern Mindanao.

Policies

As mentioned earlier in this report, the moratorium on new mineral agreements imposed by EO 79 in 2012 remained in effect in 2018, with the TRAIN law of 2017 falling short of providing for a new fiscal regime for mining. Unfortunately, too, while a legislative proposal to establish the fiscal regime for mining, House Bill No. 8400 (HB 8400),⁵⁷ got approved by the House of Representatives as well as the Senate Committee on Ways and Means, it did not make it to the Senate plenary before the mid-term elections in May 2019, thus getting killed in the 17th Congress.

The ban on open pit mining, DAO 2017-10,⁵⁸ prohibiting the use of the method only for copper, gold, silver, and complex ores, but allowing it for coal and non-metallic minerals, likewise stayed in place in 2018.

⁵⁶ See <https://psa.gov.ph/regional-accounts/grdp/data-and-charts>.

⁵⁷ Titled, "AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE FISCAL REGIME FOR THE MINING INDUSTRY ". See <https://www.senate.gov.ph/lisdata/2891525442!.pdf> and http://www.congress.gov.ph/legisdocs/third_17/HBT8400.pdf.

⁵⁸ <http://databaseportal.mgb.gov.ph/#/public/documents/572>

However, another moratorium did get lifted partially. The first memorandum order signed by former Environment Secretary Gina Lopez, DMO 2016-01,⁵⁹ directed the audit of all operating mines and imposed a moratorium on new mining projects. In 2018, MC 2018-05⁶⁰ was issued to clarify that the moratorium did not cover small-scale mining projects in duly declared *Minahang Bayan* (Peoples' Small-Scale Mining Areas); while DAO 2018-13,⁶¹ in view of the completion of the audit ordered by DMO 2016-01, lifted the moratorium as to exploration activities.

Moreover, several policies, mostly on strengthening environmental and social safeguards and improving regulation and governance, were issued in 2018. The MGB issued MC 2018-02⁶² to provide a Standard Monitoring System using checklists and a performance rating system using scorecards to ascertain compliance of contractors/permittees/permit holders with the applicable terms and conditions and laws, rules and regulations. The circular prescribes use by MGB regional offices personnel of the following checklists for monitoring:

- a. Tenement (Exploration) Monitoring Checklist
- b. Tenement (Development/Operating) Monitoring Checklist
- c. Safety and Health (Exploration and Development/Operating) Monitoring Checklist
- d. Environmental Management (Exploration) Monitoring Checklist
- e. Environmental Management (Development/Operating) Monitoring Checklist
- f. Social Development (Exploration) Monitoring Checklist
- g. Social Development (Development/Operating) Monitoring Checklist.

MC 2018-02 also provides the following compliance scorecards:

- a. Tenement (Exploration) Compliance Scorecard
- b. Tenement (Development/Operating) Compliance Scorecard
- c. Safety and Health (Exploration and Development/Operating) Compliance Scorecard
- d. Environmental Management (Exploration) Compliance Scorecard
- e. Environmental Management (Development/Operating) Compliance Scorecard
- f. Social Development (Exploration) Compliance Scorecard
- g. Social Development (Development/Operating) Compliance Scorecard
- h. T-SHES (Tenements and Safety and Health, Environmental Management, and Social Development) Compliance Scorecard.

The DENR issued DAO 2018-19,⁶³ which limits (by setting a maximum) the area that may be disturbed for nickel mines and mandates the temporary revegetation (progressive rehabilitation) of areas in excess of those allowed to be disturbed. DAO 2018-19 also has provisions on topsoil and subsoil management, establishment of a buffer zone, posting of

⁵⁹ *Audit of All Operating Mines and Moratorium on New Mining Projects* (8 July 2016) <http://databaseportal.mgb.gov.ph/#/public/documents/314>

⁶⁰ *Non-coverage of Small-scale Mining Projects from Department Memorandum Order No. 2016-01* (18 June 2018) <https://www.denr.gov.ph/section-policies/laws.php>

⁶¹ *Lifting of the Moratorium on the Acceptance, Processing and/or Approval of Applications for Exploration Permit under DENR Memorandum Order No. 2016-01* (3 July 2018) <https://www.denr.gov.ph/section-policies/viewrec.php?id=4984&main=1> , <http://www.mgb6.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/dao-2018-13.pdf>

⁶² *Guidelines for Compliance Monitoring and Rating/ Scorecard of Mining Permits/Contracts* (3 July 2018) <http://databaseportal.mgb.gov.ph/#/public/documents/574>

⁶³ *Guidelines for Additional Environmental Measures for Operating Surface Metallic Mines* (17 August 2018) <http://databaseportal.mgb.gov.ph/#/public/documents/575>

performance bond, and penalties. Issued on the same date, DAO 2018-20⁶⁴ provides standards for evaluation and approval of the three-year development/utilization work program that all contractors and holders of mining tenements are required to submit. The standards are embodied in a standard evaluation form and comprise other documents such as the approved Feasibility Study, the Environmental Compliance Certificate, the EPEP, and the Annual Safety and Health Program.

Small-scale mining

As part of laying the groundwork for transparency in the small-scale mining (SSM) sector, the PH-EITI published a scoping study on the subject in 2015 and a pilot report on the same in the Fifth Report, with the objective of bringing actual data and information about the sector from stakeholders on the ground to the wider public. As the efforts spurred greater coordination between and among SSM regulators and players, more systematic data gathering and reporting is seen ahead. In the meantime, the concerned agencies, the MGB foremost, have given more attention to SSM and have undertaken to accelerate formalization of the sector in the context of other challenges faced by SSM in the Philippines.

The significant albeit yet indeterminate contribution of SSM to the total mineral production in the country has been well noted. As steps are being taken to improve the governance framework for the sector, some government estimates shed light on the matter for now. Data from the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines) have been cited by the MGB to reckon gross production value in small-scale gold mining, which, in 2018, was at PHP0.7 billion (US\$13.3 million), or about 0.4% of the total gross production value in mining.⁶⁵ Based on available statistics, this amount represents a continual decrease from previous years' values. However, given the dearth of production data owing to the largely informal status of SSM operations, the real figure is probably much higher. This inference becomes more cogent, considering that the World Gold Council recorded the Philippines to have produced 36.8 tonnes (1,183,147 troy ounces) of gold in 2018,⁶⁶ worth about US\$1.5 billion at world price,⁶⁷ which is higher than the MGB-reported PHP44.81 billion (US\$851.2 million) estimated value of gold produced by the country in 2018.⁶⁸

Be that as it may, the MGB has been fast-tracking the processing of applications for *Minahang Bayan* (Peoples' Small-Scale Mining Areas) as part of its efforts to accelerate formalization of the sector. From the 13 *Minahang Bayan* areas registered in the Fifth Report, there were already 29 *Minahang Bayan* declared by the DENR as of December 2019. The location, size, commodity to be mined from, and petitioning small-scale miners in these areas are presented in **Annex 5** of this report.

⁶⁴ *Providing for New Guidelines in the Evaluation and Approval of the Three-year Development/Utilization Work Program* (17 August 2018)

<http://databaseportal.mgb.gov.ph/#/public/documents/629>

⁶⁵ Mining Industry Statistics, *supra* note 50. Currency conversion is supplied based on 2018 average PHP-US\$ exchange rate.

⁶⁶ Source: Metals Focus; World Gold Council. See <https://www.gold.org/goldhub/data/historical-mine-production>.

⁶⁷ Computed using US\$1,279 per troy ounce annual end-of-period world gold price in 2018. Source: World Gold Council.

⁶⁸ MGB Mining Facts and Figures, *supra* note 30. Currency conversion is supplied based on 2018 average PHP-US\$ exchange rate.

At the same time, the MGB has stepped up its issuance of SSM contracts, recording 16 contracts as of December 2019, four of which were issued in 2018. The contract holders, tenements, and approval and expiration dates covered by these contracts are presented in **Annex 6** of this report.

State Participation: The Philippine Mining Development Company

The Philippine government's participation in the mining sector consists in the Philippine Mining Development Corporation (PMDC). The PMDC, formerly the Natural Resources Mining Development Corporation (NRMDC), is a wholly-owned and controlled government corporation with an initial authorized capital stock of One Hundred Million Pesos (100,000,000.00), 55% of the equity of which was from the Natural Resources Development Corporation (NRDC), and 45% from the Philippine National Oil Corporation – Energy Development Corporation (PNOC-EDC). It was incorporated and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission in 2003, pursuant to a Memorandum of the President of the Philippines. The PMDC's capital structure is as follows:

- Natural Resources Development Corporation (NRDC) – 44%
- Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC) – 36%
- National Development Corporation (NDC) – 20%

Being a government corporation, the PMDC was attached to the DENR and was designated as the implementing arm of the DENR in undertaking the mining and mineral processing operations in the 8,100-hectare Diwalwal Mineral Reservation located in Monkayo, Compostela Valley Province (now Davao de Oro Province),⁶⁹ pursuant to DAO 2003-38 and by virtue of a Memorandum of Agreement between and among the DENR, PMDC (then NRMDC), and NRDC.

The PMDC was transferred from the DENR to the Office of the President in July 2007 through Executive Order No. 636, but was transferred back to the DENR in December 2007 through Executive Order No. 689.

Under Presidential Memorandum dated 9 April 2003, the PMDC is mandated to conduct and carry on the business of exploring, developing, mining, smelting, and producing, transporting, storing, distributing, exchanging, selling, disposing, importing, exporting, trading and promotion of gold, silver, copper, iron, and all kinds of mineral deposits and substances. As regards the Diwalwal Mineral Reservation, the PMDC is tasked to implement the program of putting up a world class mine in Diwalwal; to address the environmental, health, social and economic well-being of the occupants of the area; to rationalize the mining and mineral processing operations in the reservation for greater efficiency; and to provide for adequate environmental protection and mine rehabilitation measures.

While its original mandate focused on resolving conflicts in Diwalwal, the PMDC states that it is also responding to the challenges of revitalizing the Philippine mining industry. It says that it does not intend to compete with privately-owned mining projects, but hopes to position itself as the catalyst for developing mining projects in areas where private investors find it difficult to come in.

⁶⁹ Compostela Valley has been renamed through a plebiscite on 7 December 2019, by virtue of RA 11297, "An Act Renaming the Province of Compostela Valley as the Province of Davao de Oro" signed on 17 April 2019.

As of December 2018, the PMDC had 14 projects, details of which are in the table⁷⁰ below:

Table 4. PMDC Projects Summary and Beneficiaries, as of December 2018

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	MINERAL RESOURCE	BENEFICIARIES
Batong Buhay Copper-Gold Project	Balatoc, Pasil, Kalinga	Copper, Gold	National Government; Balatoc ICC; Local Government; Mining Industry
Dinagat Nickel-Chromite Project - Parcel 1	Panamaon, Loreto, Dinagat Island (Surigao Mineral Reservation Area)	Nickel, Chromite	National Government; Local Government; Mining Industry
Dinagat Nickel-Chromite Project - Parcel 2A	Basilisa and Cagdinao, Dinagat Island (Surigao Mineral Reservation Area)	Nickel, Chromite	National Government; Local Government; Mining Industry
Dinagat Nickel-Chromite Project - Parcel 2B	Basilisa and Libjo, Dinagat Island (Surigao Mineral Reservation Area)	Nickel, Chromite	National Government; Local Government; Mining Industry
Malitbog Chromite Project	Malitbog, Bukidnon	Chromite	National Government; Local Government; Mining Industry
North Davao / NDMC Mineral Property	Maco, Compostela Valley	Copper, Gold	National Government; Local Government; Mining Industry
Opol Chromite Project	Opol, Misamis Oriental	Chromite	National Government; Local Government; Mining Industry
Opol Gold Project	Opol, Misamis Oriental	Gold	National Government; Local Government; Mining Industry
Paracale Gold Project	Paracale, Camarines Norte	Gold	National Government; Local Government; Mining Industry
Pinamungahan Limestone Project	Pinamungahan, Cebu	Limestone	National Government; Local Government; Mining Industry
San Fernando Limestone Project	San Fernando, Cebu	Limestone	National Government; Local Government; Mining Industry
Tribal Mining Area (TRIMA)	Upper Ulip, Monkayo, Compostela Valley (Diwalwal Mineral Reservation Area)	Gold, Copper	National Government; Monkayo ICC; Local Government; Mining Industry
Upper Ulip – Paraiso	Upper Ulip, Monkayo, Compostela Valley (Diwalwal Mineral Reservation Area)	Gold, Copper	National Government; Local Government; Mining Industry
PMDC 729 Area Victory Tunnel	Upper Ulip, Monkayo, Compostela Valley (Diwalwal Mineral Reservation Area)	Gold, Copper	National Government; Local Government; Mining Industry

The PMDC complies with the Transparency Seal of the government and publishes its corporate documents, such as its annual General Information Sheets and annual financial reports, including Commission on Audit Reports on its accounts and transactions, on its official website.⁷¹

Based on its 2018 audited financial statement,⁷² PMDC did not pay dividends that year. Its revenues consisted of service and business income as follows:⁷³

⁷⁰ Also accessible at <https://pmdc.gov.ph/site/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Project-Summary-Beneficiaries-Dec-2018.pdf>.

⁷¹ See <http://pmdc.gov.ph/site/transparency-seal/#1499843524437-51fcae4a-4623>.

⁷² See <https://pmdc.gov.ph/site/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/audit-12-2018-2.pdf>.

⁷³ Ibid. PMDC noted that starting 2018, its royalty income has been subjected to final tax as directed by the BIR in Memorandum No. M-0492018 (5 April 2018), and that commitment fee was generated by virtue of the Joint Operating Agreement with Paraiso Consolidated Mining Corporation (PACOMINCO), PMDC's partner operator for its proposed exploration activities in the Victory Tunnel located in the Diwalwal Mineral Reservation Area.

	2018
Royalty fees	23,708,626
Interest income (net)	1,345,830
Other business income – commitment fee	138,392,857
Other business income	330,707
PHP	163,778,020

III. The Oil and Gas Industry in 2018

Service Contracts, Exploration

The DOE reports in its official website that, as of March 2018, the Philippines had 23 active petroleum service contracts, detailed below:⁷⁴

Table 5. Active Petroleum Service Contracts as of March 2018

Service Contract # (Location)	Contractor
SC 6A and SC 6B (Octon and Bonita)	The Philodrill Corporation
SC14 A & B (Nido and Matinloc)	The Philodrill Corporation
SC 14C (Galoc Field)	Galoc Production Company WLL (GPC)
SC 37 (Cagayan)	PNOC Exploration Corporation (PNOC-EC)
SC 38 (Malampaya Field)	Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.
SC 40 (Visayan - Northern Cebu)	Forum Exploration, Inc.
SC 44 (Visayan - Central Cebu)	Gas2Grid Limited (G2G)
SC 49 (Visayan - Southern Cebu)	China International Mining Petroleum Company Ltd
SC 50 (Calauit/NW Palawan) and SC 52 (Cagayan)	Frontier Oil Corporation
SC 51 (East Visayan)	Otto Energy Investments Limited (OEIL)
SC 53 (Onshore Mindoro)	Mindoro-Palawan Oil & Gas, Inc.
SC 54 A & B (Northwest Palawan)	Nido Petroleum Philippines Pty. Ltd.
SC 55 (Southwest Palawan)	Otto Energy Investments Limited (OEIL)
SC 56 (Sulu Sea)	TOTAL E&P Philippines B.V.

⁷⁴ See <https://www.doe.gov.ph/energy-resources/coal-statistics?q=energy-resources/sc-operators>. See also https://www.doe.gov.ph/sites/default/files/pdf/transparency/esar_2018_06282019.pdf.

SC 57 (Calamian/NW Palawan), SC 58 (W Calamian/NW Palawan), SC 59 (SW Palawan) and SC 63 (SW Palawan)	PNOC Exploration Corporation (PNOC-EC)
SC 69 (East Visayas)	PHINMA Petroleum and Geothermal Inc.
SC 70 (Central Luzon)	Polyard Petroleum International Company Ltd
SC 72 (Recto Bank)	Forum (GSEC101) Ltd
SC 74 and SC 75 (Northwest Palawan)	PXP Energy Corporation

Further into the year, in October, the President signed the first petroleum service contract (PSC) under his Administration, SC 76, which covers 416,000 hectares across the East Palawan Basin. SC 76 would allow Israeli firm, Ratio Petroleum Ltd., to conduct exploration activities for potential oil and gas resources in the area over the initial seven-year contract duration. The awarded PSC is part of the Fifth Philippine Energy Contracting Round (PECR5), which was launched in May 2014.⁷⁵

The DOE saw the awarding of SC 76 as a step in the right direction in boosting the exploration and development of the country's own energy resources, noting that the last service contract awarded was almost five years ago under the Fourth PECR, SC 75 (Northwest Palawan) with PXP Energy Corporation as contractor.⁷⁶

It is also worth mentioning that in November, during the visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping to Manila, the Philippines signed with China a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) creating the framework for future talks on joint oil and gas exploration in the West Philippine Sea (South China Sea).⁷⁷ With the signing of the MOU and continuing dialogue between the two countries, stakeholders are hoping that the suspension since 2014 of oil exploration activities under three petroleum service contracts in the disputed area can be lifted soon.⁷⁸

Another highlight in the Philippines' upstream oil and gas sector in 2018 was the discovery of a new oil field in Alegria, Cebu, which was inaugurated by the President in May. China International Mining Petroleum Company Limited, holder of SC 49 for Alegria, discovered about 27.93 million barrels (MMB) of oil, with a possible production recovery of 3.35 MMB. The field also has natural gas reserves of about 9.42 billion cubic feet (BCF), with a

⁷⁵ See <https://pia.gov.ph/news/articles/1014025>. The PECR was established as a transparent and competitive system of awarding service or operating contracts for prospective petroleum or coal areas within the country.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ See <https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2018/11/21/1870458/philippines-china-sign-mou-joint-gas-oil-development>.

⁷⁸ See Penarroyo, F 2019, 'How do you solve a problem like Malampaya', *Philippine Resources Mining, Petroleum & Energy Journal*, Issue 1, pp. 6-14.

recoverable resource estimated at 6.6 BCF which could fuel power plants connected to the local power grid.⁷⁹

Production, Exports

In its 2018 Energy Annual Report, the DOE reported that the country's petroleum production that year amounted to 1.17MMB (million barrels) of oil, 126.62BCF (billion cubic feet) of gas and 3.43MMB (million barrels) of condensate.⁸⁰ Production in the oil and gas sector had been on steady decline, as SC 14 A & B (Matinloc and Nido oilfields) were set to cease production in 2019.

Elsewhere, the PSA's 2018 export data show the total volume of oil and gas exports from January to December to be around 1.62 billion gross kilograms (quantities per commodity are in various units), with total value of US\$784 million, representing 1.13% of total exports for the year.

The export data are disaggregated by country of destination, quantity, and value in **Annex 7** of this report.

Policies

To boost investment opportunities in the sector, the DOE issued in December 2017 Department Circular No. DC2017-12-0017, a policy adopting the Philippine Conventional Energy Contracting Program (PCECP), an enhanced petroleum service contract awarding mechanism. The circular became effective in 2018. An improved version of the Philippine Energy Contracting Rounds (PECRs), the PCECP allows interested investors to nominate to the DOE, at any time of the year, areas that they are interested to explore. They do not need to wait for the DOE to bid out pre-determined areas (PDAs) for exploration, but have only to publish their interest to subject it to a Swiss challenge. During the official launching of the PCECP in November 2018, the DOE offered to interested investors 14 PDAs for possible petroleum exploration.

Other relevant policy issuances for the petroleum sector in 2018 include the following:

- Department Circular No. 2018-03-0006 "Omnibus Rules and Regulations Governing Tax-Exempt Importations for Petroleum Operations under PD No. 87, as amended, and Coal Operations under PD No. 972, as amended" (15 March 2018)
- Department Circular No. 2018-07-0020 "Prescribing the Guidelines for the Development and Utilization of Small or Sub-Commercial Deposits of Natural Marsh (Methane) Gas in the Philippines" (18 July 2018)

Also, the DOE, together with the Malampaya consortium led by SpEX, filed in September 2018 a Petition for Certiorari with the Supreme Court to review the Commission on Audit (COA)'s determination that corporate income tax is not included in the government share in the project. Arbitration cases regarding the same issue were likewise filed by SpEX with the International Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce in Singapore and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes in Washington D.C.

⁷⁹ See p. 12, Energy Annual Report 2018, accessible at <https://www.doe.gov.ph/?q=esar>.
https://www.doe.gov.ph/sites/default/files/pdf/transparency/esar_2018_06282019.pdf

⁸⁰ Ibid.

These legal actions, especially their awaited outcome, are liable to impact policy on and potential investment in petroleum exploration in the Philippines.

IV. The Coal Industry in 2018

Operating Contracts

In 2018, there were 62 existing Coal Operating Contracts (COCs) being administered and monitored by the DOE. Thirty-one (31) COCs were in the development and production stage, while the other 31 were in the exploration phase. The DOE was also monitoring 68 small-scale coal mining permits, 43 coal traders, and 162 coal end-users nationwide.⁸¹

Production

Coal production from January to December 2018 reached a total of 13.06 million metric tons (MMMT), where 12.95 MMMT, or 99.1%, was produced by Semirara Mining and Power Corporation.⁸²

The DOE presents the distribution of coal production in 2018 in the figure below:

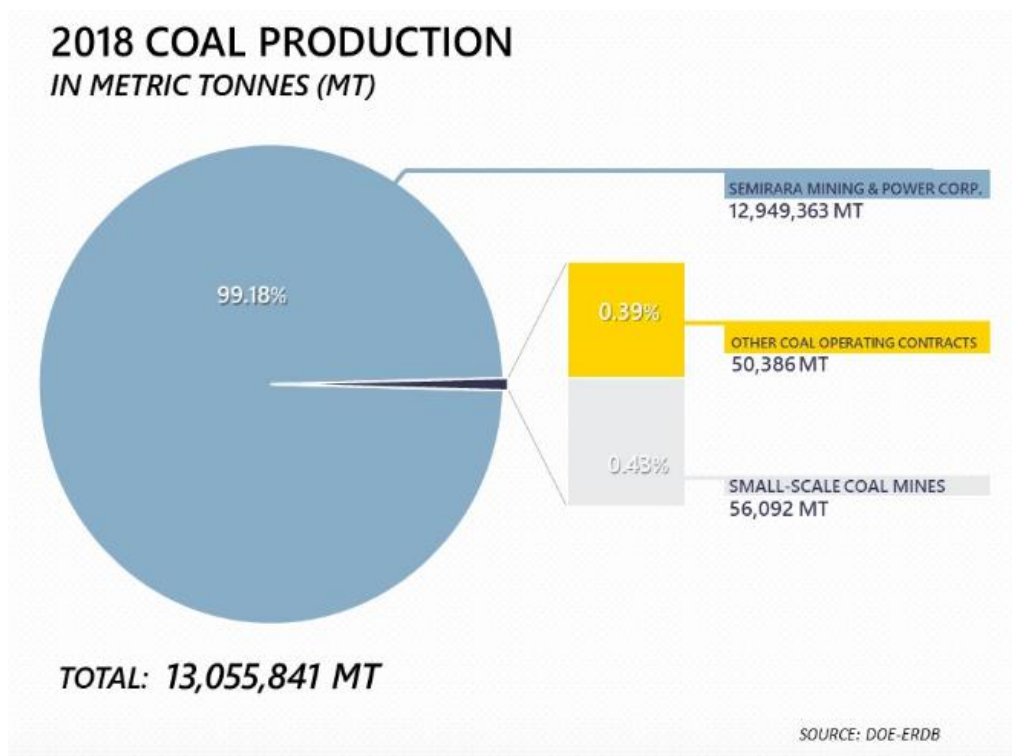


Figure 1. Distribution of Coal Production, 2018

Since coal is the dominant energy source in the country, the DOE's overall objective in its Coal Roadmap 2017-2040 is to increase indigenous coal reserves to 776MMMT (from 478 MMMT) and production to 282 MMMT (from 23 MMMT) by 2040 to contribute to the country's energy requirements.⁸³

⁸¹ Ibid. p.14.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ See <https://www.doe.gov.ph/pep/coal-roadmap-2017-2040?ckattempt=1>.

Exports

According to the PSA's 2018 export data, the total volume of the country's coal exports from January to December was about 5.47 billion gross kilograms (5.43 billion net kg), with total value of US\$281 million, representing 0.4% of total exports for the year.

The export data are disaggregated by country of destination, quantity, and value in **Annex 8** of this report. The DOE also presents the distribution of coal exports to major countries of destination in the figure below:

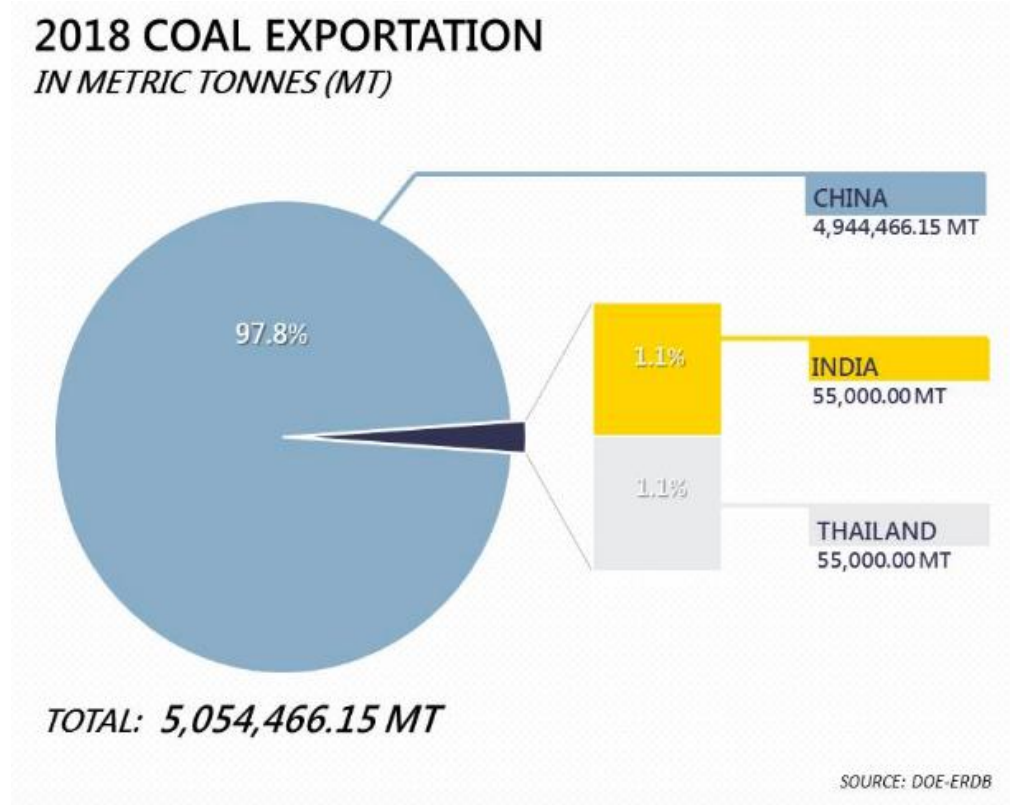


Figure 2. Distribution of Coal Exports to Major Countries of Destination, 2018

Policy

On the policy front, the DOE issued Department Circular No. 2018-03-0006 (15 March 2018) restructuring the rules and regulations governing tax-exempt importations for both petroleum and coal operations, to further streamline and simplify the processing and issuance of tax-exempt certificates, as provided under Presidential Decree No. 87 or the "The Oil Exploration and Development Act of 1972" and Presidential Decree No. 972 or the "The Coal Development Act of 1976".⁸⁴

On Semirara Mining and Power Corporation

The Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (SMPC), responsible for 99.18% of coal production in 2018 and for similar shares in the country's coal production in history, is covered in Chapter 2 of this report, although it continues to decline participation in PH-EITI

⁸⁴ Energy Annual Report 2018, supra note 63.

reporting. Data and information about the company have largely been obtained from the DOE and the company's audited financial statements accessible from the SEC. Nevertheless, it is noted that SMPC has unilaterally made considerable disclosures on its company website www.semiraramining.com,⁸⁵ which, incidentally, is aligned with mainstreaming transparency.

Other extractive companies also do make data and information about their organizations and operations publicly available online. A directory of available company websites is made part of this report as **Annex 9**.

*State Participation in the Petroleum and Coal Industries:
The Philippine National Oil Company*

The Philippine government participates in the coal and oil and gas industries through the Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC). As PNOC – Exploration Corporation (PNOC-EC) is the upstream oil, gas, and coal subsidiary of PNOC, PNOC-EC is the company specifically discussed in this section.

A government-owned and controlled corporation, the Company was incorporated in 1976 and is mandated by the government through the DOE to take the lead in the exploration, development, and production of the country's petroleum and coal resources.

In 2018, the PNOC-EC had eight petroleum service contracts, namely: SC 37 (Cagayan), SC 38 (Malampaya), SC 57 (Calamian), SC 58 (West Calamian), SC 59 (West Balabac), SC 63 (East Sabina), SC 74 (Northwest Palawan), and SC 75 (Northwest Palawan). The Company is the operator in SC 37, SC 57, and SC 59, and an active partner in SC 38, SC 58, SC 63, SC 74, and SC 75. The PNOC-EC used to operate the very first natural gas facility in the country, the San Antonio Gas Power Plant within SC 37, before joining the Malampaya consortium (SC 38) in 1999 with a 10% stake. Malampaya is the country's single biggest investment of its kind. The PNOC-EC also held four coal operating contracts, namely: COC 41 (Malangas), COC 122 (Isabela), COC 185 (BuugMalangas) and COC 186 (Imelda-Malangas). As part of its coal business, the Company also trades coal through its coal terminal located in Malangas, Zamboanga Sibugay. The equity shares of PNOC-EC in these contracts are stated in the following table.⁸⁶

Table 6. Equity share of PNOC EC as of 31 December 2018

Contract area	PNOC EC ownership/ partnership interest	Operator	Acreage (in sq. km.)
Petroleum Service Contracts			
SC 37, Cagayan Basin	100%	PNOC EC	360
SC 38, Malampaya Gas Project	10%	SPEX	830
SC 47, Offshore Mindoro (relinquished)	97%	PNOC EC	10,480
SC 57, Calamian	28%	PNOC EC	7,120
SC 58, West Calamian	50%	Nido Petroleum	13,440

⁸⁵ See specifically http://www.semiraramining.com/company_disclosures.

⁸⁶

		Philippines Pty. Ltd.	
SC 59, West Balabac	100%	PNOC EC	14,760
SC 63, East Sabina	50%	Nido Petroleum Philippines Pty. Ltd.	5,280
SC 74, Linapacan	5%	PXP Energy Corp. (formerly Philex Petroleum)	4,292
SC 75, Northwest Palawan Basin	35%	PXP Energy Corp. (formerly Philex Petroleum)	6,160
Coal Operating Contracts			
COC 41, Malangas	100%	PNOC EC	
COC 122, Isabela	100%	PNOC EC	
COC 185, Buug Malangas	100%	PNOC EC	
COC 186, Imelda Malangas	100%	PNOC EC	

Aside from the exploration works being conducted in existing service contracts, the PNOC-EC evaluates farm-in opportunities both in domestic and overseas areas. An Asset Acquisition Team was formally established to formulate strategies and criteria in acquiring equity in development and production blocks. The Malampaya Gas-to-Power project of the SC 38 Consortium, composed of Shell Philippines Exploration B.V., the Operator (45%), Chevron Malampaya LLC (45%), and PNOC-EC (10%), continued to provide the natural gas fuel requirement of five power plant customers with a total capacity of 3,200 MW.

The PNOC complies with the Transparency Seal of government and publishes its corporate documents, including its annual audited financial statements and major projects, among others, on its official website.⁸⁷

Based on its 2018 audited financial statement, PNOC-EC posted the following revenues for the year:⁸⁸

2018 Revenues and Business Income

(in Million PHP)

Malampaya	Coal Operations	Head Office	Total
4,897.75	128.90	154.05	5,180.70

PNOC-EC's total revenue reached PhP5.18 billion, 18.5% higher than 2017 revenues. This was driven by the steady increase in oil prices coupled by increase in gas production. The increased production was a result of the assumption of the Avion and San Gabriel powerplants of the baseload power requirement due to shutdown and delayed commissioning of various coal-fired powerplants. The bulk of PNOC EC's revenues, 94.5%, comes from its 10% share in the Malampaya Gas Project.

⁸⁷ See <http://www.pnoc.com.ph/aboutpnoc.php?sectionid=ac587724-1514-11df-a7de-92d1637a39b1&menuid=8d4e9c72-154e-11df-93b0-42bae035655c>.

⁸⁸ See <http://www.pnoc.com.ph/images/2018AuditReport-rev.pdf>.



CHAPTER 2

Reconciliation Report



CHAPTER 2 – RECONCILIATION REPORT

I. Executive Summary

The Sixth PH-EITI Country Report (Report) covers the reconciliation procedures performed on the tax payments made by the companies engaged in large-scale mining (metallic and non-metallic), oil and gas, and coal industries and collections disclosed by the government for the fiscal year 2018. The detailed reconciliation procedures are discussed in Page 69, *Methodology*, of this chapter.

The Report covers a total of 38 metallic mining companies (37 metallic mining projects), 16 non-metallic mining companies (20 non-metallic projects), five (5) oil and gas companies, eight (8) national agencies, and 57 local government units. The national agencies include the BIR, MGB, DOE, DBM, BTr, BOC, PPA, and NCIP. The details of participating projects and companies are shown in Tables 14, 15, and 16.

In the context of the Report, a “project” is defined as a series of extractive activities in one or more sites (based on the permit granted to the holder) developed by a mining/oil and gas company for exploration and commercial operation and is identified on a per contract/permit basis (i.e., per MPSA/FTAA for mining companies or per SC for oil and gas companies). “Project” would be consistently used throughout the Report to refer to mining projects and oil and gas, and coal companies.

Small-scale metallic mining is still yet to be included and will continue to be evaluated for inclusion in the succeeding report, in respect of the scoping study related to the same as presented in the second PH-EITI report. In the fifth cycle of PH-EITI exercise, a pilot report on small-scale mining in South Cotabato was conducted and included in the report in view of the importance of eventually including small-scale mining entities in the exercise.

Both participating projects and national and local agencies completed and submitted reporting templates (templates) disclosing, among others, revenue streams paid or collected, mandatory expenditures, and funds.

We present in the following sections analysis of relevant revenue and industry data.

Table 1 discloses the percentage of total sales of participating projects to respective sectors as follows:

Table 1. Percentage representation of participating projects to total targeted per industry based on sales

(in PhP'000s)			
Industry	Total sales	Total sales of participating projects	% of participating projects to total
Metallic Mining	75,816,036,344	75,826,318,831	100%
Oil and gas	56,842,212,914	56,842,212,914	100%
Coal	31,180,101,528	-	0%
Total	163,838,350,786	132,668,531,745	81%

* Total sales were based on audited financial statements or income tax returns, depending on the availability.

** For metallic mining, the 2018 audited financial statements of LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc. were not available per SEC; thus, data on export sales from MGB was used.

We have assessed the sufficiency of participation based on reported sales based on the presumption that higher sales would lead to higher tax payments. The coverage for both large-scale metallic mining sector and oil and gas is at 100%. For large-scale metallic mining sector, the projects that did not participate are those with no production for 2018 except for the patented mining claims under Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc. Data on production were obtained from MGB.

Since its pilot year of inclusion on the fourth country report, the coverage for large-scale non-metallic mining remains to be based on production value, but the number of projects targeted has expanded since. For this year, the coverage for large-scale non-metallic mining is at 84% which covers the top twenty (20) producing non-metallic mining projects. All of the targeted projects participated. Refer to Table 15 for the production details of targeted non-metallic mining projects.

For additional details on the profile of targeted and participating projects, refer to discussion under “Participating projects and companies” sub-section of this chapter.

Table 2 shows the aggregate data for in-scope revenue streams and other taxes as reported by the government agencies and table 3 shows the percentage representation of the participating projects’ total payments to the reported government’s revenue streams. Note that Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation is in-scope for both metallic and non-metallic mining. Since some of the data cannot be segregated accurately, it will be presented under metallic mining unless otherwise stated.

Table 2. Aggregate data for in-scope revenue streams and other taxes per industry as reported by each government agency

Agency	Metallic mining	Non-metallic mining	Oil and gas	Coal	Total
BIR	7,967,380,465	8,493,749,083	9,552,788,710	No BIR waiver*	25,972,030,947
BOC	767,061,611	1,482,102,511	Not in scope	-	2,249,164,122
DOE	Not applicable	Not applicable	25,982,899,862	3,569,015,013	29,551,914,875
LGU	613,339,328	308,469,288	Not in scope	82,817,963	1,004,626,579
MGB	1,187,312,323	Not in scope	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,187,312,323
PPA	Not in scope	Not in scope	Not in scope	Not in scope	-
Subtotal	10,535,93,727	10,284,320,882	35,535,688,572	3,651,832,976	59,965,048,847
NCIP	58,010,632	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	58,010,632
Total	10,593,104,360	10,284,320,882	35,535,688,572	3,651,832,976	60,023,059,479

*The lone target company for the coal sector did not participate; thus, BIR waiver to obtain BIR data is not available.

Note that for the non-metallic mining sector, the collections reported by the BIR is attributed to the sector's transactions for their raw mineral products as well as finished manufactured products, since the taxes cannot be disaggregated accurately.

Table 3. Percentage of reconciled revenue streams and other taxes of participating projects to total collections reported by government agencies

	Metallic mining	Non-metallic mining	Oil and gas	Total
Total reconciled revenue streams from participating projects (excluding NCIP and MGB funds)	10,785,260,783	10,224,229,221	42,145,247,219	62,979,792,485
Total industry revenue streams collected by government	10,593,104,360	10,284,320,882	35,536,292,152	56,371,830,083
Percentage coverage of participating projects	102%	99%	119%	112%

Based on the submissions provided by the individual government agencies on total collections made from large-scale metallic, and oil and gas sectors, percentage representation of participating metallic, non-metallic, and oil and gas projects for 2018 are at 102%, 99% and 119% (2017 - 93%, 85% and 99%), respectively.

Note that NCIP is only tasked to monitor royalty for IPs, not to collect on their behalf; thus, consistent in previous reports, royalties for IPs are considered as 'other taxes' and not a revenue stream of the government. Likewise, MGB funds are payments made by the projects to ensure availability of financing for activities ranging from social development, environmental protection, and rehabilitation, and do not form part of the government revenue collections.

The table below presents the percentage coverage of reconciled revenue streams of participating projects to total collections reported by each government agency.

Table 4. Percentage of reconciled revenue streams and other taxes of participating projects to total collections reported per government agencies

Agency	Metallic mining	Non-metallic mining	Oil and gas
BIR	96%	96%	169%
BOC	99%	100%	not in scope
DOE	N/A	N/A	100%
LGU	191%	169%	not in scope
MGB	104%	N/A	N/A
Subtotal	102%	99%	119%
NCIP	532%	0%	N/A
Total	105%	99%	119%

It can be noted that the percentage of reconciled revenues to reported government collections is over a hundred percent (100%). This is mainly driven by the LGU and NCIP data. These two government agencies were not able to submit sufficient data. The Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF), the agency that collects and monitors the data pertaining to the LGUs, experienced bugs and interruptions in their system, particularly in the Environment and Natural Resources Data Management Tool (ENRDMT). For instance, there were cases where projects paid local business tax on a quarterly basis, but payment for only one quarter appears as reported by the LGUs in the ENRDMT. Thus, the projects were able to provide supporting documents for all the quarters, while the government was not. The ENRDMT was intended to be enhanced and included in the BLGF's LGU Integrated Financial Tools (LIFT) System project.

As for the NCIP, supporting documents were obtained only from the participating projects to arrive at the reconciled amount. This procedure was adopted in recognition of the constraints faced by the NCIP in monitoring royalties which are, by law, paid by projects directly to the concerned IPs who are private parties. IP royalties are, therefore, not considered government revenue, although they are mandatory. While the NCIP is responsible for protecting the rights of the IPs of the Philippines, including their right to receive royalties, it is not a collecting agency. Moreover, it has had to deal with complex and serious challenges in and to its organization, including its budget. Thus, there has been considerable difficulty in getting data on IP royalties from the NCIP, even from its regional offices, most of which do not have ready access to the data themselves. The PH-EITI has put forward and followed up recommendations to help address the gaps in transparency in the NCIP, including developing a monitoring tool and conducting capacity-building activities with the agency and its stakeholders. The efforts continue.

For details on the variances and recommendations to government agencies, refer to Section VI, Variances and discrepancies and Section VIII, Recommendations, respectively.

Table 5 below shows the summary of the reconciled disaggregated revenue streams per government agency and per industry sector.

Table 5. Disaggregated reconciled revenue streams and other taxes per government agencies

	Metallic mining	Non-metallic mining	Oil and gas	Total
BIR				
Corporate income tax	2,939,229,818	2,136,177,904	11,840,912,136	16,916,319,858
Excise tax on minerals	4,038,360,164	136,594,688	not applicable	4,174,954,851
Output VAT	not applicable	5,941,557,430	not applicable	5,941,557,430
Withholding tax - Final	216,228,536	not in scope	791,375,455	1,007,603,991
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	158,497,755	2,884,715	not in scope	161,382,47
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	not in scope	not in scope	3,530,059,766	3,530,059,766
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	265,273,104	3,200,572	not in scope	268,473,676
Subtotal	7,617,589,375	8,220,415,309	16,162,347,357	32,000,352,041
BOC				
Customs duties	103,554,983	81,843,014	not in scope	185,397,997
VAT on imported materials and equipment	658,663,791	1,399,680,487	not in scope	2,058,344,278
Subtotal	762,218,774	1,481,523,501	-	2,243,742,275
DOE				
Government share from oil and gas production	not applicable	not applicable	25,982,899,862	25,982,899,862
Subtotal	-	-	25,982,899,862	25,982,899,862
LGU				
Local business tax			not in scope	1,037,393,381.78
Real property tax - Basic	939,750,220	97,643,162	not in scope	362,497,490.20
Real property tax - SEF	121,842,638	240,654,852	not in scope	295,723,254.56
Subtotal	1,173,323,716	522,290,411	-	1,695,614,126.53
MGB				
Royalty on mineral reservation	1,232,128,918	not applicable	not applicable	1,213,877,713
Subtotal	1,232,128,918	-	-	1,213,877,713
NCIP				
Royalty for IPs	308,865,043	-	not applicable	213,344,831
Subtotal	308,865,043	-	-	213,344,831
Total	11,094,125,826	10,224,229,221	42,145,247,219	63,463,602,266

The figure below shows the sector distributions of the total reconciled revenue streams for 2018.

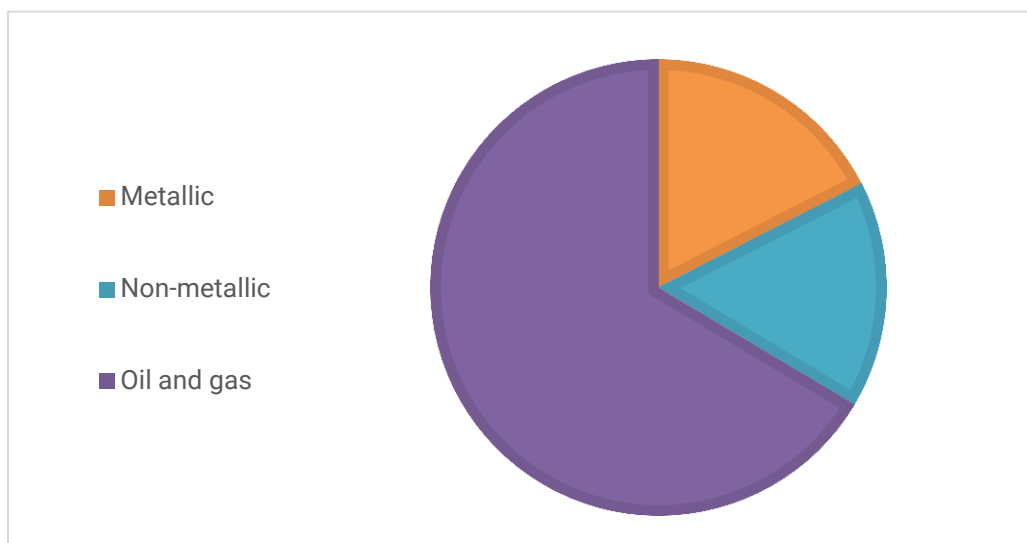


Figure 1. Industry sector distribution of total reconciled revenue streams in 2018

Similar to the 5th report, oil and gas sector contributed to the highest reconciled revenue stream and other taxes with 66% or PHP42bn total reconciled revenue stream and other taxes (2017 - PHP28bn, 75%) followed by the metallic sector with 17% or PHP11bn (2017 - PHP7.2bn, 19%) and non-metallic sector with 16% or PHP10bn (2017 - PHP2.3bn, 6%).

Participating projects and companies

Table 6 Details the number of targeted and participating projects who were able to submit their templates as of 25 October 2019 (template submission cut-off).

Table 6. Number of targeted and participating projects for the sixth report

Sector	Target	Participating	Non-Participating
Metallic (producing)	30	26	4
Metallic (non-producing)			
Under suspension	8	6	2
Under care and maintenance	9	5	4
Metallic – Subtotal	47	37	10
Non-Metallic	20	20	-
Oil and Gas	5	5	-
Coal	1		1
Total	73	62	11

*For metallic and non-metallic, the count is on a per project basis.

Targeted projects were based on nominations made by the MGB and DOE for the mining and oil and gas sectors, respectively. All projects for metallic mining, whether producing or not, were targeted for this year's report. For oil and gas, projects targeted are the key players in the oil and gas industry covering 99.57% of the industry. Targeted non-metallic mining

projects represent the top 20 projects based on production value as monitored by the MGB which is already 84% of the total production value of the industry for 2018.

The metallic mining sector for the sixth Report is represented by a total of 24 nickel operators, ten (10) miners of gold, copper, silver, or zinc (collectively referred to as non-nickel), two (2) chromite producers, and one (1) other metallic mining project. On the other hand, 14 limestone operators, three (3) basalt miners and three (3) other non-metallic mining projects represent non-metallic mining sector.

Table 7 presents the percentage representation of participating projects based on reported sales per sector and the extractive industry taken as a whole, and based on any fiscal incentives.

Table 7. Percentage representation of participating projects to total sales per sector

Sector	2018 Sales	% of sales per sector to total sales
Metallic Mining		
Companies under income tax holiday	25,103,673,733	14%
Companies under regular income tax	50,712,362,611	28%
Subtotal	75,816,036,344	41%
Oil and gas	56,842,212,914	31%
Coal	-	0%
Total	132,658,249,258	72%

The sixth PH-EITI Report concluded with 72% representation for metallic mining, oil and gas, and coal. Without coal, combined percentage of participating projects from metallic mining, and oil and gas sectors would have reached 87%.

Table 7 distinguishes mining companies that availed of fiscal incentives, particularly income tax holiday (ITH), under their registration with the Board of Investments (BOI). As a result, these companies were not subjected to corporate income tax on their primary business activities (i.e., metal sales). These mining companies are as follows:

Nickel

1. Adnama Mining Resources, Inc.
2. Taganito Mining Corporation

Nickel/Limestone

3. Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.

Gold

4. FCF Minerals Corporation

Gold/Copper/Silver/Zinc

5. OceanaGold (Philippines) Inc.

For the coal sector, Semirara Mining and Power Corporation, the major player in the sector, remains to be a nonparticipant in the exercise for six consecutive years despite continued

communication and coordination with the company and the DOE, which is the lead government agency overseeing its operations.

Notwithstanding the non-participation of Semirara Mining and Power Corporation, the following information on government share, real property taxes and income taxes were obtained from government's reporting template and the company's own audited financial statements:

Table 8. Semirara Mining and Power Corporation tax payments for 2018

Agency	Revenue stream	Amount	% to total reconciled revenue streams of the entire extractive sector	Remarks
BIR	Corporate income tax	-	0%	Income tax benefit of 17,392,565
DOE	Government share in production	3,569,015,012	6%	
LGU	Local business tax	80,672,839	0%	
LGU	Real property tax – Basic	1,072,562	0%	
LGU	Real property tax – SEF	1,072,562	0%	
Total		3,651,832,975	6%	

The above data are presented only as a matter of information and not subjected to reconciliation procedures due to Semirara's non-participation in the exercise. Nonetheless, if we are to directly compare disclosures made by the DOE based on their reporting template and Semirara Mining and Power Corporation's 2018 annual report, there is no noted significant variance to total government share of PHP3.6bn. The annual report may be accessed through its website at <http://www.semiramining.com>.

The total of government share from production, local and real property taxes attributed to Semirara Mining and Power Corporation amounting to PHP3.7bn represents 17% and 9% of total reconciled revenue streams for metallic mining and oil and gas, respectively, and only 6% (2017 - 11%) of the entire extractive sector. Accordingly, we have assessed revenue streams for coal to be immaterial in relation to total extractive sector as a whole, however, PH-EITI continues to pursue Semirara as it primarily represents the local coal sector.

For additional details on the profile of targeted, participating, and non-participating projects, refer to discussion under Page 55, Scope of report.

Government agencies

In addition to the seven (7) national government agencies, a total of 57 LGUs submitted templates for reconciliation as compared to 95 in the fifth PH EITI report. The details of these government agencies can be found in Page 55, Scope of the report.

Revenue streams

The following tax payments and fees, as well as mandatory expenditures and funds, were included in this Report. A more detailed discussion on these revenue streams are included in Page 55, Scope of the report, of this chapter.

Taxes and fees

1. Corporate income tax
2. Customs duties
3. Excise tax on minerals
4. Government share from oil and gas production
5. Local business taxes
6. Output Vat
7. Withholding tax on foreign shareholder dividends
8. Withholding tax on profit remittance to principal
9. Withholding tax on royalties to claim owners
10. Value added tax on importations
11. Real property tax – Basic
12. Real property tax – Special Education Fund (SEF)
13. Royalty on mineral reservation

Other taxes

1. Royalty for Indigenous Peoples (IPs)

Mandatory expenditures and funds

1. Annual Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program (AEPEP)
2. Annual Safety and Health Program (ASHP)
3. Annual Social Development Management Program (ASDMP)
4. Monitoring Trust Fund
5. Environmental Trust Fund
6. Mine Waste and Tailings Fees
7. Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Fund
8. Rehabilitation Cash Fund

Final output preview

Table 9 provides an overview of the final results of the reconciliation procedures with detailed information reported in Section III, Reconciliation results overview.

Table 9. Summary of reconciliation results

	Project amount	Government agency amount**	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation	% Variance*
Metallic						
BIR	8,344,277,789	7,967,380,465	(376,897,324)	7,617,589,375	2,374,462	0%
BOC	762,026,296	767,061,611	5,035,315	762,218,774	8,075,715	1%
LGU	1,124,443,060	613,339,328	(511,103,732)	1,173,323,716	56,396	0%
MGB	1,212,724,590	1,187,312,323	(25,412,266)	1,232,128,918	-	0%
NCIP	305,506,878	58,010,632	(247,496,246)	308,865,043	25,451,349	44%
Subtotal	11,748,978,613	10,593,104,360	(1,155,874,254)	11,094,125,826	35,957,922	0%
Non-metallic						
BIR	5,713,968,374	8,493,749,083	2,779,780,710	8,220,415,309	14,642,605	0%
BOC	1,485,825,747	1,482,102,511	(3,723,236)	1,481,523,501	1,118,071	0%
LGU	507,406,736	308,469,288	(198,937,448)	522,290,411	(1,934,733)	0%
Subtotal	7,707,200,856	10,284,320,882	2,577,120,026	10,224,229,221	13,825,942	0%
Oil and gas						
BIR	16,162,347,357	9,552,788,710	(6,609,558,647)	16,162,347,357	18,000	0%
DOE	25,982,899,862	25,982,899,862	-	25,982,899,862	-	0%
Subtotal	42,145,247,219	35,535,688,572	(6,609,558,647)	42,145,247,219	18,000	0%
Total	61,601,426,689	56,413,113,814	(5,188,312,875)	63,463,602,266	49,801,864	0%

*Percentage of variance post-reconciliation to collections reported by government agency

**The government agency amounts and variance pre-reconciliation and post-reconciliation includes unilateral disclosures by government agencies for non-participating projects amounting to PHP1.1m. Refer to Page 73, Reconciliation results overview, of this chapter for the details of unilateral disclosures.

Based on the results of reconciliation procedures, total reconciled revenue streams and other payments (NCIP) for 2018 (excluding mandatory expenditures and funds) amounted to PHP63bn. Details of out of scope revenue streams are shown in Page 55, Scope of the report, of this chapter.

Refer to Table 10 for the comparison of total reconciled revenue streams in 2018, 2017, and 2016.

Table 10. Summary of total reconciled revenue streams in 2018, 2017, and 2016

Sector	2018	2017	2016	Change (2018 vs 2017)	% change	Change (2018 vs 2016)	% change
Metallic	11,094,125,826	7,750,975,946	6,526,540,183	3,343,149,880	30%	4,567,585,643	41%
Non-metallic	10,224,229,221	3,043,478,934	3,744,435	7,157,863,349	70%	10,197,597,848	100%
Oil and gas	42,145,247,219	28,302,177,979	21,022,593,931	13,843,069,240	33%	21,122,653,288	50%
Total	63,463,602,266	39,096,632,859	27,552,878,549	24,344,082,469	38%	35,887,836,779	57%

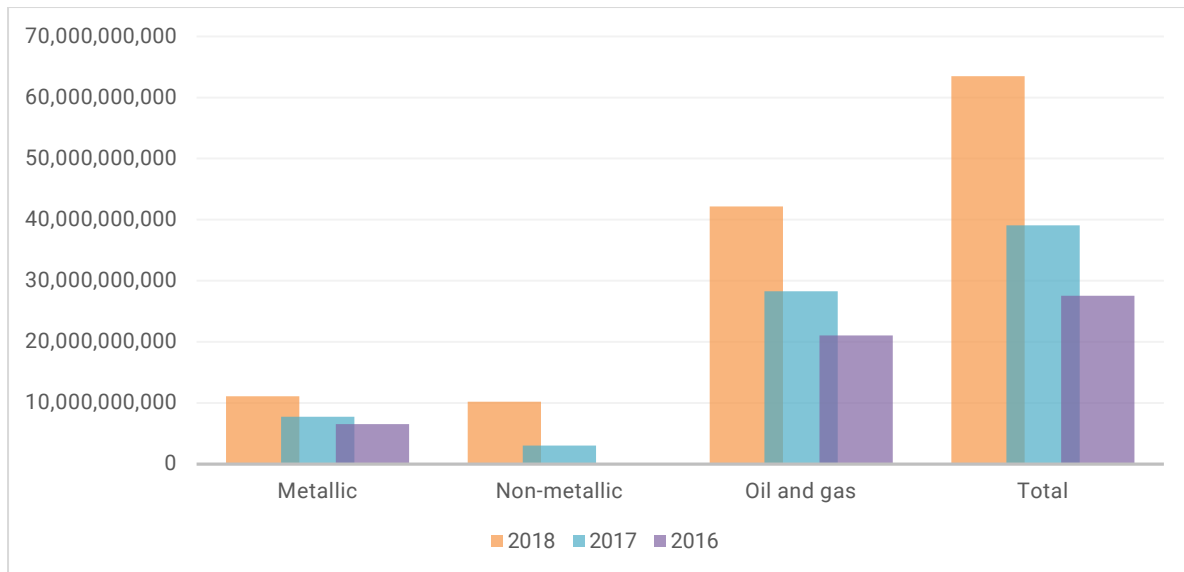


Figure 2. Summary of total reconciled revenue streams in 2018, 2017, and 2016

The reconciled revenue increased by 38% and 57% compared to 2017 and 2016, respectively. A factor that contributed to the increase in the overall revenue stream was the implementation of TRAIN law beginning 2018. The overall reconciled revenue for BIR increased by 45% and 62% compared to 2017 and 2016, respectively. The TRAIN law significantly affected excise tax on minerals which increased from 2% to 4% of the actual market value of the gross output thereof at the time of removal. The reconciled excise tax on minerals increased by 56% (PHP2.3bn) and 61% (PHP2.5bn) compared to 2017 and 2016, respectively, which was the main contributor in the increased reconciled revenue for metallic sector.

Non-metallic sector contributed to 70% increase for 2017 to 2018 primarily due to higher amount of reported revenue streams from both the participating projects and government agencies and higher % reconciled revenue streams from 85% to 100%. In addition, the inclusion of the reconciliation for output VAT in this year's report contributed to the increase. The amount of reconciled output VAT is PHP5.9bn which contributed to 41% increase from 2017 to 2018. However, it is important to note that the output VAT for non-metallic sector is mainly attributed to the sale of the project's final product such as cement and not necessarily on the sale of non-metallic mines. It is also important to note that 2017 is the initial year for some of the projects since it is the first year where the coverage for the non-metallic sector increased from top five (5) to top twenty (20) producing non-metallic mining projects. The increase from 2016 to 2018 in non-metallic mining was mainly due to the expanded scope of participating projects.

Oil and gas sector, on the other hand, contributed to 33% and 50% of the increase from 2017 and 2016, respectively. The increase was the result of increase in the amount of reported revenue streams which is due to continuous increase of oil and gas prices since 2017.

Table 11. Summary of reconciliation results per agency

	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation	% Variance	% Variance to total government agency amount
BIR	30,220,593,519	26,013,918,258	(4,206,675,261)	32,000,352,041	17,035,067	0%	0.03%
BOC	2,247,852,043	,249,164,122	1,312,079	2,243,742,275	9,193,786	0%	0.02%
DOE	25,982,899,862	25,982,899,862	-	25,982,899,862	-	0%	0.00%
LGU	1,631,849,797	921,808,616	(710,041,180)	1,695,614,127	(1,878,338)	0%	0.00%
MGB	1,212,724,590	1,187,312,323	(25,412,266)	1,232,128,918	-	0%	0.00%
NCIP	305,506,878	58,010,632	(247,496,246)	308,865,043	25,451,349	44%	0.05%
Total	61,601,426,689	56,431,113,814	(5,188,312,875)	63,463,602,266	49,801,864	0%	0.09%

DOE, MGB and LGU registered 0% of unexplained variances to total government reported amounts followed by BOC at 0.02%, BIR at 0.03% and NCIP at 0.05. For DOE and MGB, only a few of the participating projects needed to be further reconciled with the agencies' collection. BOC, on the other hand, had immaterial unexplained variance due to their early data submission; hence, schedules and documents were made available by the participating projects. For BIR, the minimal unexplained variances are primarily attributed to the centralization of reporting to national offices owing that most mining and oil and gas projects are considered large taxpayers, hence did not require significant level of coordination with their regional or branch offices. Despite having a low % of variance for LGU and NCIP, it is important to note that the data from both government agencies were incomplete and in the case of NCIP, no schedules were provided. Due to the insufficient data from the two government agencies, supporting documents were obtained from participating projects to support the amount they have declared, especially for NCIP; thus, the low % of variance. Refer to Page 189, Variances and discrepancies for additional details.

Table 12. Percentage contribution of each agency to reconciled total collections and receipts

	Metallic mining	Non-metallic mining	Oil and gas	Total	% contribution to total
BIR	7,617,589,375	8,220,415,309	16,162,347,357	32,000,352,041	50%
BOC	762,218,774	1,481,523,501	-	2,243,742,275	4%
DOE	-	-	25,982,899,862	25,982,899,862	41%
LGU	1,173,323,716	522,290,411	-	1,695,614,127	3%
MGB	1,232,128,918	-	-	1,232,128,918	2%
NCIP	308,865,043	-	-	308,865,043	0%
Total	11,094,125,826	10,224,229,221	42,145,247,219	63,463,602,266	100%

Similar to previous reports, payments to the DOE and BIR are the most significant revenue streams, which account for approximately 41% or PhP26bn and 50% or PhP32bn (2017 - 47% or PhP18bn and 19% or PhP7bn), respectively, of total reconciled revenue streams and other payments. This observation was not expected to change this Report in the absence of any amendments to the fiscal regimes of both sectors. Consistently, revenue streams attributed to the said agencies and their corresponding percentage to total reconciled amount in 2018 are composed of government share in oil and gas operations (41%),

corporate income tax (27%), output VAT (9%), withholding taxes (8%), and excise tax on minerals (7%).

For further discussion on the results of the reconciliation, refer to Page 73, Reconciliation results.

Revenue streams: a breakdown

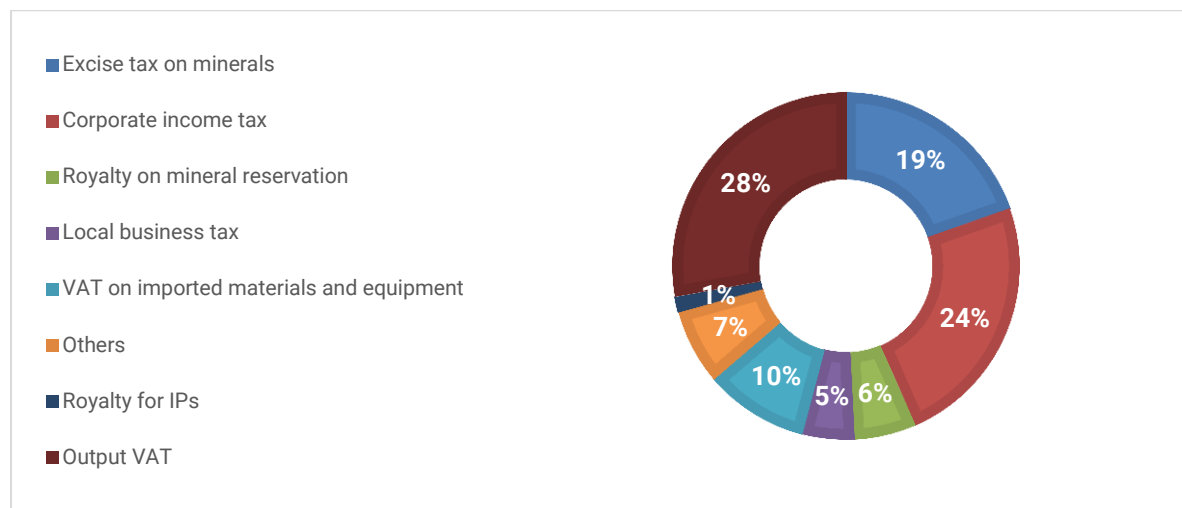


Figure 3. Proportion of revenue streams for the mining sector

Reconciled BIR revenue streams of the mining sector for 2018 amounted to PH₱15.5bn (2017 - PH₱7.3bn), with corporate income tax and output VAT as the main contributors amounting to PH₱5.1bn or 24% and PH₱5.9bn or 28%, respectively. The increase in BIR revenue streams was due to the following: (1) inclusion of output VAT for non-metallic mining sector and; (2) the increase in excise tax on minerals from PH₱1.8bn to PH₱4.2bn which was mainly due to the effectivity of TRAIN law in 2018 since the production in the metallic sector increased by 12%, but a decrease of 7% in production for the non-metallic sector.

Limestone operators were the biggest contributors to the BIR revenue streams with payments amounting to PH₱8bn which included payments from Eagle Cement (PH₱3.6bn), Republic Cement (PH₱2.7bn), and Northern Cement (PH₱1.4bn). Another significant portion of the reconciled BIR revenue streams came from the nickel operators contributing PH₱3.9bn or 25% of total BIR collections in 2018 (2017 - PH₱2.9bn). These include BIR payments of Taganito Mining (PH₱1.4bn), Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp. (PH₱814m), Cagdianao Mining Corporation (PH₱465m) Platinum Group Metals Corporation (PH₱208m), and Carrascal Nickel Corporation (PH₱207m).

Refer to Table 18 for the distribution of revenue streams paid by the metallic and non-metallic mining sector to the different government agencies.

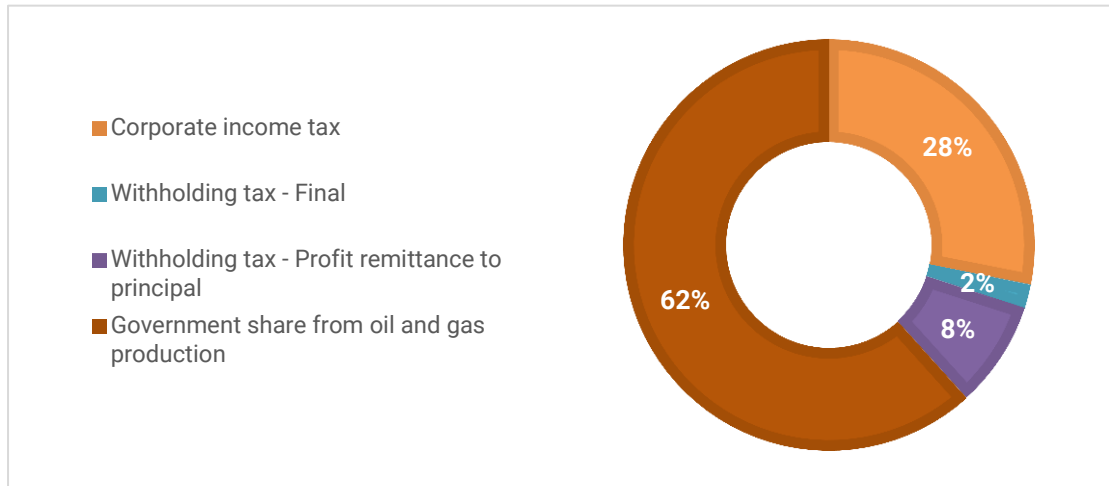


Figure 4. Proportion of revenue streams for the oil and gas sector

Similar to prior years, government share and corporate income tax were the highest contributors with 62% and 28% (2017 - 63% and 28%) share in total revenue streams for the oil and gas sector in, respectively. Total revenue streams from oil and gas sector has been continuously increasing mainly due to the continuous increase of price in 2018.

Mandatory social and environmental expenditures

As in the previous PH-EITI reports, participating projects disclosed information on mandatory expenditures and funds that are mainly aimed to promote social development of host and neighboring communities and environmental protection and rehabilitation. Mandatory expenditures include Annual Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program (AEPEP), Annual Social Development Management Program (ASDMP), Annual Safety and Health Program, and Monitoring Trust Fund expenditures.

Mandatory expenditures are not remitted to agencies and do not form part of government coffers, but are primarily incurred for the benefit of host communities and protection and preservation of impacted areas. These payments were also subjected to similar reconciliation procedures applied to other revenue streams, including inspection of supporting documents and discussions with management for variances noted; however, the data submitted by MGB, the government responsible for monitoring these expenditures, was insufficient. Similar to NCIP, since these expenditures are not revenue streams of the government, supporting documents were obtained from participating projects to arrive at the reconciled amount.

The summary of results of the reconciliation process for these payments are as follows:

Table 13. Summary of results of reconciliation for social and environmental expenditures

Actual social and environmental expenditures	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Metallic mining					
Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	3,435,125,959	2,661,731,064	(773,394,895)	2,187,368,543	135,926,865
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	60,686,226	157,387,714	96,701,488	-	96,701,488
Mines wastes and Tailing fees	3,887,493	2,318,776	(1,568,717)	4,129,770	(60,428)
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	6,458,692	4,910,675	(1,548,017)	2,730,585	(1,550,693)
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	2,934,155	-	(2,934,155)	2,600,000	(334,155)
Safety and Health Programs - Actual expenditure	291,977,117	6,764,937	(285,212,180)	209,655,653	(78,773,692)
Annual SDMP					
DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	691,521,171	598,697,411	(92,823,760)	559,423,331	14,755,190
DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	102,189,501.23	75,407,373	(26,782,128)	85,568,525	1,977,915
IEC - Information, Education & Communication	138,370,004.01	114,194,607	(24,175,397)	106,724,491	8,786,336
Subtotal - Annual SDMP	932,080,676	788,299,391	(143,781,285)	751,716,347	25,519,441
Subtotal - Metallic mining	4,733,150,318	3,621,412,557	(1,111,737,761)	3,158,200,899	177,428,825
Non-metallic mining					
Annual EPEP – Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	246,386,887	230,784,190	(15,602,697)	156,279,551	(8,810,266)
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Mines wastes and Tailing fees	13,742	6,532	(7,210)	5,058	(7,210)
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	2,139,514	2,552,248	412,735	-	412,735
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	243,510	330,729	87,220	-	87,220
Safety and Health Programs - Actual expenditure	60,618,388	11,492,238	(49,126,150)	25,437,169	(24,561,526)
Annual SDMP					
DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	65,793,334	38,306,615	(27,486,719)	35,210,771	(5,483,873)
DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	7,773,106	6,010,739	(1,762,366)	5,394,057	(535,437)
IEC - Information, Education & Communication	9,603,198	8,073,262	(1,529,936)	8,053,817	598,811

Subtotal - Annual SDMP	83,169,638	52,390,616	(30,779,021)	48,658,645	(5,420,500)
Subtotal - Non-metallic mining	392,571,678	297,556,554	(95,015,124)	230,380,422	(38,299,548)
	5,125,721,996	3,918,969,111	(1,206,752,885)	3,388,581,321	139,129,277

Total reconciled mandatory expenditures of participating mining projects, amounted to PH₱3.4bn (2017 - PH₱2.1bn), which is 16% of reconciled mining revenue streams (2017 - 22%). Despite the increase in reconciled mandatory expenditures, its percentage to total reconciled mining revenue streams decreased which is mainly due to the inclusion of output VAT for the non-metallic sector which contributed to 7% decrease. Initial comparison of disclosures made by MGB and participating mining projects presented a negative variance of PH₱1.2bn (2017 - PH₱2.2bn). After obtaining supporting documents from participating projects, total discrepancy resulted into PH₱139m (2017 - PH₱620m) or only 1% of reconciled mining revenue amount in 2018 (2017 - 7%). The remaining variance pertains to participating projects that were not able to provide the necessary supporting documents.

Given the higher reported amount of participating projects, it is evident that there was a lack of information in the central office. This could possibly be due to either non-reporting of regional offices to the central office since participating projects were able to provide reports received by the respective regional MGB offices or central office's failure to monitor the submissions from the regional offices.

Environmental protection. Of the total mandatory expenditures incurred by participating mining projects, 69% or PH₱2.3bn pertain to environmental protection and rehabilitation such as reforestation based on reported EPEP and disbursements from the Monitoring Trust Fund (2017 - PH₱1.2bn or 59%). The metallic and non-metallic sector contributed 93% (PH₱2.2bn) and 7% (PH₱156m) to the total reconciled mandatory expenditure for environmental protection, respectively.

For the metallic sector, Region XIII, where most projects are located, receives the highest amount of expenditure for environmental protection with PH₱853m or 36% of the total reconciled mandatory expenditures for environmental protection followed by Region II with PH₱617m or 26% of the total. Top metallic miners and their respective regions are FCF Minerals, Region II (PH₱407m); Taganito Mining, Region XIII (PH₱228m), OceanaGold, Region II (PH₱209m), Carmen Copper, Region VII (PH₱194m), and Platinum Group, Region XIII (PH₱191m).

The non-metallic sector, on the hand, spends the most for environmental protection on Region IVA amounting to PH₱128m or 5% of the total reconciled mandatory expenditure with Concrete Aggregates contributing to PH₱108m or 84% of the total expenditure on Region IVA.

Social development. Total expenditures on social development amounted to PH₱800m or 24% of the total reconciled mandatory expenditures (2017 - PH₱645m or 31%). PH₱752m or 94% pertains to metallic sectors' spending while only PH₱48m or 6% apply to the non-metallic sector. These represent activities undertaken as part of participating projects' SDMP, which must be equivalent to 1.5% of operating expenses as mandated by existing regulations. Any difference between required and actual expenditures in a given year may be carried forward to the succeeding period as long as it is within the five year program approved by the MGB.

Region II receives the highest amount of expenditure for social protection for the metallic sector amounting to PH₱178m or 22% of the total reconciled mandatory expenditures followed by both Region XIII and Region VII with at PH₱168m or 21% each. Consistent with the prior report, top metallic miners and their respective regions are Carmen Copper, Region VII (PH₱169m), OceanaGold, Region II (PH₱145m), and Philex Mining, CAR (PH₱124m). For non-metallic sector, Region IVA receives the highest amount of expenditure for social protection amounting to PH₱23m followed by Region III with PH₱18m. Concrete Aggregates contributes PH₱15m to Region IVA and Eagle Cement contributes to PH₱9m to Region III.

Similar to the movement of production, the total social and environmental expenditures increased since these are primarily based on operating expenditures.

II. Scope of the report

A. Reporting projects

A preliminary list of projects from the extractive industry was used by the MSG in assessing the scope of the reconciliation procedures. The list was based on the records of MGB and DOE of all companies with corresponding approved licenses and permits in 2018. The targeted scope was confirmed during the MSG meeting held in October 4, 2019.

For this Report, the MSG decided to identify the reporting large-scale metallic mining and large-scale non-metallic mining companies based on their respective projects while for oil and gas and coal industry, the coverage remains to be on a per company basis, but will be referred to as projects as well. For large-scale metallic mining, it was decided that the scope for this Report should encompass all projects identified by the MGB. Consistent with the fifth PH-EITI report, for large-scale non-metallic mining, the MSG decided to include the top twenty (20) producing projects in the non-metallic sector based on their production value. For oil and gas and coal industry, this Report would cover the key players of the industry.

Further, despite the issuance of DAO 2017-07 which mandates mining contractors to participate in PH-EITI, the MSG acknowledged that participation may not reach 100%. Alternatively, the report disclosed the percentage scope achieved for the five year period, which did not significantly vary. Accordingly, the MSG believes that this is an adequate representation. The preliminary list included 47 large-scale metallic mining, twenty (20) large-scale non-metallic, five (5) oil and gas, and one (1) coal company.

Table 14 and 16 details the targeted projects for metallic mining and oil and gas and coal, respectively with reported sales in 2018 and identified those that submitted reporting templates. Table 15, on the other hand, shows the targeted non-metallic projects and their corresponding 2018 production value.

Projects tagged as 'Not applicable' refer to project with no sales data due to unavailability of audited financial statements or annual income tax returns. These projects are, nonetheless, targeted in the reconciliation.

Table 14. Targeted and participating metallic mining projects

	Project	Company	2018 Sales	% to total sales	Participating (Y/N)
1	MOA by and between DENR and PMDC	AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	147,961,320	0%	Y
2	MPSA No. 259-2007-XIII (SMR) (Amended II)	Adnama Mining Resources, Inc.	109,952,177	0%	Y
3	MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	1,505,078,001	2%	Y
4	MPSA No. 225-2005-XI	Apex Mining Co., Inc.	4,658,242,792	6%	Y
5	PC-ACMP-002- CAR	Benguet Corporation	712,610,000	1%	Y
6	MPSA No. 226-2005-III(ZMR)	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	226,521,039	0%	Y
7	MPSA No. 235-2007-IVB	Berong Nickel Corporation	1,135,386,292	1%	Y
8	MPSA No. 078-97-XIII (SMR)	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	3,300,102,810	4%	Y
9	MPSA No. 210-2005-VII	Carmen Copper Corporation	252,426,458	0%	Y
10	MPSA No. 243-2007-XIII (SMR)	Carrascal Nickel Corporation	2,274,156,619	3%	Y
11	MPSA No. 010-92-X (SMR)	Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran	36,762,232	0%	N - expired permit
12	MPSA No. 283-2009-XIII (SMR)	Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza			Y
13	MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	Citnickel Mines and Development Corporation	1,087,384,932	1%	Y
14	MPSA No. 018-93-X (SMR)	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay			Y
15	MPSA No. 158-00-XIII (SMR)	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	2,965,321,244	4%	Y
16	MPSA No. 209-2005-III	Eramen Minerals, Inc.	860,355,175	1%	Y
17	FTAA No. 04-2009-II	FCF Minerals Corporation	61,414,966	0%	Y
18	MPSA No. 095-97-V	Filminera Resources Corporation	5,144,750,869	7%	N - no production
19	MPSA No. 255-2007-V	Filminera Resources Corporation			Y
20	MPSA No. 184-2002-XIII	Greenstone Resources Corporation	418,975,547	1%	Y
21	MPSA No. 246-2007-XIII (SMR)	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	2,182,590,833	3%	Y
22	MPSA No. 291-2009-XIII (SMR)	Krominco, Inc.	-	0%	Y
23	MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.	2,100,758,000	3%	Y

24	MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII (SMR)	Libjo Mining Corporation	299,301,812	0%	Y
		Westernshore Nickel Corporation	100,871,692	0%	Y
25	MPSA No. 268-2008-III	LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	Not applicable	0%	Y
26	MPSA No. 016-93-X (SMR)	Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	987,255,064	1%	Y
27	FTAA No. 001	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.	12,044,198,541	16%	Y
28	MPSA No. 242-2007-XIII (SMR)	Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	-	0%	Y
29	MPSA No. 072-97-XIII (SMR)	Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.	-	0%	Y
30	MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation	7,640,306,000	10%	Y
31	MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation	6,177,147,103	8%	Y
32	MPSA No. 007-92-X	Platinum Group Metals Corporation	5,356,041,000	7%	Y
33	MPSA No. 114-98-IV	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	4,602,188,480	6%	Y
34	MPSA No. 002-90-X (SMR)	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	230,082,582	0%	Y
35	MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII (Amended)	SR Metals, Inc.	255,663,794	0%	Y
36	MPSA No. 254-2007-VIII	Strong Built (Mining) Development Corporation	-	0%	Y
37	MPSA No. 266-2008-XIII-SMR (Amended)	Taganito Mining Corporation	8,285,919,569	11%	Y
38	MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII (Amended B)	Techiron Resources, Inc.	512,964,552	1%	Y
39	MPSA No. 031-94-X (SMR)	Wellex Mining Corporation	-	0%	N - no production
40	MPSA No. 191-2004-III	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	73,610,849	0%	Y
41	MPSA No. 237-2007-IX	Atro Mining-Vitali, Inc.	-	0%	N
42	MPSA No. 258-2007-II	Dinapigue Mining Corp.	-	0%	N - no production
43	Patented Mining Claims	Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc.	-	0%	N - advance development
44	MPSA No. 351-2011-VIII	Mt. Sinai Exploration and Development Corporation	10,282,487	0%	N
45	MPSA No. 290-2009-VIII	Nicua Corporation	-	0%	N
46	MPSA No. 011-92-X (SMR)	Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	-	0%	N - expired permit
47	MPSA No. 103-98-XIII (SMR)	Shenzhou Mining Group Corporation	-	0%	N
Total			75,756,584,831	100%	

Table 15. Targeted and participating non-metallic mining projects

	Project	Company	2018 Production value	% to total production	Participating (Y/N)
1	MPSA No. 013-93-VII	Apo Land and Quarry Corporation	145,959,467	2%	Y
2	MPSA No. 111-98-VII (Amended I)	Apo Land and Quarry Corporation	107,182,868	2%	Y
3	MPSA No. 150-00-VII	Bohol Limestone Corporation	165,442,004	3%	Y
4	MPSA No. 055-96-IVA	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	920,872,072	16%	Y
5	MPSA No. 208-2005-VII	Dolomite Mining Corporation	189,565,496	3%	Y
6	MPSA No. 181-2002-III	Eagle Cement Corporation	727,224,786	12%	Y
7	MPSA No. 296-2009-IVA	Gozon Development Corporation	160,989,727	3%	Y
8	MPSA No. 202-2004-IVA	Hardrock Aggregates, Inc.	133,566,131	2%	Y
9	MPSA No. 080-97-XI	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - Davao	147,702,524	2%	Y
10	MPSA No. 140-99-III	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - Bulacan	171,344,768	3%	Y
11	MPSA No. 047-96-XII	Holcim Resources and Development Corporation	136,345,548	2%	Y
12	MPSA No. 124-98-IVA	Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation	316,248,761	5%	Y
13	MPSA No. 194-2004-VII	JLR Construction and Aggregates, Inc.	175,948,236	3%	Y
14	MPSA No. 106-98-I	Northern Cement Corporation	318,560,475	5%	Y
15	MPSA No. 074-97-IV	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	150,654,347	3%	Y
16	MPSA No. 138-99-IVA	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Teresa	141,662,929	2%	Y
17	MPSA No. 029-95-IVA	Republic Cement and	119,093,437	2%	Y

		Building Materials, Inc.- Batangas			
18	MPSA No. 026-94-III	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Bulacan	274,731,127	5%	Y
19	MPSA No. 056-96-III	Republic Cement Land & Resources	188,130,890	3%	Y
20	MPSA No. 213-2005-IVB	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	312,003,807	5%	Y
			5,003,229,399	84%	

Table 16. Targeted and participating oil and gas

	Company	Project	2018 Sales	% to total sales	Participating (Y/N)
1	Chevron Malampaya LLC	JV Partner of SC 38	25,641,271,536	45%	Y
2	Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	JV Partner and Operator of SC38	24,389,404,023	43%	Y
3	Philippine National Oil Company - Exploration Corporation	JV Partner of SC 38	4,898,753,098	9%	Y
4	Galoc Production Company WLL - Philippine Branch	SC 14C	1,038,257,428	2%	Y
5	Nido Galoc Production	SC 14	874,526,829	2%	Y
			56,842,212,914	100%	

In summary, out of the total targeted 47 large-scale metallic mining projects, 37 participated, one (1) is undecided since the project is under advance development stage, two (2) has an expired permit, three (3) did not have production, and 4 did not respond to request for submission of reporting templates. Refer to Page 39, *Executive Summary*, of this chapter for the breakdown of targeted and participating projects.

Companies of respective targeted projects were required to submit data through the Online Reporting in the Extractives (ORE) Tool. Discussion of the development of reporting template is included on Page 69, Methodology.

Projects and the respective company that are not in scope were excluded in the count monitoring. Effectively, there are 37 final targeted projects or 38 companies. For the second straight year, all targeted large-scale non-metallic mining projects participated and completed reporting via ORE Tool.

Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation also operates a non-metallic mining project as shown in Tables 14 and 15. In presenting the results of reconciliation in this chapter, the revenue streams of Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation will be presented under metallic mining and will pertain to both the results of its metallic and non-metallic operations unless the data can be accurately divided between the metallic and non-metallic sector.

For the Sixth PH-EITI Report, the five (5) targeted oil and gas companies participated in the exercise.

Semirara Mining and Power Corporation, the lone target company for the coal sector, did not participate.

As done in prior reports, more than sufficient effort was exerted including direct email correspondences with Semirara and formal letter sent by the DOF to the DOE for assistance. Alternative procedures were then conducted to present information on Semirara's revenue streams including obtaining public documents such as audited financial statements and unilateral disclosures by the government agencies. These were included and presented in Section I, Executive Summary, of this chapter.

Non-participating projects

The percentage impact to total sales per sector of non-participating projects are shown on Table 17.

Table 17. Summary of non-participating projects

Project	Company	2018 Sales	% to total sales per sector
Metallic Mining			
Nickel			
MPSA No. 010-92-X (SMR)	Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran*	-	0%
MPSA No. 258-2007-II	Dinapigue Mining Corp.	-	0%
MPSA No. 351-2011-VIII	Mt. Sinai Exploration and Development Corporation	10,282,487	0.01%
MPSA No. 011-92-X (SMR)	Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	-	0%
MPSA No. 031-94-X (SMR)	Wellex Mining Corporation	-	0%
Gold /Silver/ Copper			
MPSA No. 095-97-V	Filminera Resources Corporation*	-	0%
Patented Mining Claims	Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc.	-	0%
Subtotal		-	0%
Coal			
Not applicable	Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	31,180,101,528	100%
Total		31,180,101,528	

*Sales were presented in Table 13 as part of participating projects for metallic mining since one of the company's project participated. Per MGB, there was no production and export sales for these projects which was the reason for non-participation.

Similar to the previous PH-EITI reports, reconciliation was also limited by the prevailing confidentiality clause under the NIRC, which restricts the BIR to disclose tax payments of companies of the participating projects unless signed waivers are submitted (Please see Annex 9 for the waiver template). For this year's exercise, all participating projects were able to submit their corresponding waivers.

B. State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs)

A detailed discussion on SOEs may be found on Page 29, "State Participation: The Philippine Mining Development Company" and page 36, "State Participation in the Petroleum and Coal Industries: The Philippine National Oil Company".

C. Government agencies

Presented below is the list of government agencies and their respective revenue streams and funds being collected.

Type	Description	Rate	Paid to agency	Unilateral disclosure
Responsible agency: BIR				
Corporate income tax	Calculated based on estimated taxable income	Generally at 30% unless entities are under different tax regimes including ITH (0%) or gross income taxation (5%). Upon expiration of ITH, normal income tax is levied.	Yes	No
Excise tax on minerals	Imposed on coal, metallic and nonmetallic minerals	4% of actual market value of the gross output thereof at the time of removal	Yes	No
Output Valued Added Tax (VAT)	Levied on the sale, barter, exchange or lease of goods or properties and services in the Philippines	12% of the gross selling price or gross receipts of the sale, barter, or exchange of goods and services	Yes	No
Selected final withholding tax	Portion of payments made to foreign shareholders, head office, and claim owners	Ranges between 5% and 30% depending on the type of payments made (e.g. cash or property dividends), as well as existing tax treaty with another country.	Yes	No
Improperly Accumulated Earnings Tax (IAET)	Applied to closely-held corporations that have retained excess earnings instead of declaring dividends	10% of improperly accumulated taxable income	Yes	No
Responsible agency: BOC				
Customs duties	Imposed on all articles imported from any foreign country into the Philippines, except as otherwise specifically provided for in the tariff and customs and other laws	Computed using varying rates depending on the nature and value of the imported article	Yes	No
VAT	Mainly imposed on imported capital equipment	12% of landed cost or the value of imported article plus other charges, as well as excise tax	Yes	No
Excise tax on imported	Imposed on selected goods imported such	Tax imposed will depend on the type of product imported.	Yes	No

goods	as petroleum products and should be paid before the release from the customs' custody			
Responsible agency: PPA				
Wharfage fees	Wharfage tariff is imposed for the use of wharf and is assessed against every container and cargo	Tariff varies based on whether the import/ export cargo is domestic or international and is calculated using cargo quantity, weight or measure received and/ or discharged by a vessel	Yes	No
		Entities with private ports are only liable to pay half or 50% of assessed wharfage fees		
Responsible agency: MGB				
Royalty on mineral reservation	Mandated for contractors/ permit holders/ lessees who are parties to a mineral agreement	Mandated for contractors/ permit holders/ lessees who are parties to a mineral agreement Not less than five percent (5%) of the market value of the gross output of the minerals/mineral products extracted or produced from Mineral Reservations, exclusive of all other taxes	Yes	No
Occupation fees	Please refer to LGU section.		Yes	No
Responsible agency: DOE				
Government share from oil and gas production	Mandated for entities under service contracts	60% of net revenue	Yes	No
Training fund for DOE employees	Assistance for training programs, scholarships, conferences, seminars, and other similar activities for DOE's personnel	DOE employees Assistance for training programs, scholarships, conferences, seminars, and other similar activities for DOE's personnel Equivalent to US\$20,000 during exploration/ development period and US\$50,000 per year during production period	No	No
Responsible agency: LGU				
Local business tax	Allocated between head office and plant/ project office	Not exceeding 2% of gross sales or receipts of the preceding calendar year	Yes	No
Tax on sand, gravel and other quarry resources	Levied on quarry resources extracted from public lands	Not exceeding 10% of fair market value in the locality per cubic meter of the quarry resource	Yes	No
Real property tax - Basic and Special Education Fund (SEF)	Levied on land and machinery Portion of real property is expended	1% to 2% of the assessed value of real property	Yes	No

	exclusively for the activities of the Department of Education			
Occupation fees	LGU's share in occupation fees levied by the MGB	Computed by MGB and are allocated as follows: 30% to the provincial government, 42% to the municipal government, and 28% to the barangay	Yes	No
Other local taxes	Nature and rates of local taxes vary depending on the local government code imposed		Yes	No
Responsible agency: NCIP				
Royalty for IPs	Based on DAO No. 96- 40	Not less than one percent (1%) of gross output	No. This is directly paid to IPs.	No
Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) expenditure	One-time payment FPIC proceedings commence	Based on the data gathered during the conduct of the Field Based Investigation (FBI)	No. This is directly paid to IPs.	No

All national government agencies were able to submit their respective report. Additionally, there are 93 LGUs covered in this report, but only 57 submitted data for reconciliation.

D. Mandatory social and environmental expenditures

Pursuant to the Mining Act, companies incur expenditures for programs and activities related to social development, environmental protection, and rehabilitation. They also establish funds to ensure the availability of financing for their implementation. All such mandatory expenditures and social funds were included in the template irrespective of monetary amounts due to their relevance and importance, as these disclosures not only ascertain regulatory compliance, but also emphasize the social and environmental responsibilities that must be undertaken by the companies.

The required disclosures, however, are limited to those specifically mandated by prevailing regulations and confirmed by either the MGB or DOE as applicable to companies, and as such do not include additional activities undertaken as part of their respective Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs.

A summary of mandatory expenditures and funds that are considered unilateral payments, but are nonetheless subjected to reconciliation procedures, as far as practicable, is provided below:

Type	Description	Rate
Responsible agency: MGB		
Annual Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program (AEPEP)	The AEPEP cost covers the amount of environment-related expenses for the entire life of the project wherein the initial 10% of capital/project cost was derived from the feasibility study forming part of the Declaration of Mining Project	Under DAO No. 2010-21, AEPEP cost shall approximate 3-5% of direct mining and milling cost

Feasibility (DMPF).										
Community Development Program	The amount is imposed on exploration activities, which is intended to enhance the development of the host and its neighboring communities.	10% of the approved budget for an entity's two (2) year Exploration Work Program								
Annual Safety and Health Program (ASHP)	The program includes standard operating procedures for mining and milling operations, management and employee training, housekeeping, environmental risk management including emergency response program and occupational health and safety management.	N/A								
Annual Social Development Management Program (ASDMP)	Management Program (ASDMP) SDMP is formulated to fulfill social obligations enhancing the development of communities that are directly and/or indirectly affected by the mining project. SDMP is allocated as follows:	1.5% of prior year's operating expenses								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Program</th> <th>Allocation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Social Development and Management (host and neighboring communities) (SDM)</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement (MTGA)</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Information, Education and Communication (IEC)</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Program	Allocation	Social Development and Management (host and neighboring communities) (SDM)	75%	Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement (MTGA)	10%	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	15%	
Program	Allocation									
Social Development and Management (host and neighboring communities) (SDM)	75%									
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement (MTGA)	10%									
Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	15%									
Environmental work program (EWP)	EWP details existing environment programs where the exploration work is proposed to be undertaken. Potential effects are identified, as well as environmental management measures to be implemented, including the total cost of such projects.	N/A								
Mine rehabilitation funds (MRF)	The MRF is maintained as a reasonable environmental deposit to ensure availability of	Mine Monitoring Trust Fund is a deposit of not less than PHP150,000.								

	<p>funds for the satisfactory compliance with the commitments and performance of the activities stipulated in the AEPEP. This is deposited as a trust fund in a government depository bank and shall be used for physical and social rehabilitation of areas and communities affected by mining activities and for research on the social, technical, and preventive aspects of rehabilitation.</p> <p>The MRF is further broken down into two forms, namely the Mine Monitoring Trust Fund and the Rehabilitation Cash Fund.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation Cash Fund is equivalent to 10% of the total amount needed to implement the EPEP or PHP5m, whichever is lower</p>
Mine Waste and Tailings Fees Reserve Fund	<p>The Mine Waste and Tailings Fees Reserve Fund is to be used for payment of compensation for damages caused by any mining operations and for research projects duly approved by the Contingent Liability and Rehabilitation Fund Steering Committee.</p>	<p>PHP0.05/MT of mine waste produced and PHP0.10/MT of mill tailings generated</p>
Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Fund	<p>The fund is established to ensure the full cost of the approved FMR/ DP is accrued before the end of the operating life of the mine.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

The above mandatory expenditures and funds are held in trust funds and are not remitted to MGB.

E. Determination of material revenue streams

The determination of materiality is mainly driven by monetary values and by whether these revenue streams are considered as primary sources of receipts, as confirmed by the collecting government agencies.

Similar to the fifth PH-EITI report, the determination of materiality level for the sixth Report was done on a per industry basis which provided for a uniform monetary threshold and a greater focus on key revenue streams relative to the total revenues on a per industry level. The materiality threshold was calculated using 2% applied to the total revenues collected from the participating entities per industry as reported by the different government agencies. The 2% was benchmarked on the proposed regulatory threshold to be imposed by the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on public companies. Presently, the threshold is at 5%, which if applied will result in fewer revenue streams to be covered. Hence, the adoption of a lower threshold was deemed more prudent and will enable greater and expanded scope.

In addition, the nature of the payments based on their relevance and significance to communities and operations was also considered. Thus, real property taxes, mandatory expenditures and social funds and customs duties were included regardless of their amounts.

Targeted revenue streams, other taxes, and funds for this Report are as presented in the table below:

Table 18. Summary of targeted revenue streams per sector

	Responsible government agency	Metallic mining	Non-metallic mining	Oil and gas
Revenue				
Excise tax on minerals	BIR	Y	Y	N
Corporate income tax	BIR	Y	Y	Y
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	BIR	Y	Y	Y
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	BIR	Y	Y	Y
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	BIR	Y	Y	Y
Withholding tax - Final	BIR	Y	Y	Y
Output VAT	BIR	N	Y	N
Customs duties	BOC	Y	Y	Y
VAT on imported materials and equipment	BOC	Y	Y	N
Royalty on mineral reservation	MGB	Y	N/A	N/A
Local business tax	LGU	Y	Y	Y
Real property tax - Basic	LGU	Y	Y	Y
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	LGU	Y	Y	Y
Other taxes				
Royalty for IPs	NCIP	Y	Y	N/A
Mandatory expenditures and funds				
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure		Y	Y	N/A
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure		Y	Y	N/A
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure		Y	Y	N/A
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure		Y	Y	N/A
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees		Y	Y	N/A
Annual Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program (EPEP)		Y	Y	N/A
Development of Host and Neighboring Communities (DHNC)		Y	Y	N/A
Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences (DMTG)		Y	Y	N/A
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)		Y	Y	N/A
Safety and Health Programs		Y	Y	N/A

Any variance arising from the reconciliation procedures for the above in scope revenue streams, other taxes, and funds were subjected to additional procedures. Additional procedures included tracing of transactions between detailed schedules provided by participating projects and government agencies and obtaining the supporting documents.

For the coal industry, as discussed in the reporting projects, alternative procedures were conducted to present information on revenue streams and other taxes including

obtaining public documents such as audited financial statements and unilateral disclosures by the government agencies.

Other options considered by MSG

All revenue streams, other taxes, and funds will be covered during the reconciliation procedures. In case of variance between the reported amounts of the government agency and participating project, a fixed rate of 5% will be applied against the total reported collection per government agency. If the variance is more than 5% of the total collection of the government agency, a reconciliation of that particular revenue stream will be performed. This option will result in different variance thresholds per participating project and government agency. Although this method may cover a greater scope, it may provide a fragmented analysis of the data and variances, distorting any impact of process recommendations.

Scoped-out revenue streams

The following revenue streams were excluded from this Report due to immateriality.

Government agency	Revenue stream	GFS code	2018 Amount
Metallic mining			
BOC	Excise tax on imported goods	1151E	1,205,773
PPA	Wharfage Fees	1151E	215,828,788
MGB	Others (e.g. penalties, fines, etc.)	143E	3,000
LGU	Occupation fees	114521E	9,454,349
LGU	Mayor's permit	114521E	11,505,739
LGU	Community tax	116E	145,700
NCIP	FPIC expenditure	Not applicable	-
NCIP	Field Based Investigation Fee	Not applicable	-
Subtotal			238,143,350
Non-metallic mining			
BIR	Withholding tax - Final	Not applicable	86,3034,649
BOC	Excise tax on imported goods	1151E	55,839,509
PPA	Wharfage Fees	1151E	-
MGB	Others (e.g. penalties, fines, etc.)	143E	8,320
LGU	Tax on sand, gravel and other quarry resources	114521E	-
LGU	Occupation fees	114521E	266,722
LGU	Mayor's permit	114521E	8,128,586
LGU	Community tax	116E	43,226
NCIP	FPIC expenditure	Not applicable	-
NCIP	Field Based Investigation Fee	Not applicable	-
Subtotal			150,591,012
Total			388,734,362
Oil and gas			
BOC	Customs duties	1151E	4,637,933
BOC	Excise tax on imported goods	1151E	2,647
BOC	VAT on imported materials and equipment	1151E	11,817,340
DOE	Annual rental fees for retained area after	1415E5	1,400,000

	exploration		
DOE	Training fund for DOE employees - Actual expenditure	Not applicable	-
LGU	Mayor's permit	114521E	4,600
PPA	Wharfage Fees	1151E	-
Total			17,862,520

Application, processing, clearance, and issuance fees for exploration permits, mineral agreements, FTAA, and quarry resources, sand and gravel permit/license expected to be incurred before operations and other fees paid to for subsequent services rendered by MGB (i.e. verification, umpiring, surveys and other services) are likewise considered immaterial and scoped out in the reconciliation.

In addition, the following revenue streams were also excluded as these were determined to be not applicable to the local mining and oil and gas industry sectors because these are zero-rated or not yet due given the stage of the operation. These may also represent payments made on behalf of other taxpayers (e.g. employees), although still attributed to their operations. These are as follows:

- Fringe benefit and withholding tax on salaries and benefits that are mainly compensation related with remittances made only by entities on behalf of employees.
- Expanded withholding tax is tax imposed on income payments and is creditable against the income tax due of the payee for the taxable period in which the income was earned. It is only a means of approximating and collecting in advance the income tax liability of a payee since income taxes are due and paid on a quarterly and annual basis.
- Government share from FTAA and JV agreements with no company operating under said contractual provisions in 2012. The first FTAA mining project only commenced commercial operations in April 2013.
- Output VAT for metallic mining, oil and gas, and coal are not in scope since revenue transactions of the companies in these industry are zero-rated (e.g. export oriented) or exempt as provided by law (e.g. PD 87).
- Documentary stamp taxes, import processing fees, storage fees, arrastre and stevedoring charges were also excluded because of their minimal value.

III. Methodology

Below is an overview of the approach and methodology, primarily divided into four (4) phases as follows:



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing and finalizing templates to standardize presentation of information and data, as well as identifying required sign-offs on behalf of projects and agencies. Copies of the standard reporting template may be accessed at http://ph-eiti.org/#/documents/reportingtemplates. • Scoping of projects and revenue streams to be included as part of the template, as well as additional information determined to be significant by stakeholders in gaining further understanding of the local extractive industries • Authorized representatives and signatories from participating projects are given access to the ORE tool. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of templates, granting of ORE reporting tool access and start of actual data gathering, initiating communications and coordination with assigned projects and government agencies. • Understanding of relevant processes undertaken in the preparation of respective reporting templates including accounting systems involved and procedures done to ensure accuracy and completeness of information. • Compilation of all reporting templates and extraction of data from ORE reporting tool. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of material revenue streams for further reconciliation (the materiality threshold was calculated using 2% applied to the total revenues collected from the participating projects per industry as reported by the different government agencies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative analysis of templates between participating projects and government agencies. • Conduct of reconciliation procedures including inquiry with management and government personnel on possible causes of variances noted and actual examination of and tracing to supporting documents. • Summarizing results and drawing potential improvements and recommendations that may be considered by both government agencies and participating projects.
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A. Development of reporting template and data gathering

Similar to the previous PH-EITI reports, 2018 data were gathered based on the reporting templates tailored and approved by MSG.

Data submission from reporting projects was made through PH-EITI's Online Reporting in the Extractives (ORE) Tool. The MSG-approved reporting templates were integrated into the ORE Tool to which reporting projects had access to by September 3, 2019. Submission after this date until October 25, 2019 were manually prepared and submitted for reconciliation. ORE was made available to all targeted projects and government agencies particularly the Mines and Geosciences Bureau, Department of Energy, Bureau of Customs, and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples. The Bureau of Internal Revenue and Department of Budget and Management submitted separately while data submissions from local government units were submitted through the Bureau of Local Government Finance's Environment and Natural Resources Data Management Tool (ENRDMT).

The following guidelines were stated in the reporting templates and were explained to reporting projects and government agencies during the ORE Reporting Tool briefing on June 13, 2019, various MSG meetings, and roadshows:

- Disclosures should include all revenue streams attributed to taxable year 2018 irrespective of whether these were settled or paid in other periods, as well as if another fiscal year end is adopted (e.g., 30 June). Accrual basis of accounting should be followed.
- Templates should present total taxes for the year and supporting schedules should include the breakdown with the required level of detail (e.g., per frequency, receiving office) for any variance noted.
- Templates should be signed by the senior management such as President, Chief Finance Officer, or any equivalent personnel for companies of the participating projects, and commissioners or deputies for government agencies.

To establish credibility of the data, the MSG considered availability and accessibility of information including the appropriate level of management who will attest to the accuracy of the data. With these factors in mind, the credibility of data was established through the following:

- Reporting templates were submitted by either the President of the Company for the respective project and/or Chief Financial Officer, and Department Head for the government agencies via the ORE Tool.
- Traceability of information to the audited financial statements, as applicable. Refer to Section VII, Audit procedures for the discussion on the audits being performed by an independent third party and COA on the financial statements of the respective companies of the projects and government agencies, respectively.

B. Reconciliation method

i. Agreed upon procedures

The objectives of the reconciliation process do not extend to an audit and review of the disclosures that were already subjected to the verification of third parties (e.g. independent auditing firms, and COA). Hence, agreed upon procedures (AUP) in accordance with the Philippine Standard on Related Services No. 4400, Engagements to Perform Agreed-upon Procedures regarding Financial Information, was determined to be appropriate. The end

result of an AUP is a report on factual findings specifically on variances identified, if any, and reasons thereof, with no assurance expressed or issued.

The AUP are as follows:

- Revenue streams above the threshold set were selected and the differences were calculated. Refer to Determination of materiality subsection of this Section for the details of the in-scope revenue streams.
- Variances between the amounts disclosed by participating projects and the amounts disclosed by the corresponding government agencies were subjected to additional procedures, including direct discussions with management to identify possible reasons and explanations for these differences, as well as tracing sample transactions through the corresponding supporting documents to confirm the validity and accuracy of the disclosures made.

Revenue streams, expenses, and funds that were only disclosed by participating projects but had no corresponding disclosures from the government agencies due to legal restrictions (such as the absence of a confidentiality waiver) and those cases which lack available information (i.e., reports are not readily available at the government agency's central office), were reconciled through other available supporting documents including tax returns, payment vouchers, invoices and others.

ii. Threshold of amount that will be reconciled

Refer to Determination of materiality subsection of this Section for the discussion on the determination of material revenue streams. For each in-scope revenue stream, the total variance will be communicated to both the project and government agency to facilitate the compilation of detailed supporting schedules and additional documents (e.g. official receipts, bank statements). Any reconciling item that remained unsupported and unexplainable was declared as variance post reconciliation.

Lastly, we also referred to the following documents as additional references:

- 2018 audited financial statements, if available, as these include relevant disclosures in compliance with Revenue Regulation No. 15-2010. This regulation requires the presentation of all applicable taxes made including corporate income, excise and business taxes, duties, and other payments; and
- Annual reports for listed entities that ascertain transparency on community development programs; and other reports gathered by the EITI Secretariat from various agencies for scoping purposes.

C. Provisions for safeguarding confidential information

The first PH-EITI report includes a comprehensive discussion on the concepts of public disclosure, information, and participation. More specifically on confidentiality, the following rules apply to the mining and oil and gas sectors.



CONFIDENTIAL

The information is confidential during the term of the project. Said information should not be divulged to the public, but may be used by the DENR-MGB Director or his authorized representatives internally for purposes of monitoring, policy planning, and research.

Example:

- Information supplied by mining contractors to DENR as part of investment guarantee
- Information agreed upon by the parties in the negotiations as confidential



NON-CONFIDENTIAL

The information may be made available to and reproduced by the public upon submission of appropriate request to the DENR-MGB.

Example:

- Documents not covered by a valid confidentiality agreement between the parties
- Production and sales of minerals
- Employment
- Royalty and tax payments
- Metallic and non-metallic reserves
- Operational parameters, such as mining and milling capacities and rates, mine and mill recoveries, dilution factors, etc.
- Other data agreed upon by the parties

Figure 5. Rules on confidentiality for the mining sector

IV. Reconciliation Results

In this section, payments and collections from participating projects and government agencies, respectively, are presented. The tables will include information on the following:

- Project amount - this refers to the amount reported in the template by the participating project
- Government agency amount - this refers to the amount reported in the template by the government agency
- Variance pre-reconciliation - this pertains to the initial difference between the amount reported by the project and the government agency
- Reconciled amount - this reflects the true amount of the transaction between the project and the government agency. It is duly supported with detailed schedules and supplemental documents.
- Variance post-reconciliation - Amount that cannot be supported with either a detailed schedule or other documents.

Revenue and other taxes

The following tables show the detailed collections per government agency, per revenue stream and other taxes, per industry sector, and per project:

Per government agency

Table 19. Reconciliation results per industry and government agency

Agency	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Metallic					
Nickel					
BIR	4,167,919,915	4,173,044,957	5,125,042	3,945,320,617	2,263,462
BOC	27,971,024	38,397,905	10,426,881	38,411,644	-
LGU	392,079,486	343,286,472	(48,793,014)	454,459,200	(4,157,894)
MGB	1,212,724,590	1,187,312,323	(25,412,266)	1,232,128,918	-
NCIP	248,695,225	49,760,632	(198,934,593)	254,053,390	17,201,349
Subtotal	6,049,390,240	5,791,802,289	(257,587,951)	5,924,373,769	15,306,917
Gold / Silver / Copper					
BIR	4,159,486,858	3,777,464,492	(382,022,366)	3,655,399,834	111,000
BOC	734,055,273	728,663,706	(5,391,567)	723,807,130	8,075,715
LGU	727,498,486	268,861,578	(458,636,908)	714,251,184	3,082,209
MGB	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP	56,811,653	8,250,000	(48,561,653)	54,811,653	8,250,000
Subtotal	5,677,852,269	4,783,239,776	(894,612,492)	5,148,269,800	19,518,924

Other Metallic mines					
BIR	16,871,016	16,871,016	-	16,871,016	-
BOC	-	-	-	-	-
LGU	4,865,089	59,197	(4,805,891)	4,613,332	-
MGB	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	21,736,105	16,930,213	(4,805,891)	21,482,257	-
Grand Total	11,748,978,613	10,591,972,279	(1,157,006,335)	11,094,125,826	34,825,841
Non-metallic					
Limestone					
BIR	5,472,555,410	8,254,435,618	2,781,880,209	8,036,638,546	14,531,727
BOC	1,485,825,747	1,482,102,511	(3,723,236)	1,481,523,501	1,118,071
LGU	494,029,103	302,310,349	(191,718,755)	513,307,156	(753,170)
Subtotal	7,452,410,259	10,038,848,478	2,586,438,219	10,031,469,203	14,896,628
Basalt					
BIR	116,143,618	117,869,650	1,726,031	61,147,241	110,878
BOC	-	-	-	-	-
LGU	6,681,956	3,907,313	(2,774,643)	5,871,873	(356,850)
Subtotal	122,825,574	121,776,963	(1,048,611)	67,019,114	(245,971)
Other Non-metallic mines					
BIR	125,269,346	121,443,815	(3,825,530)	122,629,522	-
BOC	-	-	-	-	-
LGU	6,695,677	2,251,626	(4,444,051)	3,111,381	(824,715)
Subtotal	131,965,023	123,695,441	(8,269,581)	125,740,903	(824,715)
Total - Non-metallic	7,684,313,919	10,242,433,571	2,558,119,652	10,201,342,283	13,825,942
Oil and gas					
BIR	16,162,347,357	9,552,788,710	(6,609,558,647)	16,162,347,357	18,000
DOE	25,982,899,862	25,982,899,862	-	25,982,899,862	-
Total - Oil and gas	42,145,247,219	35,535,688,572	(6,609,558,647)	42,145,247,219	18,000
Grand total	61,578,539,751	56,370,094,422	(5,208,445,329)	63,440,715,328	48,669,783

Per revenue stream

Table 20. Reconciliation results per industry sector and revenue stream

	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Metallic mining					
Nickel					
BIR					
Corporate income tax	2,576,303,672	2,654,537,053	78,233,382	2,310,893,997	-
Excise tax on minerals	1,358,636,835	1,272,248,627	(86,388,208)	1,388,490,451	2,244,428
Withholding tax - Final	11,456,297	19,193,787	7,737,490	22,331,863	19,034
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	139,399,000	142,675,000	3,276,000	142,675,000	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	82,124,111	84,390,488	2,266,378	80,929,306	-
Subtotal	4,167,919,915	4,173,044,957	5,125,042	3,945,320,617	2,263,462
BOC					
Customs duties	4,930,263	5,578,565	648,302	5,582,837	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	23,040,761	32,819,340	9,778,579	32,828,807	-
Subtotal	27,971,024	38,397,905	10,426,881	38,411,644	-
LGU					
Local business tax	368,401,665	328,048,441	(40,353,224)	426,784,770	(2,811,315)
Real property tax - Basic	12,562,149	7,676,377	(4,885,772)	14,044,089	(823,723)
Real property tax - SEF	11,115,672	7,561,654	(3,554,018)	13,630,341	(522,856)
Subtotal	392,079,486	343,286,472	(48,793,014)	454,459,200	(4,157,894)
MGB					
Royalty on mineral reservation	1,212,724,590	1,187,312,323	(25,412,266)	1,232,128,918	-
NCIP					
Royalty for IPs	248,695,225	49,760,632	(198,934,593)	254,053,390	17,201,349
Subtotal - Nickel	6,049,390,240	5,791,802,289	(257,587,951)	5,924,373,769	15,306,917
Gold / Silver / Copper					
BIR					
Corporate income tax	1,161,671,586	894,893,404	(266,778,182)	628,335,821	-
Excise tax on minerals	2,614,899,382	2,489,907,313	(124,992,069)	2,633,000,788	-
Withholding tax - Final	192,995,080	196,172,387	3,177,307	193,896,673	111,000
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	18,225,705	23,753,068	5,527,363	15,822,755	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim	171,695,105	172,738,321	1,043,216	184,343,798	-

owners

Subtotal	4,159,486,858	3,777,464,492	(382,022,366)	3,655,399,834	111,000
BOC					
Customs duties	99,226,458	99,026,855	(199,603)	97,972,146	1,209,267
VAT on imported materials and equipment	634,828,814	629,636,851	(5,191,963)	625,834,984	6,866,448
Subtotal	734,055,273	728,663,706	(5,391,567)	723,807,130	8,075,715
LGU					
Local business tax	516,890,320	123,530,529	(393,359,790)	510,192,543	1,072,293
Real property tax - Basic	110,550,935	55,860,255	(54,690,680)	106,878,337	58,860
Real property tax - SEF	100,057,230	89,470,793	(10,586,437)	97,180,304	1,951,057
Subtotal	727,498,486	268,861,578	(458,636,908)	714,251,184	3,082,209
MGB					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP					
Royalty for IPs	56,811,653	8,250,000	(48,561,653)	54,811,653	8,250,000
Subtotal - Gold / Silver / Copper	5,677,852,269	4,783,239,776	(894,612,492)	5,148,269,800	19,518,924
Other metallic mines					
BIR					
Corporate income tax	2,091	2,091	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	16,868,925	16,868,925	-	16,868,925	-
Withholding tax - Final	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	16,871,016	16,871,016	-	16,868,925	-
BOC					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
LGU					
Local business tax	2,980,918	-	(2,980,918)	2,772,907	-
Real property tax - Basic	942,085	29,599	(912,487)	920,212	-
Real property tax - SEF	942,085	29,599	(912,487)	920,212	-
Subtotal	4,865,089	59,197	(4,805,891)	4,613,332	-

MGB						
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP						
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Other metallic mines	21,736,105	16,930,213	(4,805,891)	21,482,257		-
Total - Metallic mining	11,748,978,613	10,591,972,279	(1,157,006,335)	11,094,125,826	34,825,841	
Non-metallic mining						
Limestone						
BIR						
Corporate income tax	1,982,135,580	2,089,719,794	107,584,213	2,089,719,793		-
Excise tax on minerals	111,094,753	133,939,012	22,844,259	104,879,215	15,727	
Output VAT	3,371,437,859	6,023,628,544	2,652,190,685	5,836,923,106	14,516,000	
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	2,533,802	2,540,037	6,234	2,524,820		-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	5,353,415	4,608,232	(745,182)	2,591,612		-
Subtotal	5,472,555,410	8,254,435,618	2,781,880,209	8,036,638,546	14,531,727	
BOC						
Customs duties	80,908,531	81,988,092	1,079,561	81,843,014	590,029	
VAT on imported materials and equipment	1,404,917,216	1,400,114,419	(4,802,797)	1,399,680,487	528,042	
Subtotal	1,485,825,747	1,482,102,511	(3,723,236)	1,481,523,501	1,118,071	
LGU						
Local business tax	92,131,833	48,480,188	(43,651,645)	94,089,576		-
Real property tax - Basic	203,807,248	126,920,943	(76,886,304)	237,940,018	(370,722)	
Real property tax - SEF	198,090,023	126,909,217	(71,180,806)	181,277,562	(382,448)	
Subtotal	494,029,103	302,310,349	(191,718,755)	502,607,340	(753,170)	
Subtotal - Limestone	7,452,410,259	10,038,848,478	2,586,438,219	10,031,469,203	14,896,628	
Basalt						
BIR						
Corporate income tax	23,581,972	25,896,698	2,314,727	25,896,698		-
Excise tax on minerals	9,384,626	9,044,947	(339,679)	9,395,300		-
Output VAT	82,208,165	82,319,044	110,878	24,886,387	110,878	
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder	359,895	-	(359,895)	359,895		-

dividends					
Withholding tax -					
Royalties to claim owners	608,960	608,960	-	608,960	-
Subtotal	116,143,618	117,869,650	1,726,031	61,147,241	110,878
BOC					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
LGU					
Local business tax	1,787,460	605,578	(1,181,882)	1,334,592	-
Real property tax - Basic	2,468,967	1,650,868	(818,100)	2,268,641	(200,144)
Real property tax - SEF	2,425,528	1,650,868	(774,661)	2,268,641	(156,705)
Subtotal	6,681,956	3,907,313	(2,774,643)	5,871,873	(356,850)
Subtotal - Basalt	122,825,574	121,776,963	(1,048,611)	67,019,114	(245,971)
Other non-metallic mines					
BIR					
Corporate income tax	23,201,237	20,561,413	(2,639,824)	20,561,413	-
Excise tax on minerals	22,320,173	21,134,466	(1,185,706)	22,320,173	-
Output VAT	79,747,936	79,747,936	-	79,747,936	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	125,269,346	121,443,815	(3,825,530)	122,629,522	-
BOC					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
LGU					
Local business tax	2,757,308	1,359,239	(1,398,070)	2,218,994	(509,638)
Real property tax - Basic	3,675,141	446,194	(3,228,948)	446,194	(157,539)
Real property tax - SEF	263,227	446,194	182,966	446,194	(157,539)

Subtotal	6,695,677	2,251,626	(4,444,051)	3,111,381	(824,715)
Subtotal - Other non-metallic mines	131,965,023	123,695,441	(8,269,581)	125,740,903	(824,715)
Total - Non-metallic mining	7,707,200,856	10,284,320,882	2,577,120,026	10,224,229,221	15,193,433
Oil and gas					
BIR					
Corporate income tax	11,840,912,136	5,264,765,069	(6,576,147,067)	11,840,912,136	-
Withholding tax - Final	791,375,455	854,743,894	63,368,439	791,375,455	18,000
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	3,530,059,766	3,433,279,746	(96,780,019)	3,530,059,766	-
Subtotal	16,162,347,357	9,552,788,710	(6,609,558,647)	16,162,347,357	18,000
DOE					
Government share from oil and gas production	25,982,899,862	25,982,899,862	-	25,982,899,862	-
Subtotal	25,982,899,862	25,982,899,862	-	25,982,899,862	-
Total - Oil and gas	42,145,247,219	35,535,688,572	(6,609,558,647)	42,145,247,219	18,000
Total	61,601,426,689	56,411,981,733	(5,189,444,956)	63,463,602,266	48,669,783

Per participating project and respective company

Table 21. Reconciliation results per participating project and respective company

Participating project	Participating company	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Metallic mining						
Nickel						
MOA by and between DENR and PMDC	AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	8,761,367	17,009,069	8,247,702	18,204,971	-
MPSA No. 259-2007-XIII (SMR) (Amended II)	Adnama Mining Resources, Inc.	21,407,913	17,165,722	(4,242,191)	17,392,690	(769,159)
MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	106,795,137	93,402,612	(13,392,525)	93,551,520	-
MPSA No. 226-2005-III(ZMR)	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	20,680,200	22,402,760	1,722,560	23,551,685	-
MPSA No. 235-2007-IVB	Berong Nickel Corporation	169,814,855	165,037,486	(4,777,369)	174,418,901	2,210,814
MPSA No. 078-97-XIII (SMR)	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	660,241,438	607,603,586	(52,637,852)	661,236,656	-
MPSA No. 243-2007-XIII (SMR)	Carrascal Nickel Corporation	366,003,660	341,652,319	(24,351,341)	370,635,867	-

MPSA No. 283-2009-XIII (SMR)	Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza	3,812,866	19,154,585	15,341,719	16,440,841	-
MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	Citinickel Mines and Development Corporation	45,281,315	92,997,090	47,715,775	107,798,398	33,614
MPSA No. 018-93-X (SMR)	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	303,083,825	250,650,555	(52,433,269)	236,828,079	-
MPSA No. 158-00-XIII (SMR)	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	39,574,970	59,893,643	20,318,672	75,293,038	(262,838)
MPSA No. 209-2005-III	Eramen Minerals, Inc.	38,599,595	37,380,769	(1,218,825)	38,381,405	-
MPSA No. 246-2007-XIII (SMR)	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	314,675,728	303,599,413	(11,076,316)	320,684,635	-
MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII (SMR)	Libjo Mining Corporation	26,326,925	20,943,880	(5,383,044)	21,692,170	-
	Westernshore Nickel Corporation	12,078,732	7,257,548	(4,821,184)	12,057,950	-
MPSA No. 268-2008-III	LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	3,660,003	1,294,533	(2,365,469)	2,987,509	-
MPSA No. 016-93-X (SMR)	Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	99,891,859	56,193,670	(43,698,189)	97,709,554	-
MPSA No. 242-2007-XIII (SMR)	Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	10,342,972	4,023,199	(6,319,773)	157,260	(2,812,664)
MPSA No. 072-97-XIII (SMR)	Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.	8,507,555	7,716,362	(791,193)	10,771,715	-
MPSA No. 007-92-X	Platinum Group Metals Corporation	879,198,164	811,557,695	(67,640,469)	602,271,206	-
MPSA No. 114-98-IV (Metallic)	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	825,061,845	846,814,161	21,752,316	894,153,680	20,383
MPSA No. 213-2005-IVB (Non-metallic)						
MPSA No. 002-90-X (SMR)	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	36,208,865	33,313,803	(2,895,062)	36,347,109	-
MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII (Amended)	SR Metals, Inc.	31,016,184	53,400,369	22,384,184	30,175,090	16,886,767
MPSA No. 266-2008-XIII-SMR (Amended)	Taganito Mining Corporation	2,010,430,962	1,909,371,598	(101,059,364)	2,049,455,155	-
MPSA No. 191-2004-III	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	7,933,307	11,965,862	4,032,555	12,176,688	-
Subtotal - Nickel		6,049,390,240	5,791,802,289	(257,587,951)	5,924,373,769	15,306,917
Gold / Silver / Copper						
MPSA No. 225-2005-XI	Apex Mining Co., Inc.	608,164,036	566,841,139	(41,322,898)	600,619,130	13,718,527
PC-ACMP-002-CAR	Benguet Corporation	31,525,938	4,117,324	(27,408,614)	27,432,943	86,000

MPSA No. 210-2005-VII	Carmen Copper Corporation	1,086,292,144	1,032,864,830	(53,427,314)	1,095,982,795	1,483,585
FTAA No. 04-2009-II	FCF Minerals Corporation	229,593,232	205,553,790	(24,039,442)	228,225,494	2,089,999
MPSA No. 095-97-V	Filminera Resources Corporation	927,906,199	573,038,048	(354,868,151)	676,884,435	129,861
MPSA No. 184-2002-XIII	Greenstone Resources Corporation	26,729,382	22,011,811	(4,717,571)	22,320,564	-
MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.	162,313,059	152,194,119	(10,118,940)	162,606,767	-
FTAA No. 001	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.	1,094,991,560	816,125,644	(278,865,917)	1,093,230,013	25,000
MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation	773,280,687	748,369,300	(24,911,387)	507,920,509	1,103,074
MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation	737,056,032	662,123,773	(74,932,259)	733,047,151	882,878
Gold / Silver / Copper Total		5,677,852,269	4,783,239,776	(894,612,492)	5,148,269,800	19,518,924
Other metallic mines						
MPSA No. 291-2009-XIII (SMR)	Krominco, Inc.	139,608	2,091	(137,517)	-	-
MPSA No. 254-2007-VIII	Strong Built (Mining) Development Corporation	94,013	59,197	(34,816)	50,267	-
MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII (Amended B)	Techiron Resources, Inc.	21,502,484	16,868,925	(4,633,559)	21,431,990	-
Subtotal - Other metallic mines		21,736,105	16,930,213	(4,805,891)	21,482,257	-
Subtotal - Metallic mining		11,748,978,613	10,591,972,279	(1,158,693,370)	11,094,125,826	34,825,841
Non-metallic mining						
Limestone						
MPSA No. 013-93-VII	Apo Land & Quarry Corporation	76,502,344	78,028,255	1,525,911	73,598,836	(671,599)
MPSA No. 111-98-VII (Amended I)	Apo Land & Quarry Corporation	4,138,289	4,138,289	-	4,138,289	-
MPSA No. 150-00-VII	Bohol Limestone Corporation	12,485,689	26,933,856	14,448,167	5,866,239	14,449,947
MPSA No. 181-2002-III	Eagle Cement Corporation	4,056,387,170	4,042,537,830	(13,849,340)	4,053,893,390	1,006,762
MPSA No. 140-99-III	Holcim Mining and Development Corp. - Bulacan	7,330,952	-	(7,330,952)	2,212,864	-
MPSA No. 080-97-XI	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - Davao	213,384,065	319,817,432	106,433,366	192,376,413	83,407
MPSA No. 047-96-XII	Holcim Resources and Development Corp.	46,500,835	43,196,624	(3,304,211)	101,279,031	-
MPSA No. 106-	Northern Cement					

98-I	Corporation	1,845,441,843	1,808,894,394	(36,547,449)	1,845,362,561	134,549
MPSA No. 124-98-IVA	Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation	54,518,658	57,644,660	3,126,002	54,513,736	(106,428)
MPSA No. 138-99-IVA	Republic Cement & Building Materials, Inc.-Teresa	893,988,001	3,510,717,589	2,616,729,588	3,494,575,324	-
MPSA No. 029-95-IVA	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Batangas	133,494,053	57,873,959	(75,620,094)	57,873,959	-
MPSA No. 026-94-III	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Bulacan	53,359,957	-	(53,359,957)	51,565,764	-
MPSA No. 056-96-III	Republic Cement Land & Resources - Norzagaray	54,878,403	89,065,589	34,187,186	94,212,796	-
Subtotal - Limestone		7,452,410,259	10,038,848,478	2,586,438,219	10,031,469,203	14,896,628
Basalt						
MPSA No. 202-2004-IVA	Hardrock Aggregates, Inc.	22,391,542	22,428,893	37,351	22,374,411	110,878
MPSA No. 194-2004-VII	JLR Construction and Aggregates, Inc.	80,870,082	81,695,738	825,656	24,667,552	(356,850)
MPSA No. 055-96-IVA	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	19,563,950	17,652,331	(1,911,619)	19,557,520	-
Subtotal - Basalt		122,825,574	121,776,963	(1,048,611)	66,599,484	(245,971)
Other non-metallic mining						
MPSA No. 208-2005-VII	Dolomite Mining Corporation	38,231,089	37,970,063	(261,026)	38,186,744	-
MPSA No. 296-2009-IVA	Gozon Development Corporation	38,763,950	38,034,219	(729,732)	38,420,197	(315,077)
MPSA No. 074-97-IV	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	54,969,983	47,691,159	(7,278,824)	49,133,962	(509,638)
Subtotal - Other non-metallic mining		131,965,023	123,695,441	(8,269,581)	125,740,903	(824,715)
Total - Non-metallic mining		7,707,200,856	10,284,320,882	2,577,120,026	10,224,229,221	13,825,942
Oil and gas						
JV Partner of SC 38	Chevron Malampaya LLC	7,651,610,194	7,518,838,973	(132,771,221)	7,651,610,194	-
SC 14C	Galoc Production Company WLL - Philippine Branch	518,370,599	518,926,766	556,168	518,370,599	-
SC 14	Nido Galoc Production	58,233,330	58,251,330	18,000	58,233,330	18,000
JV Partner of SC 38	Philippine National Oil Company - Exploration	1,170,509,474	1,831,370	(1,168,678,104)	1,170,509,474	-

Corporation						
JV Partner and Operator of SC38	Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	32,746,523,622	27,437,840,133	(5,308,683,489)	32,746,523,622	-
Total - Oil and gas		42,145,247,219	35,535,688,572	(6,609,558,647)	42,145,247,219	18,000
Total		61,601,426,689	56,411,981,733	(5,189,444,956)	63,463,602,266	48,669,783

Per revenue stream and participating project and respective company

Table 22. Reconciliation results for each participating project and respective company and in scope revenue streams and other taxes

Participating project	Participating company	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Metallic mining						
BIR						
Nickel						
MOA by and between DENR and PMDC	AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation					
Corporate income tax		864,585	410,493	(454,092)	410,493	-
Excise tax on minerals		5,403,375	5,403,375	-	5,403,375	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		2,493,407	2,373,905	(119,502)	3,569,807	-
Subtotal		8,761,367	8,187,773	(573,594)	9,383,675	-
MPSA No. 259-2007-XIII (SMR) (Amended II)	Adnama Mining Resources, Inc.					
Corporate income tax		-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals		4,111,602	4,078,377	(33,225)	4,078,377	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		4,111,602	4,078,377	(33,225)	4,078,377	-
MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Agata Mining					
Corporate income tax		15,707,366	15,707,366	-	-	-

Excise tax on minerals	Ventures, Inc.	53,407,225	51,548,278	(1,858,947)	60,355,752	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		6,101,765	6,101,765	-	-	-
Subtotal		75,216,356	73,357,409	(1,858,947)	60,355,752	-
MPSA No. 226-2005-III	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.					
Corporate income tax		-	1,823,055	1,823,055	1,691,303	-
Excise tax on minerals		8,483,956	8,483,956	-	8,998,259	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		8,483,956	10,307,011	1,823,055	10,689,562	-
MPSA No. 235-2007-IVB	Berong Nickel Corporation					
Corporate income tax		134,745,455	138,401,417	3,655,962	138,401,417	-
Excise tax on minerals		22,631,453	24,842,268	2,210,814	23,368,160	2,210,814
Withholding tax - Final		434,111	878,299	444,188	878,299	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		2,169,216	-	(2,169,216)	2,169,216	-
Subtotal		159,980,235	164,121,984	4,141,749	164,817,092	2,210,814
MPSA No. 078-97-XIII (SMR)	Cagdianao Mining Corporation					
Corporate income tax		278,203,484	278,203,484	-	278,203,484	-
Excise tax on minerals		132,004,112	124,156,577	(7,847,535)	132,004,112	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		54,909,369	54,909,369	-	54,909,369	-
Subtotal						

		465,116,965	457,269,430	(7,847,535)	465,116,965	-
MPSA No. 243-2007-XIII (SMR)	Carrascal Nickel Corporation					
Corporate income tax		98,130,886	98,130,886	0	98,130,886	-
Excise tax on minerals		91,101,928	81,051,340	(10,050,588)	91,101,928	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	97,355	97,355	97,355	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		13,000,000	13,000,000	-	13,000,000	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	4,555,096	4,555,096	4,555,096	-
Subtotal		202,232,814	196,834,678	(5,398,136)	206,885,265	-
MPSA No. 283-2009-XIII (SMR)	Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza					
Corporate income tax		93,098	93,098	-	93,098	-
Excise tax on minerals		1,421,138	3,591,185	2,170,047	1,421,138	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		1,514,236	3,684,283	2,170,047	1,514,236	-
MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	Citinickel Mines and Development Corporation					
Corporate income tax		-	40,538,637	40,538,637	40,538,638	-
Excise tax on minerals		42,284,381	36,123,871	(6,160,510)	42,284,381	33,614
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		42,284,381	76,662,508	34,378,127	82,823,019	33,614
MPSA No. 018-93-X (SMR)*	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay					
Corporate income tax		31,468,937	31,468,937	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals		111,647,735	112,300,781	653,046	112,300,781	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax -						

Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		143,116,672	143,769,718	653,046	112,300,781	-
MPSA No. 158-00-XIII (SMR)	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican			*consolidated with MPSA No. 018-93-X (SMR) - CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay		
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 209-2005-III	Eramen Minerals, Inc.					
Corporate income tax		3,418,750	3,418,750	-	3,418,750	-
Excise tax on minerals		34,467,125	33,479,727	(987,397)	34,467,125	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		37,885,875	36,898,478	(987,397)	37,885,875	-
MPSA No. 246-2007-XIII (SMR)	Hinatuan Mining Corporation					
Corporate income tax		104,335,615	106,190,717	1,855,102	106,190,717	-
Excise tax on minerals		87,242,139	77,988,913	(9,253,226)	87,242,139	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		191,577,754	184,179,630	(7,398,123)	193,432,856	-
MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII (SMR)	Libjo Mining Corporation					
Corporate income tax		301,063	301,063	(0)	-	-
Excise tax on minerals		9,666,669	9,666,669	-	9,666,669	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-

Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Corporate income tax	Westernshore Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals		4,493,747	-	(4,493,747)	4,493,747	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		14,461,480	9,967,732	(4,493,747)	14,160,416	-
MPSA No. 268-2008-III	LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.					
Corporate income tax		-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals		2,916,141	498,629	(2,417,511)	2,916,141	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		724,536	724,536	-	-	-
Subtotal		3,640,677	1,223,165	(2,417,511)	2,916,141	-
MPSA No. 016-93-X (SMR)	Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation					
Corporate income tax		1,770,009	1,770,009	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals		43,060,794	43,060,794	-	43,060,794	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	5,285	5,285	5,285	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		44,830,803	44,836,088	5,285	43,066,079	-
MPSA No. 242-2007-XIII (SMR)	Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation					
Corporate income tax		3,664,369	54,135	(3,610,234)	54,135	-
Excise tax on minerals		3,608,126	3,711,251	103,125	103,125	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder		-	-	-	-	-

dividends							
Withholding tax -							
Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		7,272,495	3,765,386	(3,507,109)	157,260		-
MPSA No. 072-97-XIII (SMR)	Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.						
Corporate income tax		7,074	7,074	-	-		-
Excise tax on minerals		298,754	298,754	-	298,754		-
Withholding tax - Final		7,816,227	4,658,118	(3,158,109)	7,816,227		-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-		-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-		-
Subtotal		8,122,055	4,963,946	(3,158,109)	8,114,981		-
MPSA No. 007-92-X	Platinum Group Metals Corporation						
Corporate income tax		295,513,409	295,513,409	-	-		-
Excise tax on minerals		204,678,038	204,678,038	-	204,678,038		-
Withholding tax - Final		2,961,112	2,961,112	-	2,961,112		-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-		-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-		-
Subtotal		503,152,559	503,152,559	-	207,639,150		-
MPSA No. 114-98-IV (Metallic)	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation						
MPSA No. 213-2005-IVB (Non-metallic)							
Corporate income tax		537,449,034	573,848,754	36,399,720	573,851,450		-
Excise tax on minerals		158,009,302	152,786,650	(5,222,652)	175,596,681		-
Withholding tax - Final		-	10,347,771	10,347,771	10,328,737		19,034
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		51,324,000	54,600,000	3,276,000	54,600,000		-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-		-
Subtotal		746,782,336	791,583,175	44,800,839	814,376,868		19,034
MPSA No. 002-90-X (SMR)	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining						
Corporate income tax		7,535,340	7,541,988	6,648	7,535,340		-

Excise tax on minerals	Corporation	11,562,443	11,562,443	-	11,941,245	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		19,097,783	19,104,431	6,648	19,476,585	-
MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII (Amended)	SR Metals, Inc.					
Corporate income tax		-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals		10,095,440	15,979,182	5,883,741	10,277,928	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	1,000	1,000	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		10,095,440	15,980,182	5,884,741	10,277,928	-
MPSA No. 266-2008-XIII-SMR (Amended)	Taganito Mining Corporation					
Corporate income tax		1,062,374,286	1,060,392,869	(1,981,417)	1,062,374,286	-
Excise tax on minerals		314,516,360	259,042,126	(55,474,234)	314,516,360	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		75,075,000	75,075,000	-	75,075,000	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		15,725,818	15,725,818	-	15,725,818	-
Subtotal		1,467,691,464	1,410,235,813	(57,455,651)	1,467,691,464	-
MPSA No. 191-2004-III	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation					
Corporate income tax		720,912	720,912	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals		1,524,851	7,915,442	6,390,591	7,915,442	-
Withholding tax - Final		244,847	244,847	-	244,847	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal						

		2,490,610	8,881,201	6,390,591	8,160,289	-
Subtotal - Nickel		4,167,919,915	4,173,044,957	5,125,042	3,945,320,617	2,263,462
Gold / Silver / Copper						
MPSA No. 225-2005- XI	Apex Mining Co., Inc.					
Corporate income tax		206,413,591	199,406,458	(7,007,133)	199,452,711	-
Excise tax on minerals		192,410,429	192,410,429	-	210,720,437	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		16,990,901	16,034,117	(956,784)	16,034,117	-
Subtotal		415,814,920	407,851,003	(7,963,917)	426,207,265	-
PC-ACMP-002- CAR	Benguet Corporation					
Corporate income tax		3,830,893	3,830,893	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals		24,609,884	200,431	(24,409,453)	24,401,281	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	86,000	86,000	-	86,000
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		28,440,777	4,117,324	(24,323,453)	24,401,281	86,000
MPSA No. 210-2005- VII	Carmen Copper Corporation					
Corporate income tax		106,823,261	116,545,143	9,721,882	116,545,143	-
Excise tax on minerals		541,553,150	567,512,964	25,959,813	541,553,150	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		115,093,041	115,093,041	-	115,093,041	-
Subtotal		763,469,452	799,151,148	35,681,695	773,191,335	-
FTAA No. 04-2009-II	FCF Minerals Corporation					
Corporate income tax		-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals		129,007,290	107,882,275	(21,125,015)	129,007,290	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax -						

Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		129,007,290	107,882,275	(21,125,015)	129,007,290	-
MPSA No. 255-2007-V	Filminera Resources Corporation					
Corporate income tax		251,591,617	-	(251,591,617)	-	-
Excise tax on minerals		583,654,782	515,216,857	(68,437,925)	583,654,782	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		835,246,399	515,216,857	(320,029,542)	583,654,782	-
MPSA No. 184-2002-XIII	Greenstone Resources Corporation					
Corporate income tax		-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals		-	3,963,211	3,963,211	-	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	3,963,211	3,963,211	-	-
MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.					
Corporate income tax		-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals		84,510,777	76,334,917	(8,175,860)	84,510,777	-
Withholding tax - Final		10,569,408	9,617,176	(952,232)	10,569,408	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		448,625	448,625	-	448,625	-
Subtotal		95,528,810	86,400,719	(9,128,092)	95,528,810	-
FTAA No. 001	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.					
Corporate income tax		10,673,767	10,673,767	-	10,673,767	-
Excise tax on						

minerals		524,926,560	524,926,560	-	524,926,560	-
Withholding tax - Final		140,741,753	137,286,888	(3,454,865)	139,055,168	25,000
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		676,342,080	672,887,215	(3,454,865)	674,655,494	25,000
MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation					
Corporate income tax		262,772,943	262,772,943	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals		302,116,972	290,813,652	(11,303,320)	302,116,972	-
Withholding tax - Final		16,845,189	9,357,826	(7,487,363)	17,288,140	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		18,225,705	23,753,068	5,527,363	15,822,755	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		39,162,538	41,162,538	2,000,000	41,162,538	-
Subtotal		639,123,347	627,860,027	(11,263,320)	376,390,404	-
MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation					
Corporate income tax		319,565,515	301,664,200	(17,901,315)	301,664,200	-
Excise tax on minerals		232,109,537	210,646,018	(21,463,520)	232,109,537	-
Withholding tax - Final		24,838,729	39,824,496	14,985,767	26,983,957	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	11,605,477	-
Subtotal		576,513,782	552,134,714	(24,379,068)	572,363,171	-
Subtotal - Gold / Silver / Copper		4,159,486,858	3,777,464,492	(382,022,366)	3,655,399,834	111,000
Other metallic mining						
MPSA No. 291-2009-XIII (SMR)	Krominco, Inc.					
Corporate income tax		2,091	2,091	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax -		-	-	-	-	-

Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		2,091	2,091	-	-	-
MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII (Amended B)	Techiron Resources, Inc.					
Corporate income tax		-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals		16,868,925	16,868,925	-	16,868,925	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		16,868,925	16,868,925	-	16,868,925	-
MPSA No. 254-2007-VIII	Strong Built (Mining) Development Corporation					
Corporate income tax		-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Other metallic mines		16,871,016	16,871,016	-	16,868,925	-
Subtotal - BIR		8,344,277,789	7,967,380,465	(376,897,324)	7,617,589,375	2,374,462
BOC						
Nickel						
MOA by and between DENR and PMDC	AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation					
Customs duties		-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 259-2007-XIII (SMR) (Amended II)	Adnama Mining Resources, Inc.					
Customs duties		-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported		-	-	-	-	-

materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.					
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 226-2005-III	Benguet Corporation Nickel Mines, Inc.					
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 235-2007-IVB	Berong Nickel Corporation					
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 078-97-XIII (SMR)	Cagdianao Mining Corporation					
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		754,086	754,086	-	754,086	-
		8,728,857	8,728,857	-	8,728,857	-
Subtotal		9,482,943	9,482,943	-	9,482,943	-
MPSA No. 243-2007-XIII (SMR)	Carrascal Nickel Corporation					
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		4,352	-	(4,352)	4,352	-
		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		4,352	-	(4,352)	4,352	-
MPSA No. 283-2009-XIII (SMR)	Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza					
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	858,592	858,592	858,592	-
		-	9,788,106	9,788,106	9,788,106	-
Subtotal		-	10,646,698	10,646,698	10,646,698	-
MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	Citnickel Mines and Development					
Customs duties						

VAT on imported materials and equipment	tt Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 018-93-X (SMR)*	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	-	-	-	-	-
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 158-00-XIII (SMR)	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	*consolidated with MPSA No. 018-93-X (SMR) - CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay				
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 209-2005-III	Eramen Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 246-2007-XIII (SMR)	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	702,491	494,806	(207,685)	496,473	-
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		497,386	480,117	(17,269)	497,326	-
Subtotal		1,199,877	974,923	(224,954)	993,799	-
MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII (SMR)		-	-	-	-	-
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment	Libjo Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment	Westernshore Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 268-2008-III	LNL Archipelago Minerals,	-	-	-	-	-
Customs duties		-	-	-	-	-

VAT on imported materials and equipment	Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 016-93-X (SMR)	Marcventure s Mining and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 242-2007-XIII (SMR)	Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 072-97-XIII (SMR)	Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 007-92-X	Platinum Group Metals Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 114-98-IV (Metallic)	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	632,924	634,671	1,747	632,924	-
MPSA No. 213-2005-IVB (Non-metallic)		730,385	738,127	7,742	730,385	-
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment						
Subtotal		1,363,309	1,372,798	9,489	1,363,309	-
MPSA No. 002-90-X (SMR)	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-

MPSA No. 261-2008- XIII (Amended)	SR Metals, Inc.					
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 266-2008- XIII-SMR (Amended)	Taganito Mining Corporation					
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		2,836,410	2,836,410	-	2,836,410	-
		13,084,133	13,084,133	-	13,084,133	-
Subtotal		15,920,543	15,920,543	-	15,920,543	-
MPSA No. 191-2004- III	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation					
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Nickel		27,971,024	38,397,905	10,426,881	38,411,644	-
Gold / Silver / Copper						
MPSA No. 225-2005- XI	Apex Mining Co., Inc.					
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		12,428,570	11,530,534	(898,036)	10,652,987	877,547
		110,873,819	103,528,590	(7,345,229)	101,175,048	4,590,980
Subtotal		123,302,389	115,059,124	(8,243,265)	111,828,035	5,468,527
PC-ACMP-002- CAR	Benguet Corporation					
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 210-2005- VII	Carmen Copper Corporation					
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		16,541,910	16,554,262	12,352	16,540,975	25,429
		216,191,603	217,159,420	967,817	216,187,292	1,458,156
Subtotal		232,733,513	233,713,682	980,169	232,728,267	1,483,585
FTAA No. 04-2009-II	FCF Minerals					
Customs duties		4,940,979	4,657,195	(283,784)	4,677,683	18,782

VAT on imported materials and equipment	Corporation	29,903,649	29,795,881	(107,768)	29,838,713	61,301
Subtotal		34,844,628	34,453,076	(391,552)	34,516,396	80,083
MPSA No. 095-97-V	Filminera Resources Corporation					
Customs duties		1,552,299	1,614,719	62,420	1,604,315	17,935
VAT on imported materials and equipment		9,926,435	9,997,267	70,832	9,905,888	111,926
Subtotal		11,478,734	11,611,986	133,252	11,510,203	129,861
MPSA No. 184-2002-XIII	Greenstone Resources Corporation					
Customs duties		9,844	-	(9,844)	9,844	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment		13,328	-	(13,328)	13,328	-
Subtotal		23,172	-	(23,172)	23,172	-
MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.					
Customs duties		7,001,349	7,840,800	839,451	7,851,580	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment		50,233,809	50,414,986	181,177	50,461,963	-
Subtotal		57,235,158	58,255,786	1,020,628	58,313,543	-
FTAA No. 001	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.					
Customs duties		37,667,911	37,503,518	(164,393)	37,578,509	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment		87,759,905	87,662,402	(97,503)	87,818,532	-
Subtotal		125,427,816	125,165,920	(261,896)	125,397,041	-
MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation					
Customs duties		9,459,901	9,471,841	11,940	9,463,295	8,546
VAT on imported materials and equipment		87,010,597	87,058,161	47,564	87,035,926	22,235
Subtotal		96,470,498	96,530,002	59,504	96,499,221	30,781
MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation					
Customs duties		9,623,696	9,853,986	230,290	9,592,958	261,028
VAT on imported materials and equipment		42,915,669	44,020,144	1,104,475	43,398,294	621,850
Subtotal		52,539,365	53,874,130	1,334,765	52,991,252	882,878
Subtotal - Gold / Silver / Copper		734,055,273	728,663,706	(5,391,567)	723,807,130	8,075,715
Other metallic mines						

MPSA No. 291-2009- XIII (SMR)	Krominco, Inc.						
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 292-2009- VIII (Amended B)	Techiron Resources, Inc.						
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 254-2007- VIII	Strong Built (Mining) Developmen t Corporation						
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Other metallic mines		-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - BOC		762,026,296	767,061,611	5,035,315	762,218,774	8,075,715	
LGU							
Nickel							
MOA by and between DENR and PMDC	AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Developmen t Corporation						
Local business tax		-	2,914,565	2,914,565	2,914,565	-	-
Real property tax - Basic		-	13,810	13,810	13,810	-	-
Real property tax - SEF		-	13,810	13,810	13,810	-	-
Subtotal		-	2,942,185	2,942,185	2,942,185	-	-
MPSA No. 259-2007- XIII (SMR) (Amended II)	Adnama Mining Resources, Inc.						
Local business tax		5,957,650	7,569,936	1,612,286	7,569,936	-	-
Real property tax - Basic		434,742	-	(434,742)	-	(434,742)	-
Real property tax - SEF		334,417	-	(334,417)	-	(334,417)	-
Subtotal		6,726,809	7,569,936	843,127	7,569,936	(769,159)	
MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.						
Local business tax		16,155,558	20,045,204	3,889,646	20,839,618	-	-
Real property tax - Basic		84,406	-	(84,406)	84,406	-	-

Real property tax - SEF		84,406	-	(84,406)	84,406	-
Subtotal		16,324,370	20,045,204	3,720,834	21,008,430	-
MPSA No. 226-2005-III	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.					
Local business tax		1,621,299	1,490,804	(130,495)	1,614,300	-
Real property tax - Basic		-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - SEF		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		1,621,299	1,490,804	(130,495)	1,614,300	-
MPSA No. 235-2007-IVB	Berong Nickel Corporation					
Local business tax		1,144,723	915,502	(229,221)	915,502	-
Real property tax - Basic		13,031	-	(13,031)	9,442	-
Real property tax - SEF		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		1,157,754	915,502	(242,252)	924,943	-
MPSA No. 078-97-XIII (SMR)	Cagdianao Mining Corporation					
Local business tax		20,069,990	-	(20,069,990)	21,085,813	-
Real property tax - Basic		279,085	266,722	(12,363)	266,722	-
Real property tax - SEF		274,964	266,722	(8,242)	266,722	-
Subtotal		20,624,039	533,444	(20,090,594)	21,619,257	-
MPSA No. 243-2007-XIII (SMR)	Carrascal Nickel Corporation					
Local business tax		36,155,852	36,135,607	(20,245)	36,135,607	-
Real property tax - Basic		186,219	153,660	(32,560)	186,219	-
Real property tax - SEF		168,324	153,660	(14,664)	168,324	-
Subtotal		36,510,395	36,442,927	(67,468)	36,490,150	-
MPSA No. 283-2009-XIII (SMR)	Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza					
Local business tax		519,138	3,000,000	2,480,862	2,456,303	-
Real property tax - Basic		-	16,568	16,568	16,568	-
Real property tax - SEF		-	16,568	16,568	16,568	-
Subtotal		519,138	3,033,136	2,513,998	2,489,439	-
MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	Citinickel Mines and Development					
Local business tax		-	13,416,520	13,416,520	13,407,350	-
Real property tax -						

Basic Real property tax - SEF	Corporation	996,934	498,467	(498,467)	498,467	-
		-	669,595	669,595	498,467	
Subtotal		996,934	14,584,582	13,587,648	14,404,284	-
MPSA No. 018-93-X (SMR)	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay					
Local business tax		-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic		-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - SEF		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 158-00-XIII (SMR)	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican					
Local business tax		32,255,875	24,176,602	(8,079,273)	32,235,470	-
Real property tax - Basic		208,996	-	(208,996)	-	(208,996)
Real property tax - SEF		53,842	-	(53,842)	-	(53,842)
Subtotal		32,518,713	24,176,602	(8,342,111)	32,235,470	(262,838)
MPSA No. 209-2005-III	Eramen Minerals, Inc.					
Local business tax		700,482	482,292	(218,190)	482,292	-
Real property tax - Basic		13,238	-	(13,238)	13,238	-
Real property tax - SEF		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		713,720	482,292	(231,428)	495,530	-
MPSA No. 246-2007-XIII (SMR)	Hinatuan Mining Corporation					
Local business tax		18,103,398	16,379,990	(1,723,408)	17,006,990	-
Real property tax - Basic		172,308	56,511	(115,797)	99,158	-
Real property tax - SEF		167,500	56,511	(110,989)	99,158	-
Subtotal		18,443,206	16,493,012	(1,950,194)	17,205,306	-
MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII (SMR)	Libjo Mining Corporation					
Local business tax		6,320,000	1,000,000	(5,320,000)	1,986,307	-
Real property tax - Basic		31,522	-	(31,522)	31,523	-
Real property tax - SEF		31,522	-	(31,522)	31,523	-
Local business tax	Westernshore Nickel Corporation	2,647,939	2,627,157	(20,782)	2,627,157	-
Real property tax - Basic		-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax -		-	-	-	-	-

SEF

Subtotal		9,030,983	3,627,157	(5,403,826)	4,676,510	-
MPSA No. 268-2008-III	LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.					
Local business tax		19,326	-	(19,326)	-	-
Real property tax - Basic		-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - SEF		-	71,368	71,368	71,368	-
Subtotal		19,326	71,368	52,042	71,368	-
MPSA No. 016-93-X (SMR)	Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation					
Local business tax		43,839,366	11,107,672	(32,731,695)	43,839,366	-
Real property tax - Basic		6,147	124,955	118,808	218,965	-
Real property tax - SEF		6,147	124,955	118,808	218,965	-
Subtotal		43,851,660	11,357,582	(32,494,078)	44,277,297	-
MPSA No. 242-2007-XIII (SMR)	Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation					
Local business tax		2,812,664	-	(2,812,664)	-	(2,812,664)
Real property tax - Basic		-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - SEF		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		2,812,664	-	(2,812,664)	-	(2,812,664)
MPSA No. 072-97-XIII (SMR)	Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.					
Local business tax		385,500	108,000	(277,500)	385,500	-
Real property tax - Basic		-	1,314,320	1,314,320	1,314,233	-
Real property tax - SEF		-	957,100	957,100	957,000	-
Subtotal		385,500	2,379,420	1,993,920	2,656,733	-
MPSA No. 007-92-X	Platinum Group Metals Corporation					
Local business tax		79,709,010	53,736,411	(25,972,599)	79,709,010	-
Real property tax - Basic		910,208	-	(910,208)	910,208	-
Real property tax - SEF		910,208	-	(910,208)	910,208	-
Subtotal		81,529,426	53,736,411	(27,793,015)	81,529,426	-
MPSA No. 114-98-IV (Metallic) MPSA No. 213-2005-IVB (Non-metallic)	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation					
Local business tax		29,782,894	30,468,431	685,537	32,909,823	1,349
Real property tax - Basic		3,815,491	5,179,911	1,364,420	5,186,758	-

Real property tax - SEF		3,815,491	5,179,911	1,364,420	5,183,212	-
Subtotal		37,413,875	40,828,253	3,414,378	43,279,792	1,349
MPSA No. 002-90-X (SMR)	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	2,953,162	-	(2,953,162)	2,712,605	-
Local business tax						
Real property tax - Basic		25,726	51,453	25,726	25,726	-
Real property tax - SEF		25,726	51,453	25,726	25,726	-
Subtotal		3,004,615	102,906	(2,901,710)	2,764,057	-
MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII (Amended)	SR Metals, Inc.					
Local business tax		18,297,602	18,619,278	321,676	18,297,602	-
Real property tax - Basic		179,985	-	(179,985)	-	(179,985)
Real property tax - SEF		134,597	-	(134,597)	-	(134,597)
Subtotal		18,612,184	18,619,278	7,094	18,297,602	(314,582)
MPSA No. 266-2008-XIII-SMR (Amended)	Taganito Mining Corporation					
Local business tax		44,815,538	80,769,810	35,954,272	83,721,019	-
Real property tax - Basic		5,120,349	-	(5,120,349)	5,084,885	-
Real property tax - SEF		5,108,528	-	(5,108,528)	5,084,885	-
Subtotal		55,044,415	80,769,810	25,725,395	93,890,788	-
MPSA No. 191-2004-III	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation					
Local business tax		4,134,700	3,084,661	(1,050,039)	3,932,638	-
Real property tax - Basic		83,761	-	(83,761)	83,761	-
Real property tax - SEF		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		4,218,461	3,084,661	(1,133,800)	4,016,399	-
Subtotal - Nickel		392,079,486	343,286,472	(48,793,014)	454,459,200	(4,157,894)
Gold / Silver / Copper						
MPSA No. 225-2005-XI	Apex Mining Co., Inc.					
Local business tax		66,831,129	34,019,313	(32,811,817)	60,368,233	-
Real property tax - Basic		1,107,799	830,849	(276,950)	1,107,799	-
Real property tax - SEF		1,107,799	830,849	(276,950)	1,107,799	-
Subtotal		69,046,727	35,681,011	(33,365,716)	62,583,831	-
PC-ACMP-002- CAR	Benguet Corporation					

Local business tax		1,603,557		- (1,603,557)	1,550,057		-
Real property tax - Basic		740,802		- (740,802)	740,802		-
Real property tax - SEF		740,802		- (740,802)	740,802		-
Subtotal		3,085,161		- (3,085,161)	3,031,661		-
MPSA No. 210-2005-VII	Carmen Copper Corporation						
Local business tax		61,900,985		- (61,900,985)	61,875,000		-
Real property tax - Basic		18,792,311		- (18,792,311)	18,792,311		-
Real property tax - SEF		9,395,882		- (9,395,882)	9,395,882		-
Subtotal		90,089,178		- (90,089,178)	90,063,193		-
FTAA No. 04-2009-II	FCF Minerals Corporation						
Local business tax		34,557,454	31,051,419	(3,506,035)	34,544,704		-
Real property tax - Basic		15,591,930	15,137,411	(454,519)	15,078,552	58,860	
Real property tax - SEF		15,591,930	17,029,609	1,437,679	15,078,552	1,951,057	
Subtotal		65,741,314	63,218,439	(2,522,875)	64,701,807	2,009,916	-
MPSA No. 095-97-V	Filminera Resources Corporation						
Local business tax		35,600,769		- (35,600,769)	35,600,769		-
Real property tax - Basic		23,059,340	8,838,034	(14,221,306)	23,059,340		-
Real property tax - SEF		22,520,956	37,371,170	14,850,214	23,059,340		-
Subtotal		81,181,065	46,209,204	(34,971,861)	81,719,449		-
MPSA No. 184-2002-XIII	Greenstone Resources Corporation						
Local business tax		3,936,883	1,936,883	(2,000,000)	3,936,883		-
Real property tax - Basic		11,384,663	8,057,889	(3,326,774)	9,180,254		-
Real property tax - SEF		11,384,663	8,053,828	(3,330,836)	9,180,254		-
Subtotal		26,706,210	18,048,600	(8,657,610)	22,297,392		-
MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.						
Local business tax		3,554,955	2,249,639	(1,305,317)	3,476,438		-
Real property tax - Basic		3,194,010	2,643,988	(550,022)	2,643,988		-
Real property tax - SEF		2,800,125	2,643,988	(156,137)	2,643,988		-
Subtotal		9,549,090	7,537,614	(2,011,476)	8,764,414		-
FTAA No. 001	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.						
Local business tax		248,435,754		- (248,435,754)	248,431,703		-
Real property tax -							

Basic		22,392,955	7,441,621	(14,951,334)	22,372,887	-
Real property tax - SEF		22,392,955	10,630,888	(11,762,068)	22,372,887	-
Subtotal		293,221,665	18,072,509	(275,149,156)	293,177,478	-
MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation					
Local business tax		14,957,682	8,762,126	(6,195,556)	14,897,604	1,072,293
Real property tax - Basic		6,416,068	7,608,572	1,192,504	6,217,441	-
Real property tax - SEF		6,313,092	7,608,572	1,295,480	5,915,838	-
Subtotal		27,686,842	23,979,271	(3,707,571)	27,030,883	1,072,293
MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation					
Local business tax		45,511,150	45,511,150	-	45,511,150	-
Real property tax - Basic		7,871,057	5,301,890	(2,569,167)	7,684,962	-
Real property tax - SEF		7,809,026	5,301,890	(2,507,136)	7,684,962	-
Subtotal		61,191,233	56,114,930	(5,076,303)	60,881,075	-
Subtotal - Gold / Silver / Copper		727,498,486	268,861,578	(458,636,908)	714,251,184	3,082,209
Other metallic mines						
MPSA No. 291-2009-XIII (SMR)	Krominco, Inc.					
Local business tax		137,517	-	(137,517)	-	-
Real property tax - Basic		-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - SEF		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		137,517	-	(137,517)	-	-
MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII (Amended B)	Techiron Resources, Inc.					
Local business tax		2,820,059	-	(2,820,059)	2,749,565	-
Real property tax - Basic		906,750	-	(906,750)	906,750	-
Real property tax - SEF		906,750	-	(906,750)	906,750	-
Subtotal		4,633,559	-	(4,633,559)	4,563,065	-
MPSA No. 254-2007-VIII	Strong Built (Mining) Development Corporation					
Local business tax		23,342	-	(23,342)	23,342	-
Real property tax - Basic		35,335	29,599	(5,737)	13,462	-
Real property tax - SEF		35,335	29,599	(5,737)	13,462	-
Subtotal		94,013	59,197	(34,816)	50,267	-
Subtotal - Other				(4,805,891)		

metallic mines		4,865,089	59,197		4,613,332	-
Subtotal - LGU		1,124,443,060	612,207,247	(512,235,813)	1,173,323,716	(1,075,685)
MGB						
Nickel						
MOA by and between DENR and PMDC	AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	-	5,879,111	5,879,111	5,879,111	-
Royalty on mineral reservation MPSA No. 259-2007-XIII (SMR) (Amended II)	Adnama Mining Resources, Inc.	9,541,601	5,517,408	(4,024,192)	4,716,477	-
Royalty on mineral reservation MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty on mineral reservation MPSA No. 226-2005-III(ZMR)	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	10,574,945	10,604,945	30,000	11,247,823	-
Royalty on mineral reservation MPSA No. 235-2007-IVB	Berong Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty on mineral reservation MPSA No. 078-97-XIII (SMR)	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	165,017,491	140,317,769	(24,699,722)	165,017,491	-
Royalty on mineral reservation MPSA No. 243-2007-XIII (SMR)	Carrascal Nickel Corporation	104,480,618	108,374,715	3,894,097	104,480,618	-
Royalty on mineral reservation MPSA No. 283-2009-XIII (SMR)	Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza	1,779,492	1,790,467	10,975	1,790,467	-
Royalty on mineral reservation MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	Citinickel Mines and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty on mineral reservation MPSA No. 018-93-X (SMR)	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	139,559,669	106,880,837	(32,678,832)	104,119,814	-
Royalty on mineral reservation MPSA No. 158-00-XIII (SMR)	CTP Construction and Mining	-	35,717,040	35,717,040	36,001,312	-

MPSA No. 209-2005-III Royalty on mineral reservation	Corporation - Dahican Eramen Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 246-2007-XIII (SMR) Royalty on mineral reservation	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	103,454,892	101,951,847	(1,503,044)	109,052,674	-
MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII (SMR) Royalty on mineral reservation	Libjo Mining Corporation	9,976,148	9,976,148	-	9,976,148	-
Royalty on mineral reservation	Westernshore Nickel Corporation	4,937,046	4,630,391	(306,655)	4,937,046	-
MPSA No. 268-2008-III Royalty on mineral reservation	LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 016-93-X (SMR) Royalty on mineral reservation	Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 242-2007-XIII (SMR) Royalty on mineral reservation	Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	257,813	257,813	-	-	-
MPSA No. 072-97-XIII (SMR) Royalty on mineral reservation	Philippines, Inc.	-	372,996	372,996	-	-
MPSA No. 007-92-X Royalty on mineral reservation	Platinum Group Metals Corporation	254,668,725	254,668,725	-	267,480,202	-
MPSA No. 114-98-IV (Metallic) MPSA No. 213-2005-IVB (Non-metallic) Royalty on mineral reservation	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 002-90-X (SMR) Royalty on mineral reservation	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	14,106,467	14,106,467	-	14,106,467	-
MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII (Amended) Royalty on mineral reservation	SR Metals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 266-2008-	Taganito					

XIII-SMR (Amended)	Mining Corporation						
Royalty on mineral reservation		393,145,450	386,265,644	(6,879,806)	393,323,270		-
MPSA No. 191-2004-III	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation						
Royalty on mineral reservation		1,224,235	-	(1,224,235)	-		-
Subtotal - Nickel		1,212,724,590	1,187,312,323	(25,412,266)	1,232,128,918		-
Gold / Silver / Copper							
MPSA No. 225-2005-XI	Apex Mining Co., Inc.						
Royalty on mineral reservation		-	-	-	-		-
PC-ACMP-002- CAR	Benguet Corporation						
Royalty on mineral reservation		-	-	-	-		-
MPSA No. 210-2005-VII	Carmen Copper Corporation						
Royalty on mineral reservation		-	-	-	-		-
FTAA No. 04-2009-II	FCF Minerals Corporation						
Royalty on mineral reservation		-	-	-	-		-
MPSA No. 095-97-V	Filminera Resources Corporation						
Royalty on mineral reservation		-	-	-	-		-
MPSA No. 184-2002-XIII	Greenstone Resources Corporation						
Royalty on mineral reservation		-	-	-	-		-
MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co. OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.						
Royalty on mineral reservation		-	-	-	-		-
FTAA No. 001							
Royalty on mineral reservation		-	-	-	-		-
MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation						
Royalty on mineral reservation		-	-	-	-		-
MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation						
Royalty on mineral reservation		-	-	-	-		-
Subtotal - Gold / Silver / Copper		-	-	-	-		-
Other metallic mines							

MPSA No. 291-2009-XIII (SMR) Royalty on mineral reservation	Krominco, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII (Amended B) Royalty on mineral reservation	Techiron Resources, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 254-2007-VIII Royalty on mineral reservation	Strong Built (Mining) Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Other metallic mines		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - MGB		1,212,724,590	1,187,312,323	(25,412,266)	1,232,128,918	-
NCIP						
Nickel						
MOA by and between DENR and PMDC	AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 259-2007-XIII (SMR) (Amended II)	Adnama Mining Resources, Inc.	1,027,901	-	(1,027,901)	1,027,901	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	12,187,338	-	(12,187,338)	12,187,338	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 226-2005-III(ZMR)	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 235-2007-IVB	Berong Nickel Corporation	8,676,865	-	(8,676,865)	8,676,865	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 078-97-XIII (SMR)	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 243-2007-XIII (SMR)	Carrascal Nickel Corporation	22,775,482	-	(22,775,482)	22,775,482	-

MPSA No. 283-2009- XIII (SMR)	Century Peak Corporation						
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 229-2007- IVB	- Esperanza Citinickel Mines and Developmen t	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 018-93-X (SMR)	Corporation CTP Constructio n and Mining Corporation	2,000,000	1,750,000	(250,000)	10,571,095		-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 158-00-XIII (SMR)	- Adlay CTP Constructio n and Mining Corporation	20,407,484	-	(20,407,484)	20,407,484		-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 209-2005- III	- Dahican Eramen Minerals, Inc.	7,056,257	-	(7,056,257)	7,056,257		-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 246-2007- XIII (SMR)	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-		-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 233-2007- XIII (SMR)		-	-	-	-		-
Royalty for IPs	Libjo Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-		-
Royalty for IPs	Westernsho re Nickel Corporation LNL	-	-	-	-		-
MPSA No. 268-2008- III	Archipelago Minerals, Inc.						
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 016-93-X (SMR)		-	-	-	-		-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 242-2007- XIII (SMR)	Marcventure s Mining and Developmen t	11,209,396	-	(11,209,396)	10,366,178		-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 072-97-XIII (SMR)	Corporation Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation Pacific Nickel Philippines,	-	-	-	-		-

	Inc.						
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 007-92-X	Platinum Group Metals Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 114-98-IV (Metallic) MPSA No. 213-2005- IVB (Non-metallic)	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	39,847,454	-	(39,847,454)	45,622,429	-	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 002-90-X (SMR)	Strong Built (Mining) Developmen t Corporation	39,502,325	13,029,935	(26,472,390)	35,133,711	-	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 261-2008- XIII (Amended)	SR Metals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 266-2008- XIII-SMR (Amended)	Taganito Mining Corporation	2,308,560	18,800,909	16,492,349	1,599,560	17,201,349	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 191-2004- III	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	78,629,090	16,179,788	(62,449,302)	78,629,090	-	-
Royalty for IPs		-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Nickel		248,695,225	49,760,632	(198,934,593)	254,053,390	17,201,349	
Gold / Silver / Copper							
MPSA No. 225-2005- XI	Apex Mining Co., Inc.						
Royalty for IPs		-	8,250,000	8,250,000	-	8,250,000	
PC-ACMP-002- CAR	Benguet Corporation						
Royalty for IPs		-	-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 210-2005- VII	Carmen Copper Corporation						
Royalty for IPs		-	-	-	-	-	-
FTAA No. 04-2009-II	FCF Minerals Corporation						
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 095-97-V	Filminera Resources Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 184-2002- XIII	Greenstone Resources Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 001-90-	Lepanto	-	-	-	-	-	-

CAR	Consolidated Mining Co.					
Royalty for IPs FTAA No. 001	Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs		10,000,000	-	(10,000,000)	8,000,000	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs		46,811,653	-	(46,811,653)	46,811,653	-
Subtotal - Gold / Silver / Copper		56,811,653	8,250,000	(48,561,653)	54,811,653	8,250,000
Other metallic mines						
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 291-2009-XIII (SMR)	Krominco, Inc.					
Royalty for IPs		-	-	-	-	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII (Amended B)	Techiron Resources, Inc.					
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 254-2007-VIII	Strong Built (Mining) Development Corporation					
Royalty for IPs		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Other metallic mines		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - NCIP		305,506,878	58,010,632	(247,496,246)	308,865,043	25,451,349
Total - Metallic mining		11,748,978,613	10,591,972,279	(1,157,006,335)	11,094,125,826	34,825,841
Non-metallic mining						
BIR						
Limestone						
Corporate income tax Excise tax on minerals	Apo Land and Quarry Corporation	2,815,435	2,815,435	-	2,815,435	-
Output VAT		13,769,852	15,978,802	2,208,950	13,769,852	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		51,955,935	51,955,935	-	51,955,935	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		68,541,222	70,750,172	2,208,950	68,541,222	-

MPSA No. 111-98-VII (Amended I)	Apo Land and Quarry Corporation	*consolidated with MPSA No. 013-93-VII - Apo Land and Quarry Corporation				
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 150-00-VII	Bohol Limestone Corporation					
Corporate income tax		2,975,540	2,975,540	-	2,975,540	-
Excise tax on minerals		6,617,680	6,550,000	(67,680)	-	(67,680)
Output VAT		-	14,516,000	14,516,000	-	14,516,000
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		9,593,220	24,041,540	14,448,320	2,975,540	14,448,320
MPSA No. 181-2002- III	Eagle Cement Corporation					
Corporate income tax		1,498,968,807	1,498,968,807	-	1,498,968,807	-
Excise tax on minerals		27,645,484	22,009,215	(5,636,270)	27,645,484	-
Output VAT		2,033,843,818	2,033,843,818	-	2,033,843,818	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		2,533,802	2,540,037	6,234	2,524,820	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		3,562,991,912	3,557,361,877	(5,630,036)	3,562,982,930	-
MPSA No. 080-97-XI*	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - Davao					
Corporate income tax		24,677,288	132,204,575	107,527,287	132,204,574	-
Excise tax on minerals		11,150,327	11,577,466	427,138	11,494,059	83,407
Output VAT		172,189,438	172,189,438	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		2,250,035	2,048,232	(201,803)	2,048,232	-
Subtotal		210,267,088	318,019,711	107,752,623	145,746,865	83,407
MPSA No. 140-99-III	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - Bulacan	*consolidated with MPSA No. 080-97-XI - Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - Davao				

Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 047-96-XII	Holcim Resources and Development Corporation	15,131,540	15,131,540	-	15,131,540	-
Corporate income tax						
Excise tax on minerals		4,412,532	3,868,833	(543,699)	4,412,532	-
Output VAT		22,886,938	22,886,938	-	22,886,938	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		543,379	-	543,379	543,379	-
Subtotal		42,974,389	41,887,311	1,087,078	42,974,389	-
MPSA No. 106-98-I	Northern Cement Corporation	305,535,215	305,535,215	-	305,535,215	-
Corporate income tax						
Excise tax on minerals		9,477,059	7,974,943	(1,502,116)	9,477,059	-
Output VAT		1,052,678,289	1,052,678,289	-	1,052,678,289	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		1,367,690,562	1,366,188,446	(1,502,116)	1,367,690,562	-
MPSA No. 124-98-IVA	Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation	239,611	296,537	56,926	296,537	-
Corporate income tax						
Excise tax on minerals		8,211,213	11,400,548	3,189,335	8,269,623	-
Output VAT		37,883,442	37,883,442	-	37,883,442	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		46,334,265	49,580,526	3,246,261	46,449,602	-
MPSA No. 138-99-IVA*	Republic Cement & Building Materials, Inc. - Teresa	92,181,316	92,181,316	-	92,181,316	-
Corporate income tax						
Excise tax on minerals		22,354,929	47,329,206	24,974,277	22,354,929	-
Output VAT		-	2,598,029,925	2,598,029,925	2,598,029,925	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-

owners

Subtotal		114,536,244	2,737,540,446	2,623,004,202	2,712,566,169	-
MPSA No. 029-95-IVA	Republic Cement & Building Materials, Inc. - Batangas			*consolidated with MPSA No. 138-99-IVA - Republic Cement & Building Materials, Inc. - Teresa		
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 026-94-III	Republic Cement & Building Materials, Inc. - Bulacan			*consolidated with MPSA No. 138-99-IVA - Republic Cement & Building Materials, Inc. - Teresa		
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 056-96-III	Republic Cement Land & Resources - Norzagaray					
Corporate income tax		39,610,829	39,610,829	-	39,610,829	-
Excise tax on minerals		7,455,677	7,250,000	(205,677)	7,455,677	-
Output VAT		-	39,644,760	39,644,760	39,644,760	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		2,560,000	2,560,000	-	-	-
Subtotal		49,626,506	89,065,589	39,439,083	86,711,266	-
Subtotal - Limestone Basalt		5,472,555,410	8,254,435,618	2,781,880,209	8,036,638,546	14,667,087
MPSA No. 202-2004-IVA	Hardrock Aggregates, Inc.					
Corporate income tax		1,429,483	1,429,483	-	1,429,483	-
Excise tax on minerals		2,357,371	2,300,975	(56,396)	2,357,371	-
Output VAT		18,335,119	18,445,998	110,878	18,335,119	110,878
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		22,121,973	22,176,456	54,483	22,121,973	110,878
MPSA No. 194-2004-VII	JLR Construction and					
Corporate income tax		14,961,756	17,276,482	2,314,727	17,276,482	-
Excise tax on minerals		7,027,256	6,743,973	(283,283)	7,037,929	-

Output VAT	Aggregates, Inc.	57,321,778	57,321,778	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		79,310,789	81,342,233	2,031,444	24,314,411	-
MPSA No. 055-96-IVA	Concrete Aggregates Corporation					
Corporate income tax		7,190,733	7,190,733	-	7,190,733	-
Excise tax on minerals		-	-	-	-	-
Output VAT		6,551,268	6,551,268	-	6,551,268	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		359,895	-	(359,895)	359,895	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		608,960	608,960	-	608,960	-
Subtotal		14,710,856	14,350,961	(359,895)	14,710,856	-
Subtotal - Basalt Other non-metallic mines		116,143,618	117,869,650	1,726,031	61,147,241	110,878
MPSA No. 208-2005-VII	Dolomite Mining Corporation					
Corporate income tax		5,766,080	5,766,080	-	5,766,080	-
Excise tax on minerals		7,582,620	7,839,716	257,097	7,582,620	-
Output VAT		23,039,112	23,039,112	-	23,039,112	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		36,387,812	36,644,908	257,097	36,387,812	-
MPSA No. 296-2009-IVA	Gozon Development Corporation					
Corporate income tax		11,966,876	11,966,876	-	11,966,876	-
Excise tax on minerals		6,715,815	6,715,815	-	6,715,815	-
Output VAT		19,150,412	19,150,412	-	19,150,412	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-

Subtotal		37,833,103	37,833,103	-	37,833,103	-
MPSA No. 074-97-IV	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation					
Corporate income tax		5,468,281	2,828,457	(2,639,824)	2,828,457	-
Excise tax on minerals		8,021,738	6,578,935	(1,442,803)	8,021,738	-
Output VAT		37,558,412	37,558,412	-	37,558,412	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		51,048,431	46,965,804	(4,082,627)	48,408,607	-
Subtotal - Other non-metallic mines		125,269,346	121,443,815	(3,825,530)	122,629,522	-
Subtotal - BIR		5,713,968,374	8,493,749,083	2,779,780,710	8,220,415,309	14,777,965
BOC						
Limestone						
MPSA No. 013-93-VII*	Apo Land and Quarry Corporation					
Customs duties		-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 111-98-VII (Amended I)	Apo Land and Quarry Corporation					
				*consolidated with MPSA No. 013-93-VII - Apo Land and Quarry Corporation		
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 150-00-VII	Bohol Limestone Corporation					
Customs duties		-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 181-2002-III	Eagle Cement Corporation					
Customs duties		9,783,008	9,561,545	(221,463)	9,403,277	573,885
VAT on imported materials and equipment		306,644,773	300,652,654	(5,992,119)	300,243,017	409,637
Subtotal		316,427,781	310,214,199	(6,213,582)	309,646,294	983,522
MPSA No. 080-97-XI*	Holcim Mining and Development					
Customs duties		-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported		-	-	-	-	-

materials and equipment	Development Corporation - Davao	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 140-99-III	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - Bulacan	*consolidated with MPSA No. 080-97-XI - Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - Davao				
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Resources and Development Corp. - Lugait	MPSA No. 047-96-XII					
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 106-98-I	Northern Cement Corporation					
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		6,221,868	6,230,130	8,262	6,213,986	16,144
		436,428,813	436,475,818	47,005	436,357,413	118,405
Subtotal		442,650,681	442,705,948	55,267	442,571,399	134,549
MPSA No. 124-98-IVA	Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation					
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 138-99-IVA*	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Teresa					
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		64,903,655	66,196,417	1,292,762	66,225,751	-
		661,843,630	662,985,947	1,142,317	663,080,057	-
Subtotal		726,747,285	729,182,364	2,435,079	729,305,808	-
MPSA No. 029-95-IVA	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Batangas	*consolidated with MPSA No. 138-99-IVA - Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Teresa				
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-

MPSA No. 026-94-III	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Bulacan	*consolidated with MPSA No. 138-99-IVA - Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Teresa				
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 056-96-III	Republic Cement Land & Resources	-	-	-	-	-
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Limestone		1,485,825,747	1,482,102,511	(3,723,236)	1,481,523,501	1,118,071
Basalt						
MPSA No. 202-2004- IVA	Hardrock Aggregates, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 194-2004- VII	JLR Constructio n and Aggregates, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 055-96-IVA	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Basalt		-	-	-	-	-
Other non-metallic mines						
MPSA No. 208-2005- VII	Dolomite Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-

MPSA No. 296-2009-IVA	Gozon Development Corporation						
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 074-97-IV	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation						
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Other non-metallic mines		-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - BOC		1,485,825,747	1,482,102,511	(3,723,236)	1,481,523,501	1,118,071	
LGU							
Limestone							
MPSA No. 013-93-VII	Apo Land and Quarry Corporation						
Local business tax		5,069,054	5,057,614	(11,440)	5,057,614	-	
Real property tax - Basic		1,446,034	1,110,235	(335,800)	-	(335,800)	
Real property tax - SEF		1,446,034	1,110,235	(335,800)	-	(335,800)	
Subtotal		7,961,122	7,278,083	(683,039)	5,057,614	(671,599)	
MPSA No. 111-98-VII (Amended I)	Apo Land and Quarry Corporation						
Local business tax		4,138,289	4,138,289	-	4,138,289	-	
Real property tax - Basic		-	-	-	-	-	
Real property tax - SEF		-	-	-	-	-	
Subtotal		4,138,289	4,138,289	-	4,138,289	-	
MPSA No. 150-00-VII	Bohol Limestone Corporation						
Local business tax		2,890,699	2,890,699	-	2,890,699	-	
Real property tax - Basic		1,770	809	(961)	-	809	
Real property tax - SEF		-	809	809	-	809	
Subtotal		2,892,469	2,892,317	(152)	2,890,699	1,618	
MPSA No. 181-2002-III	Eagle Cement Corporation						
Local business tax		23,081,458	21,472,103	(1,609,355)	27,662,862	-	
Real property tax -		76,943,010	76,744,826	(198,184)	76,800,652	11,620	

Basic Real property tax - SEF		76,943,010	76,744,826	(198,184)	76,800,652	11,620
Subtotal		176,967,477	174,961,754	(2,005,722)	181,264,166	23,240
MPSA No. 140-99-III	Holcim Mining and Developmen t Corporation - Bulacan	2,391,963	-	(2,391,963)	1,170,651	-
Local business tax						
Real property tax - Basic		2,469,495	-	(2,469,495)	521,107	-
Real property tax - SEF		2,469,495	-	(2,469,495)	521,107	-
Subtotal		7,330,952	-	(7,330,952)	2,212,864	-
MPSA No. 080-97-XI	Holcim Mining and Developmen t Corporation - Davao	3,019,033	1,797,721	(1,221,312)	3,019,037	-
Local business tax						
Real property tax - Basic		48,972	-	(48,972)	26,182,931	-
Real property tax - SEF		48,972	-	(48,972)	17,427,580	-
Subtotal		3,116,977	1,797,721	(1,319,256)	46,629,548	-
MPSA No. 047-96-XII	Holcim Resources and Developmen t Corporation	1,792,297	1,309,313	(482,984)	1,792,297	-
Local business tax						
Real property tax - Basic		867,075	-	(867,075)	28,256,173	-
Real property tax - SEF		867,075	-	(867,075)	28,256,173	-
Subtotal		3,526,446	1,309,313	(2,217,133)	58,304,642	-
MPSA No. 106-98-I	Northern Cement Corporation	16,663,195	-	(16,663,195)	16,663,195	-
Local business tax						
Real property tax - Basic		9,218,702	-	(9,218,702)	9,218,702	-
Real property tax - SEF		9,218,702	-	(9,218,702)	9,218,702	-
Subtotal		35,100,599	-	(35,100,599)	35,100,599	-
MPSA No. 124-98-IVA	Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation	1,760,223	1,746,391	(13,831)	1,746,391	-
Local business tax						
Real property tax - Basic		3,212,085	3,164,734	(47,351)	3,164,734	(47,351)
Real property tax - SEF		3,212,085	3,153,008	(59,077)	3,153,008	(59,077)
Subtotal		8,184,393	8,064,134	(120,259)	8,064,134	(106,428)
MPSA No. 138-99-IVA	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Teresa	8,709,693	-	(8,709,693)	8,708,568	-
Local business tax						
Real property tax - Basic		21,997,389	21,997,389	-	21,997,389	-
Real property tax - SEF		21,997,389	21,997,389	-	21,997,389	-

Subtotal		52,704,472	43,994,779	(8,709,693)	52,703,347	-
MPSA No. 029-95-IVA	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Batangas					
Local business tax		11,862,251	10,068,058	(1,794,192)	10,068,058	-
Real property tax - Basic		39,744,541	23,902,950	(15,841,591)	23,902,950	-
Real property tax - SEF		81,887,261	23,902,950	(57,984,311)	23,902,950	-
Subtotal		133,494,053	57,873,959	(75,620,094)	57,873,959	-
MPSA No. 026-94-III	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Bulacan					
Local business tax		9,233,989	-	(9,233,989)	7,439,797	-
Real property tax - Basic		44,125,968	-	(44,125,968)	44,125,968	-
Real property tax - SEF		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		53,359,957	-	(53,359,957)	51,565,764	-
MPSA No. 056-96-III	Republic Cement Land & Resources					
Local business tax		1,519,690	-	(1,519,690)	3,732,119	-
Real property tax - Basic		3,732,207	-	(3,732,207)	3,769,411	-
Real property tax - SEF		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		5,251,897	-	(5,251,897)	7,501,530	-
Subtotal - Limestone Basalt		494,029,103	302,310,349	(191,718,755)	513,307,156	(540,314)
MPSA No. 202-2004-IVA	Hardrock Aggregates, Inc.					
Local business tax		269,569	252,437	(17,131)	252,437	-
Real property tax - Basic		-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - SEF		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		269,569	252,437	(17,131)	252,437	-
MPSA No. 194-2004-VII	JLR Construction and Aggregates, Inc.					
Local business tax		1,202,079	353,141	(848,938)	766,342	-
Real property tax - Basic		200,327	182	(200,144)	-	(200,144)
Real property tax - SEF		156,888	182	(156,705)	-	(156,705)
Subtotal		1,559,293	353,506	(1,205,787)	766,342	(356,850)
MPSA No. 055-96-IVA	Concrete Aggregates Corporation					
Local business tax		315,813	-	(315,813)	315,813	-
Real property tax - Basic		2,268,641	1,650,685	(617,956)	2,268,641	-
Real property tax -						

SEF		2,268,641	1,650,685	(617,956)	2,268,641	-
Subtotal		4,853,094	3,301,370	(1,551,724)	4,853,094	-
Subtotal - Basalt		6,681,956	3,907,313	(2,774,643)	5,871,873	(356,850)
Other non-metallic mines						
MPSA No. 208-2005-VII	Dolomite Mining Corporation					
Local business tax		1,631,900	1,158,122	(473,777)	1,631,900	-
Real property tax - Basic		105,689	83,516	(22,173)	83,516	-
Real property tax - SEF		105,689	83,516	(22,173)	83,516	-
Subtotal		1,843,277	1,325,155	(518,123)	1,798,932	-
MPSA No. 296-2009-IVA	Gozon Development Corporation					
Local business tax		615,771	201,116	(414,654)	587,094	-
Real property tax - Basic		157,539	-	(157,539)	-	(157,539)
Real property tax - SEF		157,539	-	(157,539)	-	(157,539)
Subtotal		930,848	201,116	(729,732)	587,094	(315,077)
MPSA No. 074-97-IV	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation					
Local business tax		509,638	-	(509,638)	-	(509,638)
Real property tax - Basic		3,411,914	362,678	(3,049,236)	362,678	-
Real property tax - SEF		-	362,678	362,678	362,678	-
Subtotal		3,921,552	725,355	(3,196,197)	725,355	(509,638)
Subtotal - Other non-metallic mines		6,695,677	2,251,626	(4,444,051)	3,111,381	(824,715)
Subtotal - LGU		507,406,736	308,469,288	(198,937,448)	522,290,411	(1,934,734)
Total - Non-metallic mining		7,707,200,856	10,284,320,882	2,577,120,026	10,224,229,221	13,825,942
Oil and gas						
BIR						
JV Partner of SC 38	Chevron Malampaya LLC					
Corporate income tax		5,251,772,432	5,119,001,211	132,771,221	5,251,772,432	-
Withholding tax - Final		237,311,931	237,311,931	-	237,311,931	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal		2,162,525,832	2,162,525,832	-	2,162,525,832	-
Subtotal		7,651,610,194	7,518,838,973	132,771,221	7,651,610,194	-
SC 14C	Galoc Production					
Corporate income tax						

	Company WLL - Philippine Branch	86,600,836	86,600,836	-	86,600,836	-
Withholding tax - Final		147,521,631	148,077,798	556,168	147,521,631	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		234,122,467	234,678,634	556,168	234,122,467	-
SC 14	Nido Galoc Production					
Corporate income tax		58,233,330	58,233,330	-	58,233,330	-
Withholding tax - Final		-	18,000	18,000	-	18,000
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		58,233,330	58,251,330	18,000	58,233,330	18,000
JV Partner of SC 38	Philippine National Oil Company - Exploration Corporation					
Corporate income tax		1,169,607,796	929,692	1,168,678,104	1,169,607,796	-
Withholding tax - Final		901,678	901,678	-	901,678	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		1,170,509,474	1,831,370	1,168,678,104	1,170,509,474	-
JV Partner and Operator of SC38	Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.					
Corporate income tax		5,274,697,742	-	5,274,697,742	5,274,697,742	-
Withholding tax - Final		405,640,216	468,434,488	62,794,272	405,640,216	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal		1,367,533,934	1,270,753,915	96,780,019	1,367,533,934	-
Subtotal		7,047,871,892	1,739,188,402	5,308,683,489	7,047,871,892	-
Subtotal - BIR		16,162,347,357	9,552,788,710	6,609,558,647	16,162,347,357	18,000
DOE						
JV Partner of SC 38	Chevron Malampaya LLC					
Government share from oil and gas production		-	-	-	-	-
SC 14C	Galoc Production Company WLL -					
Government share from oil and gas production		284,248,132	284,248,132	-	284,248,132	-

SC 14 Government share from oil and gas production	Philippine Branch Nido Galoc Production	-	-	-	-	-
JV Partner of SC 38 Government share from oil and gas production	Philippine National Oil Company - Exploration Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
JV Partner and Operator of SC38 Government share from oil and gas production	Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	25,698,651,730	25,698,651,730	-	25,698,651,730	-
Subtotal - DOE		25,982,899,862	25,982,899,862	-	25,982,899,862	-
Total - Oil and gas		42,145,247,219	35,535,688,572	6,609,558,647	42,145,247,219	18,000
Total		61,601,426,689	56,411,981,733	5,189,444,956	63,463,602,266	48,669,783

Summary results for each government agency and corresponding revenue streams

Table 23. Overall results for BIR revenue streams per sector

	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation
Metallic mining					
Nickel					
Corporate income tax	2,576,303,672	2,654,537,053	78,233,382	2,310,893,997	-
Excise tax on minerals	1,358,636,835	1,272,248,627	(86,388,208)	1,388,490,451	2,244,428
Withholding tax - Final Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	11,456,297 139,399,000	19,193,787 142,675,000	7,737,490 3,276,000	22,331,863 142,675,000	19,034 -
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	82,124,111	84,390,488	2,266,378	80,929,306	-
Subtotal	4,167,919,915	4,173,044,957	5,125,042	3,945,320,617	2,263,462
Gold / Silver / Copper					
Corporate income tax	1,161,671,586	894,893,404	(266,778,182)	628,335,821	-
Excise tax on minerals	2,614,899,382	2,489,907,313	(124,992,069)	2,633,000,788	-
Withholding tax - Final Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	192,995,080 18,225,705	196,172,387 23,753,068	3,177,307 5,527,363	193,896,673 15,822,755	111,000 -

Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	171,695,105	172,738,321	1,043,216	184,343,798	-
Subtotal	4,159,486,858	3,777,464,492	(382,022,366)	3,655,399,834	111,000
Other metallic mines					
Corporate income tax	2,091	2,091	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	16,868,925	16,868,925	-	16,868,925	-
Withholding tax - Final	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	16,871,016	16,871,016	-	16,868,925	-
Total - Metallic mining	8,344,277,789	7,967,380,465	(376,897,324)	7,617,589,375	2,374,462
Non-metallic mining					
Limestone					
Corporate income tax	1,982,135,580	2,089,719,794	107,584,213	2,089,719,793	-
Excise tax on minerals	111,094,753	133,939,012	22,844,259	104,879,215	15,727
Output VAT	3,371,437,859	6,023,628,544	2,652,190,685	5,836,923,106	14,516,000
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	2,533,802	2,540,037	6,234	2,524,820	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	5,353,415	4,608,232	(745,182)	2,591,612	-
Subtotal	5,472,555,410	8,254,435,618	2,781,880,209	8,036,638,546	14,531,727
Basalt					
Corporate income tax	23,581,972	25,896,698	2,314,727	25,896,698	-
Excise tax on minerals	9,384,626	9,044,947	(339,679)	9,395,300	-
Output VAT	82,208,165	82,319,044	110,878	24,886,387	110,878
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	359,895	-	(359,895)	359,895	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	608,960	608,960	-	608,960	-
Subtotal	116,143,618	117,869,650	1,726,031	61,147,241	110,878
Other non-metallic mines					
Corporate income tax	23,201,237	20,561,413	(2,639,824)	20,561,413	-
Excise tax on minerals					

	22,320,173	21,134,466	(1,185,706)	22,320,173	-
Output VAT	79,747,936	79,747,936	-	79,747,936	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	125,269,346	121,443,815	(3,825,530)	122,629,522	-
Total - Non-metallic mining	5,713,968,374	8,493,749,083	2,779,780,710	8,220,415,309	14,642,605
Oil and gas					
Corporate income tax	11,840,912,136	5,264,765,069	(6,576,147,067)	11,840,912,136	-
Withholding tax - Final	791,375,455	854,743,894	63,368,439	791,375,455	18,000
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	3,530,059,766	3,433,279,746	(96,780,019)	3,530,059,766	-
Total - Oil and gas	16,162,347,357	9,552,788,710	(6,609,558,647)	16,162,347,357	18,000
Total	30,220,593,519	26,013,918,258	(4,206,675,261)	32,000,352,041	17,035,067

Table 24. Overall results for BOC revenue streams per sector

	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Metallic mining					
Nickel					
Customs duties	4,930,263	5,578,565	648,302	5,582,837	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	23,040,761	32,819,340	9,778,579	32,828,807	-
Subtotal	27,971,024	38,397,905	10,426,881	38,411,644	-
Gold / Silver / Copper					
Customs duties	99,226,458	99,026,855	(199,603)	97,972,146	1,209,267
VAT on imported materials and equipment	634,828,814	629,636,851	(5,191,963)	625,834,984	6,866,448
Subtotal	734,055,273	728,663,706	(5,391,567)	723,807,130	8,075,715
Other metallic mines					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Total - Metallic mining	762,026,296	767,061,611	5,035,315	762,218,774	8,075,715
Non-metallic mining					
Limestone					

Customs duties	80,908,531	81,988,092	1,079,561	81,843,014	590,029
VAT on imported materials and equipment	1,404,917,216	1,400,114,419	(4,802,797)	1,399,680,487	528,042
Subtotal Basalt	1,485,825,747	1,482,102,511	(3,723,236)	1,481,523,501	1,118,071
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Other non-metallic mines	-	-	-	-	-
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Total - Non-metallic mining	1,485,825,747	1,482,102,511	(3,723,236)	1,481,523,501	1,118,071
Total	2,247,852,043	2,249,164,122	1,312,079	2,243,742,275	9,193,786

Table 25. Overall results for DOE revenue streams per sector

	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Oil and gas					
Government share from oil and gas production	25,982,899,862	25,982,899,862	-	25,982,899,862	-

Table 26. Overall results for MGB revenue streams per sector

	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Metallic mining					
Nickel					
Royalty on mineral reservation	1,212,724,590	1,187,312,323	(25,412,266)	1,232,128,918	-
Gold / Silver / Copper					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Other metallic mines					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,212,724,590	1,187,312,323	(25,412,266)	1,232,128,918	-

Table 27. Overall results for LGU revenue streams per sector

	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Metallic mining					
Nickel					
Local business tax	368,401,665	328,048,441	(40,353,224)	426,784,770	(2,811,315)
Real property tax - Basic	12,562,149	7,676,377	(4,885,772)	14,044,089	(823,723)
Real property tax - SEF	11,115,672	7,561,654	(3,554,018)	13,630,341	(522,856)
Subtotal	392,079,486	343,286,472	(48,793,014)	454,459,200	(4,157,894)
Gold / Silver / Copper					
Local business tax	516,890,320	123,530,529	(393,359,790)	510,192,543	1,072,293
Real property tax - Basic	110,550,935	55,860,255	(54,690,680)	106,878,337	58,860
Real property tax - SEF	100,057,230	89,470,793	(10,586,437)	97,180,304	1,951,057
Subtotal	727,498,486	268,861,578	(458,636,908)	714,251,184	3,082,209
Other metallic mines					
Local business tax	2,980,918	-	(2,980,918)	2,772,907	-
Real property tax - Basic	942,085	29,599	(912,487)	920,212	-
Real property tax - SEF	942,085	29,599	(912,487)	920,212	-
Subtotal	4,865,089	59,197	(4,805,891)	4,613,332	-
Subtotal - Metallic mining	1,124,443,060	612,207,247	(512,235,813)	1,173,323,716	(1,075,685)
Non-metallic mining					
Limestone					
Local business tax	92,131,833	48,480,188	(43,651,645)	94,089,576	-
Real property tax - Basic	203,807,248	126,920,943	(76,886,304)	237,940,018	(370,722)
Real property tax - SEF	198,090,023	126,909,217	(71,180,806)	181,277,562	(382,448)
Subtotal	494,029,103	302,310,349	(191,718,755)	513,307,156	(753,170)
Basalt					
Local business tax	1,787,460	605,578	(1,181,882)	1,334,592	-
Real property tax - Basic	2,468,967	1,650,868	(818,100)	2,268,641	(200,144)
Real property tax - SEF	2,425,528	1,650,868	(774,661)	2,268,641	(156,705)
Subtotal	6,681,956	3,907,313	(2,774,643)	5,871,873	(356,850)
Other non-metallic mines					
Local business tax					

Real property tax - Basic	2,757,308	1,359,239	(1,398,070)	2,218,994	(509,638)
Real property tax - SEF	3,675,141	446,194	(3,228,948)	446,194	(157,539)
	263,227	446,194	182,966	446,194	(157,539)
Subtotal	6,695,677	2,251,626	(4,444,051)	3,111,381	(824,715)
Subtotal - Non-metallic mining	507,406,736	308,469,288	(198,937,448)	522,290,411	(1,934,734)
Total	1,631,849,797	920,676,535	(711,173,262)	1,695,614,127	(3,010,419)

Table 28. Overall results for NCIP revenue streams per sector

	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Metallic mining					
Nickel					
Royalty for IPs Gold / Silver / Copper	248,695,225	49,760,632	(198,934,593)	254,053,390	17,201,349
Royalty for IPs Other metallic mines	56,811,653	8,250,000	(48,561,653)	54,811,653	8,250,000
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Total - Metallic mining	305,506,878	58,010,632	(247,496,246)	308,865,043	25,451,349

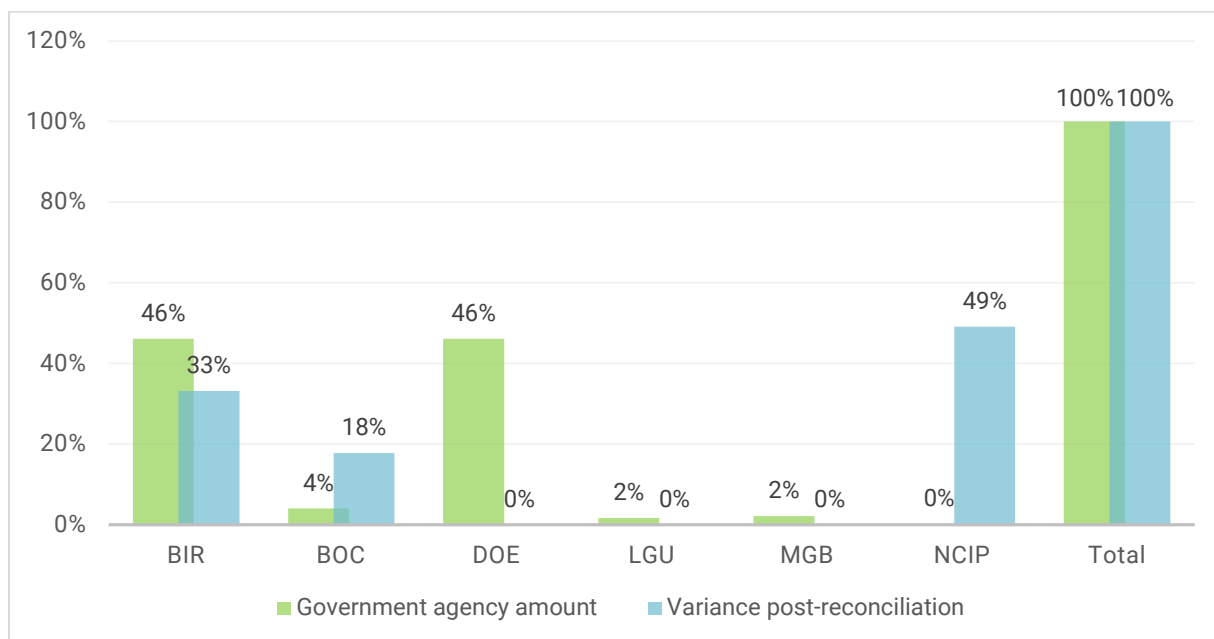


Figure 6. Percentage of unexplained variances to total reported collections or receipts

As shown in the graph above, NCIP recorded the highest percentage of unreconciled variances with differences of PH₱25m or 49% of total unreconciled variances followed by BIR at 33% or PH₱17m. The variance remains unreconciled due to the absence of supporting documents and schedules.

Compared to last year's report, LGU reported a lower amount of collections at PH₱921m (2017 - PH₱1.2bn), but still significantly higher than the amount reported prior to implementation of ENRDMT in September 2016 (2016 - PH₱717m and 2015 - PH₱430m). ENRDMT experienced several system breakdowns in 2018 and as a result the data provided were incomplete.

For BOC, the nature of the variance is consistent with the previous PH-EITI reports and is mainly driven by the lack of supporting documents to validate reported tax collections.

For more details on the causes of unreconciled variances, refer to Section VI, Variances and discrepancies.

Mandatory social and environmental expenditures

Table 29 presents the reconciliation for the mandatory social and environmental funds required for the mining industry.

As discussed in Section II, Scope of report, these expenditures are not remitted to MGB, but are only monitored by the agency. Since these are not revenue streams of the government, in order to arrive at the reconciled amount, the supporting documents were obtained from the participating projects. The remaining variance pertains to participating projects that were not able to submit the necessary supporting documents.

With participating projects reporting a higher amount compared to the data submitted by MGB, it is evident that there was a lack of information in the central office regarding these expenditures which could possibly be due to either non-reporting of regional offices to the central office since participating projects were able to provide reports received by the respective regional MGB offices or central office's failure to monitor the submissions from the regional offices.

Table 29. Reconciliation results for social and environmental expenditures disaggregated by participating project and respective company

Participating project	Participating company	Actual social and environmental expenditures	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Metallic mining							
Nickel							
MOA by and between DENR and PMDC	AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	-	-	-	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mines wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	-	-	-	-	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	-	-	-	-	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	-	-	-	-		
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 259-2007-XIII (SMR) (Amended II)	Adhama Mining Resources, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	31,099,435	31,099,435	-	31,099,435

		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mines wastes and tailing fees	-	4,244	4,244	4,244	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	1,445,764	-	(1,445,764)	-	(1,445,764)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	-	-	-	980,825	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	-	-	-	980,825	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	-	-	-	-
		Subtotal	1,445,764	31,103,679	29,657,915	985,069	29,653,671
MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	45,420,778	45,420,778	-	45,420,778	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mines wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	7,810,368	-	(7,810,368)	-	(7,810,368)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	17,217,210	9,529,183	(7,688,026)	-	(7,688,026)
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	13,395,219	7,135,670	(6,259,549)	-	(6,259,549)
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	1,589,877	966,868	(623,009)	-	(623,009)
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	2,232,114	1,426,646	(805,468)	-	(805,468)
		Subtotal	70,448,356	54,949,961	(15,498,395)	45,420,778	(15,498,395)
MPSA No. 226-2005-III(ZMR)	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement	21,650,791	23,086,935	1,436,144	-	1,436,144

		Program						
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	1,511,741	1,511,741	-	1,511,741	-	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	4,603,106	3,385,922	(1,217,184)	694,079	(1,217,184)	
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	3,909,027	2,691,843	(1,217,184)	-	(1,217,184)	
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	236,104	236,104	-	236,104	-	
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	457,975	457,975	-	457,975	-	
		Subtotal	27,765,638	27,984,598	218,960	2,205,820	218,960	
MPSA No. 235-2007-IVB	Berong Nickel Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	54,942,606	54,942,606	-	54,942,606	-	
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	13,965,182	-	(13,965,182)	-	(13,965,182)	
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	8,206,045	19,621,483	11,415,438	-	11,415,438	
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	7,319,448	15,697,186	8,377,739	-	8,377,739	
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	320,624	1,569,719	1,249,095	-	1,249,095	
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	565,973	2,354,578	1,788,605	-	1,788,605	
		Subtotal	77,113,833	74,564,089	(2,549,744)	54,942,606	(2,549,744)	
MPSA No. 078-97-XIII (SMR)	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-

		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	45,879,711	46,037,486	157,775	45,879,711	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	10,307,356	-	(10,307,356)	10,307,356	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	29,120,384	-	(29,120,384)	29,120,384	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	22,247,151	-	(22,247,151)	22,247,151	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	2,527,511	-	(2,527,511)	2,527,511	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	4,345,722	-	(4,345,722)	4,345,722	-
Subtotal			85,307,451	46,037,486	(39,269,965)	85,307,451	-
MPSA No. 243-2007-XIII (SMR)	Carrascal Nickel Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	119,599,317	119,599,317	-	119,599,317	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine waste and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	2,094,884	-	(2,094,884)	2,143,746	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	27,743,473	36,109,349	8,365,876	28,008,286	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	21,421,634	27,705,147	6,283,513	21,421,634	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	1,777,985	3,463,411	1,685,426	1,777,985	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	4,543,854	4,940,790	396,937	4,808,667	-
Subtotal			149,437,674	155,708,665	6,270,992	149,751,349	-
MPSA No. 283-2009-	Century Peak	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-

XIII (SMR)	Corporation - Esperanza	Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	6,540,105	6,540,105	-	6,540,105
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	-	-	-	-	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	-	-	-	-	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	-	-	-	-
		Subtotal	-	6,540,105	6,540,105	-	6,540,105
MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	Citnickel Mines and Development Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	46,620,453	49,658,850	3,038,397	-	3,038,397
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	2,935,910	49,813,564	46,877,655	-	46,877,655
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	621	621	621	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	3,831,898	-	(3,831,898)	-	(3,831,898)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	3,078,453	9,427,136	6,348,683	-	6,348,683
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,352,717	7,070,352	5,717,635	-	5,717,635
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	696,278	942,714	246,435	-	246,435
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	1,029,458	1,414,070	384,612	-	384,612
		Subtotal	56,466,713	108,900,171	52,433,458	621	52,432,837
MPSA No. 018-93-X	CTP Constructio	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-

(SMR)	n and Mining Corporation - Adlay	Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	40,134,575	21,194,120	(18,940,455)	-	(18,940,455)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	4,061,566	-	(4,061,566)	4,061,566	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	15,100,724	-	(15,100,724)	9,002,945	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	10,676,531	-	(10,676,531)	6,010,141	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	652,147	-	(652,147)	1,253,222	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	3,772,046	-	(3,772,046)	1,739,582	-
		Subtotal	59,296,865	21,194,120	(38,102,745)	13,064,511	(18,940,455)
MPSA No. 158-00-XIII (SMR)	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	40,134,575	25,381,681	(14,752,894)	-	(14,752,894)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	3,655,322	-	(3,655,322)	3,655,322	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	15,100,724	-	(15,100,724)	6,733,548	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	10,676,531	-	(10,676,531)	4,166,391	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	652,147	-	(652,147)	1,063,460	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	3,772,046	-	(3,772,046)	1,503,697	-
		Subtotal	58,890,621	25,381,681	(33,508,940)	10,388,870	(14,752,894)
MPSA No. 209-2005-	Eramen Minerals,	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-

III	Inc.	Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	49,463,937	49,463,937	-	49,463,937
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	-	3,712,125	3,712,125	-	3,712,125
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	2,110,625	2,110,625	-	2,110,625	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,382,801	1,382,801	-	1,382,801	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	340,385	340,385	-	340,385	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	387,439	387,439	-	387,439	-
		Subtotal	2,110,625	55,286,688	53,176,062	2,110,625	53,176,062
MPSA No. 246-2007-XIII (SMR)	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	166,488,173	53,116,316	(113,371,857)	53,116,316	(113,371,857)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	4,329,143	-	(4,329,143)	4,329,143	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	12,977,246	20,610,101	7,632,855	-	7,632,855
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	12,977,246	20,610,101	7,632,855	-	7,632,855
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	-	-	-	-
		Subtotal	183,794,561	73,726,417	(110,068,145)	57,445,459	(105,739,002)
MPSA No.	Libjo	Environmental Trust					

233-2007- XIII (SMR)	Mining Corporatio n	Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	10,751,445	6,430,310	(4,321,135)	6,430,310	(4,321,135)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	3,053,330	-	(3,053,330)	-	(3,053,330)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	7,448,415	7,055,325	(393,090)	-	(393,090)
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	5,776,251	2,250,682	(3,525,569)	-	(3,525,569)
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	1,209,664	800,774	(408,891)	-	(408,891)
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	462,500	4,003,870	3,541,370	-	3,541,370
		Subtotal	21,253,191	13,485,635	(7,767,555)	6,430,310	(7,767,555)
MPSA No. 268-2008- III	LNL Archipelag o Minerals, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	9,456,989	7,917,711	(1,539,279)	9,456,989	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	54	54	-	54
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	524,547	524,547	-	524,547	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	2,973,321	5,000,765	2,027,444	2,973,664	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,940,816	2,068,728	127,912	1,940,816	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	410,553	1,350,386	939,833	410,895	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	621,952	1,581,651	959,699	621,952	-
		Subtotal					

			12,954,858	13,443,077	488,219	12,955,201	54
MPSA No. 016-93-X (SMR)	Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	49,066,209	55,541,184	6,474,975	49,066,209	6,474,975
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	1,740,073	-	(1,740,073)	-	(1,740,073)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	17,338,374	44,011,112	26,672,738	-	26,672,738
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	9,008,419	30,560,497	21,552,078	-	21,552,078
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	5,495,485	7,634,522	2,139,037	-	2,139,037
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	2,834,470	5,816,093	2,981,623	-	2,981,623
Subtotal			68,144,656	99,552,296	31,407,640	49,066,209	31,407,640
MPSA No. 242-2007-XIII (SMR)	Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	388,273	388,273	-	388,273
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	59,000	-	(59,000)	-	(59,000)
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	749,641	-	(749,641)	-	(749,641)
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	334,155	-	(334,155)	-	(334,155)
		Safety and Health Programs	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	564,717	1,665,061	1,100,343	-	1,100,343
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	190,000	1,412,378	1,222,378	-	1,222,378
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	374,717	252,683	(122,034)	-	(122,034)
Subtotal							

		1,707,513	2,053,334	345,820	-	345,820
MPSA No. 072-97-XIII (SMR)	Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	1,319,668	10,264,383	8,944,715	1,319,668
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	176,892	17,671,697	17,494,805	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	1,087,876	-	(1,087,876)	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	1,958,019	2,263,000	304,981	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,233,540	1,697,250	463,710	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	465,944	226,300	(239,644)	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	258,535	339,450	80,915	-
Subtotal			4,542,455	30,199,080	25,656,625	1,319,668
MPSA No. 007-92-X	Platinum Group Metals Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	190,684,003	190,684,003	-	190,684,003
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	5,108,139	-	(5,108,139)	5,108,139
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	28,127,536	37,393,644	9,266,108	28,127,536
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	19,931,082	31,742,141	11,811,059	19,931,082
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	3,450,684	-	(3,450,684)	3,450,684
		IEC - Information,				

		Education & Communication	4,745,770	5,651,503	905,733	4,745,770	-
Subtotal			223,919,678	228,077,647	4,157,969	223,919,678	-
MPSA No. 114-98-IV	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	95,940,126	110,363,000	14,422,874	109,670,800	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	21,102,850	-	(21,102,850)	-	(21,102,850)
Subtotal			161,543,615	151,780,185	(9,763,430)	154,171,439	(21,102,850)
MPSA No. 002-90-X (SMR)	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	2,999,972	2,999,972	-	2,999,972	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	204,789	-	(204,789)	-	(204,789)
Subtotal			666,166	107,850	(558,317)	-	(558,317)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	666,166	107,850	(558,317)	-	(558,317)
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	607,146	89,875	(517,272)	-	(517,272)
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	4,898,080	3,396,211	(1,501,869)	4,898,080	-

		Education & Communication	59,020	17,975	(41,045)	-	(41,045)
Subtotal			3,870,927	3,107,822	(763,105)	2,999,972	(763,105)
MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII (Amended)	SR Metals, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	28,861,860	28,861,860	-	28,861,860	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	74,000	-	(74,000)	-	(74,000)
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	179,691	-	(179,691)	-	(179,691)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	2,768,217	4,944,456	2,176,239	-	2,176,239
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	-	-	-	-	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	2,768,217	4,944,456	2,176,239	-	2,176,239
Subtotal			31,883,768	33,806,316	1,922,548	28,861,860	1,922,548
MPSA No. 266-2008-XIII-SMR (Amended)	Taganito Mining Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	227,734,755	222,734,755	(5,000,000)	227,734,755	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	205,369	205,369	205,369	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	21,591,948	-	(21,591,948)	21,591,948	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	57,174,498	64,480,662	7,306,163	57,174,498	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	44,269,327	50,564,349	6,295,022	44,269,327	-

		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	5,417,075	6,130,630	713,555	5,417,075	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	7,488,096	7,785,683	297,586	7,488,096	-
Subtotal			306,501,202	287,420,786	(19,080,415)	306,501,202	-
MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII (SMR)	Westernshore Nickel Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	2,964,549	2,964,549	-	2,964,549	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	482,010	-	(482,010)	488,990	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	518,187	-	(518,187)	518,187	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	1,788,607	2,198,356	409,749	1,774,334	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,191,093	1,425,517	234,424	1,101,495	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	240,000	426,730	186,730	326,730	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	357,514	346,109	(11,405)	346,109	-
Subtotal			5,753,353	5,162,905	(590,448)	5,746,061	-
MPSA No. 191-2004-III	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	56,888,557	56,443,794	(444,763)	56,443,794	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	1,604,477	1,016,523	(587,954)	1,016,523	(587,954)

		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	2,434,731	2,647,446	212,715	2,434,731	212,715
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,785,177	1,997,892	212,715	1,785,177	212,715
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	283,636	283,636	-	283,636	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	365,919	365,919	-	365,919	-
Subtotal			60,927,765	60,107,763	(820,002)	59,895,048	(375,239)
Subtotal - Nickel			1,675,081,082	1,609,574,506	(65,506,576)	1,273,695,175	13,865,083
	Gold / Silver / Copper						
MPSA No. 225-2005-XI	Apex Mining Co., Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	54,384,875	-	(54,384,875)	-	(54,384,875)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	245,000	-	(245,000)	-	(245,000)
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	24,983,230	-	(24,983,230)	-	(24,983,230)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	56,599,273	50,822,626	(5,776,647)	-	(5,776,647)
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	43,727,725	38,116,969	(5,610,756)	-	(5,610,756)
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	5,159,028	5,082,263	(76,765)	-	(76,765)
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	7,712,520	7,623,394	(89,126)	-	(89,126)
Subtotal			136,212,378	50,822,626	(85,389,752)	-	(85,389,752)
PC-ACMP-002- CAR	Benguet Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	14,376,100	14,376,100	-	14,376,100	-
		Final Mine					

		Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	5,656	2,660	(2,996)	5,656	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	370,807	180,456	(190,352)	-	(190,352)
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	2,600,000	-	(2,600,000)	2,600,000	-
		Safety and Health Programs	1,236,733	-	(1,236,733)	-	(1,236,733)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	2,529,048	-	(2,529,048)	2,719,045	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,953,698	-	(1,953,698)	2,143,695	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	309,093	-	(309,093)	309,093	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	266,257	-	(266,257)	266,257	-
Subtotal			21,118,344	14,559,215	(6,559,129)	19,700,800	(1,427,085)
MPSA No. 210-2005-VII	Carmen Copper Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	193,559,635	193,344,312	(215,323)	193,559,635	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	2,614,094	1,363,445	(1,250,649)	2,614,094	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	168,577,554	196,022,692	27,445,138	168,577,554	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	131,207,606	147,017,019	15,809,413	131,207,606	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	13,726,778	19,602,269	5,875,491	13,726,778	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	23,643,171	29,403,404	5,760,233	23,643,171	-
Subtotal			364,751,283	390,730,449	25,979,166	364,751,283	-
FTAA No.	FCF	Environmental Trust					

04-2009-II	Minerals Corporation	Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	406,653,844	406,338,943	(314,901)	406,653,844	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	92,525	92,525	92,525	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	16,958,045	-	(16,958,045)	16,958,045	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	14,684,326	33,182,669	18,498,343	34,284,912	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	7,701,342	24,887,002	17,185,660	26,780,946	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	2,763,917	3,318,267	554,350	4,630,830	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	4,219,067	4,977,400	758,333	2,873,136	-
		Subtotal	438,296,215	439,614,137	1,317,921	457,989,326	-
MPSA No. 095-97-V	Filminera Resources Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	97,152,550	97,152,551	-	97,152,550	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	26,924,573	-	(26,924,573)	26,924,573	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	35,644,581	-	(35,644,581)	49,873,836	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	25,428,127	-	(25,428,127)	39,657,383	-
		DMTG - Development					

		of Mining Technology and Geosciences IEC - Information, Education & Communication	5,286,055	-	(5,286,055)	5,286,055	-
			4,930,398	-	(4,930,398)	4,930,398	-
Subtotal			159,721,704	97,152,551	(62,569,154)	173,950,960	-
MPSA No. 184-2002-XIII	Greenstone Resources Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	11,491,954	11,491,954	-	11,491,954	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	1,482	-	(1,482)	-	(1,482)
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	1,154,380	-	(1,154,380)	-	(1,154,380)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	9,772,604	-	(9,772,604)	7,470,254	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	9,772,604	-	(9,772,604)	5,595,791	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	-	-	1,024,353	-
			-	-	-	850,110	-
Subtotal			22,420,420	11,491,954	(10,928,466)	18,962,208	(1,155,862)
MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	239,220,000	239,220,000	-	239,220,000
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	24,054	21,963	(2,091)	24,054	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and	52,677,589	32,555,390	(20,122,199)	-	(20,122,199)

		Management Programs					
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	41,503,799	24,416,543	(17,087,256)	-	(17,087,256)
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	5,245,682	3,255,539	(1,990,143)	-	(1,990,143)
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	5,928,108	4,883,309	(1,044,799)	-	(1,044,799)
Subtotal			52,701,643	271,797,353	219,095,710	24,054	219,097,801
FTAA No. 001	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	1,143,208,375	208,514,155	(934,694,220)	208,514,155	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	331,975	186,598	(145,377)	331,975	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	2,241,595	2,726,281	484,686	2,241,595	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	54,099,540	137,986,594	(6,507,463)	54,099,540	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	144,494,057	107,611,800	(2,308,027)	144,494,057	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	109,919,827	12,149,918	(4,238,446)	109,919,827	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	16,388,363	18,224,876	39,010	16,388,363	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	18,185,867	349,413,628	(994,961,913)	18,185,867	-
Subtotal			1,344,375,542	349,413,628	(994,961,913)	409,681,322	-
MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	167,192,051	202,278,301	35,086,250	166,522,051	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	845,641	435,706	(409,935)	845,641	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund -					

		Actual expenditure Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure Safety and Health Programs	2,005,639	2,003,939	(1,700)	-	(1,700)
			-	-	-	-	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	34,123,942	-	(34,123,942)	34,123,942	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	81,469,572	-	(81,469,572)	81,469,572	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	19,568,305	-	(19,568,305)	19,568,305	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	23,184,852	-	(23,184,852)	23,184,852	-
		Subtotal	328,390,002	204,717,946	(123,672,057)	325,714,363	(1,700)
MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	72,193,772	67,619,503	(4,574,269)	67,619,503	(4,574,269)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	57,573,424	89,902,453	32,329,028	-	32,329,028
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	19,016,873	-	(19,016,873)	19,016,873	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	13,386,423	18,747,336	5,360,913	-	5,360,913
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	10,316,834	14,060,502	3,743,668	-	3,743,668
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	192,934	1,874,734	1,681,800	-	1,681,800
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	2,876,655	2,812,100	(64,555)	-	(64,555)
		Subtotal	162,170,492	176,269,291	14,098,799	86,636,376	33,115,672
		Subtotal - Gold / Silver / Copper Other metallic mines	3,030,158,024	2,006,569,150	(1,023,588,874)	1,857,410,692	164,239,074
MPSA No. 291-2009-XIII (SMR)	Krominco, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-

	Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	578,519	106,943	(471,576)	106,943	(471,576)
	Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
	Mine waste and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
	Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	290,000	-	(290,000)	-	(290,000)
	Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
	Safety and Health Programs	95,246	-	(95,246)	-	(95,246)
	Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	138,279	168,278	29,999	42,070	29,999
	DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	96,209	126,208	29,999	-	29,999
	DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	16,828	16,828	-	16,828	-
	IEC - Information, Education & Communication	25,242	25,242	-	25,242	-
	Subtotal	1,102,044	275,221	(826,823)	149,013	(826,823)
MPSA No. 254-2007-VIII	Strong Built (Mining) Development Corporation					
	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
	Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	15,000	152,944	137,944	-	137,944
	Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
	Mine waste and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
	Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
	Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
	Safety and Health Programs	6,453	-	(6,453)	-	(6,453)
	Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	-	20,000	20,000	-	20,000
	DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	-	20,000	20,000	-	20,000
	DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
	IEC - Information, Education &	-	-	-	-	-

Communication

Subtotal			21,453	172,944	151,491	-	151,491
MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII (Amended B)	Techiron Resources, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	16,780,173	-	(16,780,173)	16,780,173	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mines wastes and tailing fees	5,591	5,591	-	5,591	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	3,648,969	4,815,145	(1,537,837)	3,764,461	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	6,352,982	3,412,821	(793,711)	6,395,795	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	4,206,532	640,544	(449,456)	4,485,532	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	1,090,000	761,781	(294,669)	853,813	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	1,056,450	4,820,736	(21,966,979)	1,056,450	-
Subtotal			26,787,715	4,820,736	(21,966,979)	26,946,019	-
Subtotal - Other metallic mines			27,911,212	5,268,900	(22,642,311)	27,095,032	(675,332)
Subtotal - Metallic mining			4,733,150,318	3,621,412,557	(1,111,737,761)	3,158,200,899	177,428,825
Limestone							
MPSA No. 013-93-VII	Apo Land and Quarry Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	11,420,237	9,142,762	(2,277,475)	-	(2,277,475)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-

		Safety and Health Programs	3,838,408	-	(3,838,408)	-	(3,838,408)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	2,286,345	3,755,700	1,469,355	-	1,469,355
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	2,072,085	2,816,775	744,690	-	744,690
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	116,335	375,570	259,235	-	259,235
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	97,925	563,355	465,430	-	465,430
Subtotal			17,544,990	12,898,462	(4,646,528)	-	(4,646,528)
MPSA No. 111-98-VII (Amended I)	Apo Land and Quarry Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	-	-	-	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	-	-	-	-	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	-	-	-	-	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal			-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 150-00-VII	Bohol Limestone Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and	3,176,330	2,632,785	(543,545)	-	(543,545)

		Enhancement Program						
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine waste and tailing fees	5,659	-	(5,659)	-	-	(5,659)
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	868,728	-	(868,728)	-	-	868,728
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	1,354,096	2,239,511	885,415	-	-	1,354,096
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,354,096	2,239,511	885,415	-	-	1,354,096
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Subtotal	5,404,812	4,872,296	(532,516)	-	-	1,673,620
MPSA No. 181-2002-III	Eagle Cement Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	5,702,271	5,692,271	(10,000)	5,692,271	-	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine waste and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	28	28	-	-	28
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	-	824,211	824,211	-	-	824,211
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	19,887,832	8,823,749	(11,064,083)	8,816,760	-	(11,071,072)
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	16,637,973	6,583,448	(10,054,525)	6,583,448	-	(10,054,525)
		DMTG -						

		Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences IEC - Information, Education & Communication	2,084,801	1,068,254	(1,016,547)	1,068,254	(1,016,547)
			1,165,058	1,172,047	6,989	1,165,058	-
Subtotal			25,590,103	15,340,259	(10,249,844)	14,509,031	(10,246,833)
MPSA No. 140-99-III		Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
	Holcim Mining and Development Corp. - Bulacan	Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	8,380,234	-	(8,380,234)	-	(8,380,234)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	131,554	-	(131,554)	-	(131,554)
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	256	-	(256)	-	(256)
		Safety and Health Programs	698,000	694,000	(4,000)	-	(4,000)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	2,870,409	4,383,745	1,513,336	-	1,513,336
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	2,396,277	3,020,075	623,798	-	623,798
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences IEC - Information, Education & Communication	300,027	542,758	242,731	-	242,731
			174,105	820,913	646,807	-	646,807
Subtotal			12,080,453	5,077,745	(7,002,708)	-	(7,002,708)
MPSA No. 080-97-XI		Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - Davao	Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	8,562,581	-	(8,562,581)	-	(8,562,581)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	426	791,551	791,125	-	791,125

		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	2,654	-	(2,654)	-	(2,654)
		Safety and Health Programs	1,305,415	-	(1,305,415)	-	(1,305,415)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	3,512,539	2,898,492	(614,047)	-	(614,047)
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	2,528,194	2,173,869	(354,325)	-	(354,325)
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	405,040	289,849	(115,191)	-	(115,191)
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	579,305	434,774	(144,531)	-	(144,531)
Subtotal			13,383,615	12,073,435	(1,310,180)	-	(1,310,180)
MPSA No. 047-96-XII	Holcim Resources and Development Corp.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	12,838,360	15,577,982	2,739,622	-	2,739,622
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	466,683	1,502,530	1,035,847	-	1,035,847
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	1,805,000	-	(1,805,000)	-	(1,805,000)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	2,692,592	2,261,351	(431,241)	-	(431,241)
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,997,932	1,696,013	(301,919)	-	(301,919)
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	237,412	226,135	(11,277)	-	(11,277)
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	457,248	339,203	(118,045)	-	(118,045)
Subtotal			17,802,636	19,341,863	1,539,227	-	1,539,227
MPSA No. 124-98-IVA	Island Quarry and Aggregates	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-

Corporation	Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	21,748,331	-	(21,748,331)	-	(21,748,331)
	Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
	Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
	Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
	Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	200,000	-	(200,000)	-	(200,000)
	Safety and Health Programs	3,922,563	-	(3,922,563)	-	(3,922,563)
	Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	6,232,890	6,165,940	(66,950)	609,226	(66,950)
	DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	4,401,550	4,442,920	41,370	-	41,370
	DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	609,226	609,226	-	609,226	-
	IEC - Information, Education & Communication	1,222,113	1,113,794	(108,319)	-	(108,319)
Subtotal		32,103,784	20,273,500	(11,830,284)	609,226	(11,830,284)
MPSA No. 106-98-I	Northern Cement Corporation					
	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
	Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	4,384,963	4,384,963	-	4,384,963
	Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
	Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
	Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	631,550	-	(631,550)	-	(631,550)
	Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	40,600	-	(40,600)	-	(40,600)
	Safety and Health Programs	-	-	-	-	-
	Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	1,164,112	3,454,201	2,290,089	-	2,290,089
	DHNC - Development of Host	860,056	3,047,707	2,187,651	-	2,187,651

		and Neighboring Communities DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences IEC - Information, Education & Communication	304,056	406,494	102,438	-	102,438
			-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal			1,836,262	7,839,164	6,002,902	-	6,002,902
MPSA No. 138-99-IVA		Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
	Republic Cement & Building Materials, Inc. - Teresa	Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	12,800,143	12,799,604	(539)	12,800,143	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mines waste and tailing fees	1,091	1,091	-	1,091	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	13,064,652	-	(13,064,652)	-	(13,064,652)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	5,017,320	5,112,360	95,040	1,564,919	95,041
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences IEC - Information, Education & Communication	3,452,400	3,547,441	95,041	-	95,041
			637,450	637,450	-	637,450	-
			927,470	927,469	(1)	927,469	-
Subtotal			30,883,206	17,913,055	(12,970,151)	14,366,153	(12,969,611)
MPSA No. 029-95-IVA		Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Batangas	Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	16,506,186	16,261,039	(245,147)	-	(245,147)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine waste and	-	-	-	-	-

		tailings fees						
		Monitoring Trust Fund						
		- Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash						
		Fund - Actual						
		expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health						
		Programs	14,767,827	-	(14,767,827)	14,767,827		-
		Annual SDMP - Social						
		Development and						
		Management	4,409,544	-	(4,409,544)	5,845,207		-
		Programs						
		DHNC -						
		Development of Host						
		and Neighboring	3,188,085	-	(3,188,085)	3,968,035		-
		Communities						
		DMTG -						
		Development of						
		Mining Technology	534,820	-	(534,820)	1,084,753		-
		and Geosciences						
		IEC - Information,						
		Education &	686,640	-	(686,640)	792,419		-
		Communication						
		Subtotal	35,683,557	16,261,039	(19,422,519)	20,613,035		(245,147)
MPSA No.		Environmental Trust						
026-94-III		Fund - Actual	-	-	-	-	-	-
		expenditure						
		Annual EPEP -						
		Environmental						
		Protection and	6,418,000	6,532,380	114,380	6,532,380		-
		Enhancement						
		Program						
		Final Mine						
		Rehabilitation and/or						
		Decommissioning						
		Fund - Actual	-	-	-	-	-	-
		expenditure						
		Mine waste and						
		tailings fees	3,967	3,967	-	3,967		-
		Monitoring Trust Fund						
		- Actual expenditure	-	105,162	105,162	-	105,162	
		Rehabilitation Cash						
		Fund - Actual						
		expenditure	-	250,742	250,742	-	250,742	
		Safety and Health						
		Programs	7,364,027	7,364,027	-	-		-
		Annual SDMP - Social						
		Development and						
		Management	6,687,356	7,467,057	779,701	5,599,545		-
		Programs						
		DHNC -						
		Development of Host						
		and Neighboring	6,687,356	4,471,393	(2,215,963)	3,975,793		-
		Communities						
		DMTG -						
		Development of						
		Mining Technology	-	1,171,134	1,171,134	471,040		-
		and Geosciences						
		IEC - Information,						
		Education &	-	1,824,530	1,824,530	1,152,712		-
		Communication						
		Subtotal	20,473,350	21,723,335	1,249,985	12,135,89		355,904

MPSA No. 056-96-III	Republic Cement Land & Resources	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	8,039,864	8,039,864	-	8,039,864	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine waste and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	785,300	152,978	(632,322)	-	(632,322)
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	79,987	79,987	-	79,987
		Safety and Health Programs	4,611,240	2,610,000	(2,001,240)	4,611,240	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	3,954,332	3,954,332	-	3,954,332	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,667,199	2,653,022	985,823	2,653,022	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	1,565,323	579,500	(985,823)	579,500	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	721,810	721,810	-	721,810	-
Subtotal			17,390,736	14,837,161	(2,553,575)	16,605,436	(552,335)
MPSA No. 213-2005- IVB	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	6,896,271	-	(6,896,271)	7,733,000	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine waste and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	75,239	-	(75,239)	-	(75,239)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and	2,398,550	-	(2,398,550)	2,398,550	-

Management Programs								
DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities			1,791,467	-	(1,791,467)	1,791,467	-	-
DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences			139,545	-	(139,545)	139,545	-	-
IEC - Information, Education & Communication			467,538	-	(467,538)	467,538	-	-
Subtotal			9,370,060	-	(9,370,060)	10,131,550	(75,239)	
Subtotal - Limestone			239,547,564	168,451,313	(71,096,251)	88,970,323	(39,307,213)	
Basalt								
MPSA No. 055-96-IVA	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	107,717,594	107,717,594	-	107,717,594	-	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine waste and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	124,000	-	(124,000)	-	(124,000)	
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	6,058,101	-	(6,058,101)	6,058,102	-	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	13,885,637	-	(13,885,637)	14,821,006	-	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	11,064,723	-	(11,064,723)	11,979,255	-	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	586,253	-	(586,253)	586,366	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	2,234,661	-	(2,234,661)	2,255,385	-	-
Subtotal			127,785,333	107,717,594	(20,067,738)	128,596,702	(124,000)	
MPSA No. 202-2004-	Hardrock Aggregates,	Environmental Trust Fund -	-	-	-	-	-	-

IVA	Inc.	Actual expenditure					
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	6,487,803	5,969,400	(518,403)	5,969,400	(518,403)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine waste and tailing fees	-	150	150	-	150
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	855,280	-	(855,280)	-	(855,280)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	344,117	380,691	36,574	-	36,574
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	101,322	285,518	184,197	-	184,197
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	34,895	38,069	3,174	-	3,174
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	207,900	57,104	(150,796)	-	(150,796)
Subtotal			7,687,199	6,350,241	(1,336,958)	5,969,400	(1,336,958)
MPSA No. 194-2004-VII	JLR Construction and Aggregates, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	6,317,282	6,116,612	(200,670)	-	(200,670)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine waste and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-

		Safety and Health Programs	314,475	-	(314,475)	-	(314,475)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	3,651,622	-	(3,651,622)	3,651,622	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	3,324,616	-	(3,324,616)	3,324,616	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	327,006	-	(327,006)	327,006	-
Subtotal			10,283,379	6,116,612	(4,166,766)	3,651,622	(515,145)
Subtotal - Basalt			145,755,911	120,184,448	(25,571,463)	138,217,724	(1,976,103)
Other non-metallic mines							
MPSA No. 208-2005-VII	Dolomite Mining Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	4,075,583	4,075,583	-	4,075,583
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	671	267	(404)	-	(404)
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	934,532	-	(934,532)	-	(934,532)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	1,331,177	-	(1,331,177)	1,331,177	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	935,135	-	(935,135)	935,135	-
		DMTG - Development of	151,622	-	(151,622)	151,622	-

		Mining Technology and Geosciences IEC - Information, Education & Communication	244,420	-	(244,420)	244,420	-
Subtotal			2,266,381	4,075,851	1,809,470	1,331,177	3,140,647
MPSA No. 296- 2009-IVA	Gozon Development Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure Mine wastes and tailing fees Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure Safety and Health Programs	-	-	-	-	-
			1,794,899	1,794,899	-	1,794,899	-
			-	-	-	-	-
			2,355	800	(1,554)	-	(1,554)
			-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-
			134,900	-	(134,900)	-	(134,900)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	820,869	828,923	8,054	-	8,054
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	820,869	828,923	8,054	-	8,054
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal			2,753,022	2,624,622	(128,401)	1,794,899	(128,401)
MPSA No. 074- 97-IV	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning	-	-	-	-	-
			1,580,500	1,555,500	(25,000)	-	(25,000)
			-	-	-	-	-

Fund - Actual expenditure Mine waste and tailing fees Monitoring Trust	-	257	257	-	257
Fund - Actual expenditure Rehabilitation	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Fund - Actual expenditure Safety and Health Programs	-	-	-	-	-
Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	668,300	664,565	(3,735)	66,300	(3,735)
DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	512,000	500,000	(12,000)	-	(12,000)
DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	66,300	66,300	-	66,300	-
IEC - Information, Education & Communication	90,000	98,265	8,265	-	8,265
Subtotal	2,248,800	2,220,322	(28,478)	66,300	(28,478)
Subtotal - Other non-metallic mines	7,268,203	8,920,794	1,652,591	3,192,376	2,983,768
Subtotal - Non-metallic mining	392,571,678	297,556,554	(95,015,124)	230,380,422	(38,299,548)
Total	5,125,721,996	3,918,969,111	(1,206,752,885)	3,388,581,321	139,129,277

Non-participating projects

As discussed in the Section II, Scope of report, Semirara, the lone target for the coal industry, did not participate. For its unilateral disclosure, refer to Section I, Executive Summary.

For the metallic mining sector, on the other hand, the following projects and respective companies did not participate:

Project	Companies
MPSA No. 010-92-X (SMR)	Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran
MPSA No. 255-2007-V	Filminera Resources Corporation
MPSA No. 031-94-X (SMR)	Wellex Mining Corporation
MPSA No. 237-2007-IX	Atro Mining-Vitali, Inc.
MPSA No. 258-2007-II	Dinapigue Mining Corp.

Patented Mining Claims	Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc.
MPSA No. 351-2011-VIII	Mt. Sinai Exploration & Development Corporation
MPSA No. 290-2009-VIII	Nicua Corporation
MPSA No. 011-92-X (SMR)	Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation
MPSA No. 103-98-XIII (SMR)	Shenzhou Mining Group Corporation

The details of their non-participation were discussed on Section II, Scope of report.

Table 30 sets out the unilateral disclosures of government agencies for the non-participating projects. Note that only non-participating projects and revenue streams with corresponding government amount is presented.

Table 30. Unilateral disclosures for non-participating projects

	Government Agency Amount
Metallic mining	
Nickel	
Dinapigue Mining Corp. (MPSA No. 258-2007-II)	
Local business tax	60,000
Sub-total	60,000
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation (MPSA No. 011-92-X (SMR))	
Local business tax	1,037,627
Real property tax - Basic	17,227
Real property tax - SEF	17,227
Sub-total	1,072,081
Total	1,132,081

Refer to Annex 2 for the detailed reconciliation results per participating project.

V. LGUs in focus

The details of LGU payments reconciliation and corresponding analysis are presented in this section. DBM releases of LGU's share in national wealth and MGB allocation of collected royalty on mineral reservation are also covered in this section.

Amounts reconciled are only those for provinces, municipalities, and cities. Reconciliations of LGU figures do not include share in national wealth of barangays as the report focuses on share in national wealth processed for release to provinces, municipalities, and cities.

Payments to LGU

In 2018, PHP1.7bn (2017 - PHP1.2bn) were directly remitted to LGUs as hosts of the mining projects. This is in addition to the LGU's share in national wealth as distributed by the DBM which will be discussed in the 'shares in national wealth' sub-section. These allocations, however, may not necessarily have come from reported sales of participating projects given the amount of time from actual collection to distribution as discussed in Section III, *Revenue allocations*, of Chapter 1.

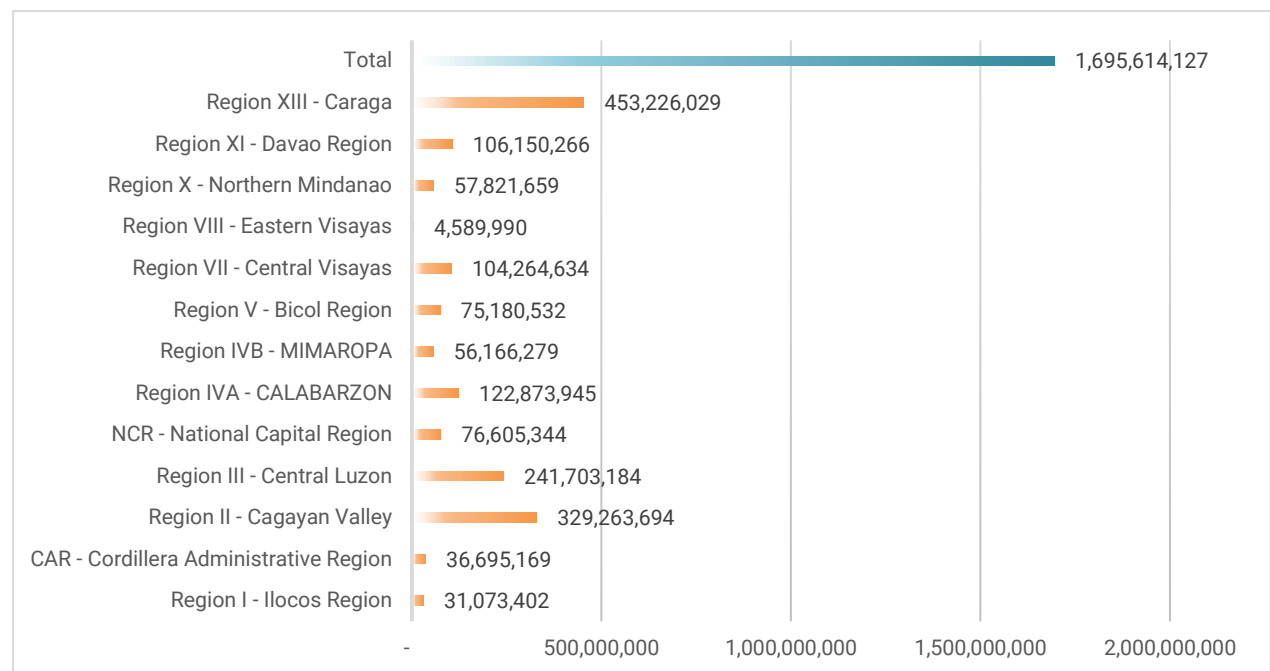


Figure 6. Distribution of reconciled LGU collections per region

Of the total LGU receipts, Region XIII (Caraga), which hosts the most number of mines, continued to receive the highest payment of local taxes at PHP453m or almost 27% of total payments in 2018 (2017 - PHP410m or 33%). The significant contributors of local taxes in Region XIII (Caraga) are Taganito Mining Corporation (PHP91m), Platinum (PHP73m), Philsaga (PHP56m), Marcventures (PHP44m), and Carrascal Nickel Corporation (PHP36m). On other regions, OceanaGold contributed to 81% or PHP293m of the total payments to Region II and Eagle Cement's contribution to Region III amounted to PHP175m or 72% of the total payments to the region.

The succeeding tables itemized the reconciled LGU amounts mapped to respective regions, provinces, and municipalities/cities, accordingly. The unreconciled amounts are presented in Section VI, Variances and discrepancies.

Table 31. Summary of reconciled LGU collections disaggregated province and municipality/city

Region	Province	Municipality/City	Reconciled amount	
Region I - Ilocos Region	Pangasinan	Sison	31,073,402	
CAR - Cordillera Administrative Region	Benguet	Itogon	10,239,433	
		Mankayan	7,537,436	
		Tuba	7,689,833	
Region II - Cagayan Valley	Nueva Vizcaya	Kasibu	153,207,251	
		Quezon	61,208,523	
		Quirino	114,847,920	
Region III - Central Luzon	Bulacan	Doña Remedios Trinidad	2,212,864	
		Norzagaray	59,067,294	
		San Ildefonso	175,073,407	
		Zamables	Candelaria	3,168,422
		Sta. Cruz	2,181,197	
NCR - National Capital Region	Metro Manila	Makati City	46,979,608	
		Mandaluyong City	10,217,957	
		Pasig City	6,642,849	
		Taguig City	6,955,931	
Region IVA - CALABARZON	Batangas	Tayasan	57,873,959	
	Rizal	Angono	4,846,664	
		Antipolo	8,517,687	
		Teresa	53,429,827	
Region IVB - MIMAROPA	Palawan	Bataraza	40,837,051	
		Narra	10,219,252	
		Quezon	924,943	
		Sofronio Española	4,185,033	
Region V - Bicol Region	Masbate	Aroroy	75,180,532	
Region VII - Central Visayas	Bohol	Garcia Hernandez	2,890,699	
		Cebu	Alcoy	1,325,155
		Lapu-Lapu	23,342	
		Naga	9,549,044	
		Talisay	413,201	
		Toledo City	90,063,193	
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	Eastern Samar	Guiuan	4,563,065	
	Leyte	MacArthur	26,925	
Region X - Northern Mindanao	Misamis Oriental	Lugait	57,821,659	
Region XI - Davao Region	Compostella Valley	Davao City	51,140,698	
		Maco	56,230,884	
Region XIII - Caraga	Agusan del Norte	Tubay	30,819,356	
		Agusan del Sur	Bunawan	46,655,064
	Dinagat Islands	Rosario	9,714,861	
		Cagdianao	20,603,434	
		Libjo	2,234,888	
		Loreto	5,739,378	
		Tubajon	1,171,842	
		Surigao del Norte	Claver	171,610,677
	Mainit	2,000,000		
	Tagana-an	17,205,306		
Tubod	1,936,883			

	Surigao City	2,656,733
Surigao del Sur	Cantilan	44,277,297
	Carrascal	68,725,620

Total **1,695,614,127**

Table 32. Summary of reconciled LGU collections disaggregated by participating project

Region	Province	Municipality/City	Participating project	Participating company	Reconciled amount
Region I	Pangasinan	Sison	MPSA No. 106-98-I	Northern Cement Corporation	31,073,402
CAR	Benguet	Itogon	PC-ACMP-002-CAR	Benguet Corporation	3,031,661
			MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation	7,207,772
		Mankayan	MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.	7,537,436
		Tuba	MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation	7,689,833
Region II	Nueva Vizcaya	Kasibu	FTAA No. 001	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.	153,207,251
			FTAA No. 04-2009-II	FCF Minerals Corporation	61,208,523
		Quezon	FTAA No. 001	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.	114,847,920
Region III	Bulacan	Doña Remedios Trinidad	MPSA No. 140-99-III	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	2,212,864
			Norzagaray	MPSA No. 026-94-III	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.
		San Ildefonso	MPSA No. 056-96-III	Republic Cement Land & Resources	7,501,530
			MPSA No. 181-2002-III	Eagle Cement Corporation	175,073,407
		Zamables	Candelaria	MPSA No. 191-2004-III	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation
	Sta. Cruz	MPSA No. 226-2005-III	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	1,614,300	
		MPSA No. 209-2005-III	Eramen Minerals, Inc.	495,530	
		MPSA No. 268-2008-III	LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	71,368	
		MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	917,598	
NCR	Metro Manila	Makati City	MPSA No. 283-2009-XIII	Century Peak Corporation	511,199
			MPSA No. 208-2005-VII	Dolomite Mining Corporation	473,777
			MPSA No. 296-2009-IVA	Gozon Development Corporation	385,978
			FTAA No. 04-2009-II	FCF Minerals Corporation	3,493,285
			MPSA No. 255-2007-V	Filminera Resources Corporation	1,634,729
			MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.	1,226,978
			MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII	Libjo Mining Corporation	986,307

			FTAA No. 001	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.	25,122,307
			MPSA No. 007-92-X	Platinum Group Metals Corporation	8,060,462
			MPSA No. 266-2008-XIII (Amended)	Taganito Mining Corporation	3,319,012
			MPSA No. 191-2004-III	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	847,977
		Mandaluyong City	MPSA No. 181-2002-III	Eagle Cement Corporation	6,190,760
			MPSA No. 106-98-I	Northern Cement Corporation	4,027,198
			MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation	904,811
		Pasig City	MPSA No. 225-2005-XI	Apex Mining Co., Inc.	6,352,947
			MPSA No. 055-96-IVA	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	6,430
			MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII	Westernshore Nickel Corporation	283,472
		Taguig	MPSA No. 078-97-XIII	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	1,015,823
			MPSA No. 080-97-XI	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	1,221,316
			MPSA No. 140-99-III		
			MPSA No. 047-96-XII	Holcim Resources and Development Corp.	482,984
			MPSA No. 138-99-IVA	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.	1,793,067
			MPSA No. 029-95-IVA		
			MPSA No. 026-94-III		
			MPSA No. 114-98-IV	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	2,442,740
Region IVA	Batangas	Tayasan	MPSA No. 029-95-IVA	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.	57,873,959
	Rizal	Angono	MPSA No. 055-96-IVA	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	4,846,664
		Antipolo	MPSA No. 296-2009-IVA	Gozon Development Corporation	201,116
			MPSA No. 202-2004-IVA	Hardrock Aggregates, Inc.	252,437
			MPSA No. 124-98-IVA	Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation	8,064,134
		Teresa	MPSA No. 074-97-IV	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	725,355
			MPSA No. 138-99-IVA	Republic Cement & Building Materials, Inc.	52,704,472
Region IVB	Palawan	Bataraza	MPSA No. 213-2005-IVB	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	40,837,051
		Narra	MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	Citnickel Mines and Development Corporation	10,219,252
		Quezon	MPSA No. 235-2007-IVB	Berong Nickel Corporation	924,943

		Sofronio Española	MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	Citinickel Mines and Development Corporation	4,185,033
Region V	Masbate	Aroroy	MPSA No. 255-2007-V	Filminera Resources Corporation	75,180,532
Region VII	Bohol	Garcia Hernandez	MPSA No. 150-00-VII	Bohol Limestone Corporation	2,890,699
	Cebu	Alcoy	MPSA No. 208-2005-VII	Dolomite Mining Corporation	1,325,155
		Lapu-Lapu	MPSA No. 254-2007-VIII	Strong Built (Mining) Development Corporation	23,342
		Naga	MPSA No. 013-93-VII	Apo Land & Quarry Corporation	5,057,614
			MPSA No. 111-98-VII (Amended I)	Apo Land & Quarry Corporation	4,138,289
			MPSA No. 194-2004-VII	JLR Construction and Aggregates, Inc.	353,141
		Talisay	MPSA No. 194-2004-VII	JLR Construction and Aggregates, Inc.	413,201
		Toledo City	MPSA No. 210-2005-VII	Carmen Copper Corporation	90,063,193
Region VIII	Eastern Samar	Guiuan	MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII (Amended B)	Techiron Resources, Inc.	4,563,065
	Leyte	MacArthur	MPSA No. 254-2007-VIII	Strong Built (Mining) Development Corporation	26,925
Region X	Misamis Oriental	Lugait	MPSA No. 047-96-XII	Holcim Resources and Development Corp.	57,821,659
Region XI	Compostella Valley	Davao City	MPSA No. 080-97-XI	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	46,629,548
			MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation	4,511,150
		Maco	MPSA No. 225-2005-XI	Apex Mining Co., Inc.	56,230,884
Region XIII	Agusan del Norte	Santiago	MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	7,569,077
		Tubay	MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	12,521,754
			MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII (Amended)	SR Metals, Inc.	18,297,602
	Agusan del Sur	Bunawan	MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation	46,655,064
		Rosario	MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation	9,714,861
	Dinagat Islands	Cagdianao	MPSA No. 078-97-XIII	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	20,603,434
		Libjo	MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII	Libjo Mining Corporation	1,063,046
				Westernshore Nickel Corporation	1,171,842
		Loreto	MOA by and between DENR and PMDC	AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	2,942,185
			MPSA No. 283-2009-XIII	Century Peak Corporation	33,136

		MPSA No. 002-90-X	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	2,764,057
	Tubajon	MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII	Westernshore Nickel Corporation	1,171,842
Surigao del Norte	Claver	MPSA No. 259-2007-XIII (Amended II)	Adnama Mining Resources, Inc.	7,569,936
		MPSA No. 007-92-X	Platinum Group Metals Corporation	73,468,964
	MPSA No. 266-2008-XIII (Amended)	Taganito Mining Corporation	90,571,777	
	Mainit	MPSA No. 184-2002-XIII	Greenstone Resources Corporation	2,000,000
	Tagana-an	MPSA No. 246-2007-XIII	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	17,205,306
	Tubod	MPSA No. 184-2002-XIII	Greenstone Resources Corporation	1,936,883
	Surigao City	MPSA No. 072-97-XIII	Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.	2,656,733
Surigao del Sur	Cantilan	MPSA No. 016-93-X	Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	44,277,297
	Carrascal	MPSA No. 243-2007-XIII	Carrascal Nickel Corporation	36,490,150
		MPSA No. 158-00-XIII	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation	32,235,470

Total				1,695,614,127
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Share in national wealth

As discussed in Section III, *Revenue allocations*, of Chapter 1 of this Report, LGUs are entitled to a 40% share in national wealth. These shares are released to the LGUs by the DBM. The succeeding tables show a summary of LGU shares as reported by the DBM and the LGUs hosting extractive operations. Similar to the prior reports, reconciliation of the shares in national wealth proves to be challenging given the current level data of disaggregation and the availability of information to the LGUs regarding their shares in national wealth.

Mining Taxes

Table 33. Reconciliation of shares in national wealth from mining taxes

Region	Province	Municipality/ City	Amount released by DBM	Amount received by LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation
Region I	La Union		32,369	-	32,369	-	32,369
		Bauang	9,358	-	9,358	-	9,358
		Luna	2,614	-	2,614	-	2,614
		Naguilian	51,851	-	51,851	-	51,851
		San Fernando City	2,083	-	2,083	-	2,083

		Sudipen	4,071	-	4,071	-	4,071
	Panagasinan		432,651	159,263	273,388	-	273,388
		Sison	973,465	1,460,099	(486,634)	-	(486,634)
CAR	Benguet		10,216,925	13,707,225	(3,490,299)	-	(3,490,299)
		Baguio City	32,921	-	32,921	-	32,921
		Itogon	10,961,483	14,188,931	(3,227,448)	-	(3,227,448)
		Mankayan	3,734,785	5,133,064	(1,398,279)	-	(1,398,279)
		Tuba	8,291,813	11,519,261	(3,227,448)	-	(3,227,448)
Region II	Nueva Vizcaya		2,171,731	739,418	1,432,313	-	1,432,313
		Quezon	4,886,394	4,886,394	-	4,886,394	-
Region III	Bataan		450	-	450	-	450
		Balanga City	101,631	-	101,631	-	101,631
		Pilar	1,013	-	1,013	-	1,013
	Bulacan		726,007	844,712	(118,704)	-	(118,704)
		Doña Remedios Trinidad	751,191	-	751,191	-	751,191
		San Ildefonso	882,325	1,357,143	(474,818)	-	(474,818)
	Zamabales		861,122	861,122	-	861,122	-
		Santa Cruz	1,937,524	11,408,197	(9,470,673)	-	(9,470,673)
Region IV-A	Rizal		444,997	601,955	(156,958)	-	(156,958)
		Angono	997,420	1,325,676	(328,256)	-	(328,256)
		Antipolo City	1,025,496	-	1,025,496	-	1,025,496
		Binangonan	3,823	-	3,823	-	3,823
		Tanay	-	47,625	(47,625)	-	(47,625)
Region IV-B	Camarines Sur		34,653	-	34,653	-	34,653
		Baao	954	-	954	-	954
		Goa	37,660	-	37,660	-	37,660
		Iriga City	9,865	-	9,865	-	9,865

	Ocampo	39,355	-	39,355	-	39,355		
Occidental Mindoro		7,993	8,126	(133)	-	(133)		
	Mamburao	871	-	871	-	871		
	San Jose	17,113	-	17,113	-	17,113		
Palawan	Bataraza	16,206,565	6,225,629	9,980,937	-	9,980,937		
	Narra	2,492,682	2,635,521	(142,839)	-	(142,839)		
	Palawan	9,323,706	10,641,001	(1,317,294)	-	(1,317,294)		
	Sofronio Espanola	2,279,092	2,279,092	-	2,279,092	-		
Region V	Albay		43,163	667,883	(624,721)	-	(624,721)	
		Bacacay	153	-	153	-	153	
		Camalig	594	1,501	(907)	-	(907)	
		Daraga	9,539	-	9,539	-	9,539	
		Guinobatan	15,005	18,535	(3,530)	-	(3,530)	
		Jovellar	67,307	-	67,307	-	67,307	
		Legazpi City	122,003	-	122,003	-	122,003	
		Ligao City	9,253	-	9,253	-	9,253	
		Rapu-Rapu	-	230,785	(230,785)	-	(230,785)	
		Sto. Domingo	4,517	-	4,517	-	4,517	
		Tabaco City	11,958	-	11,958	-	11,958	
		Catanduanes		13,164	19,393	(6,229)	-	(6,229)
			Caramoran	612	-	612	-	612
San Andres	3,126		-	3,126	-	3,126		
Viga	663		-	663	-	663		
Virac	25,218		34,705	(9,487)	-	(9,487)		
Masbate		14,102,255	14,108,312	(6,057)	-	(6,057)		
	Aroroy	31,730,074	-	31,730,074	-	31,730,074		
Region VI	Antique		-	360,415,488	(360,415,488)	-	(360,415,488)	
		Caluya	-	810,908,288	(810,908,288)	-	(810,908,288)	

Capiz	Roxas City	50,903	-	50,903	-	50,903
Iloilo		5,561	-	5,561	-	5,561
	Janiuay	12,474	-	12,474	-	12,474
	Lambunao	38	-	38	-	38
	Passi City	2,521	-	2,521	-	2,521
Negros Occidental		22,960	-	22,960	-	22,960
	Calatrava	3,989	5,372	(1,383)	-	(1,383)
	Cadiz City	3,438	-	3,438	-	3,438
	Eb Magalona	46,169	-	46,169	-	46,169
	Enrique B. Magalona	277	-	277	-	277
	Escalante City	1,487	2,075	(588)	-	(588)
	Manapla	1,223	-	1,223	-	1,223
	Sagay City	11,859	12,757	(898)	-	(898)
	San Carlos City	55,138	-	55,138	-	55,138
	Victorias City	2,721	-	2,721	-	2,721
Region VII	Bohol	186,502	-	186,502	-	186,502
	Alicia	6,480	-	6,480	-	6,480
	Carmen	90	-	90	-	90
	Duero	434	-	434	-	434
	Garcia Hernandez	411,480	411,480	-	411,480	-
	Guindulman	54	-	54	-	54
	Trinidad	1,090	-	1,090	-	1,090
	Cebu	199,303	286,866	(87,563)	-	(87,563)
	Alcoy	448,431	645,449	(197,018)	-	(197,018)
	Dalaguete	-	142,781	(142,781)	-	(142,781)
	Ginatilan	-	39,450	(39,450)	-	(39,450)
	Naga City	1,645,741	-	1,645,741	-	1,645,741
	Toledo City	39,712,996	-	39,712,996	-	39,712,996

Region VIII	Leyte		45,545	-	45,545	-	45,545		
		Abuyog	620	-	620	-	620		
		Alangalang	324	-	324	-	324		
		Burauen	4,584	-	4,584	-	4,584		
		Dagami	12,741	-	12,741	-	12,741		
		Dulag	16,998	-	16,998	-	16,998		
		Jaro	2,108	-	2,108	-	2,108		
		Javier	649	-	649	-	649		
		Julita	53,869	73,903	(20,033)	-	(20,033)		
		Macarthur	1,586	1,203	383	-	383		
		Mahaplag	2,192	-	2,192	-	2,192		
		Palo	231	-	231	-	231		
		Pastrana	2,483	-	2,483	-	2,483		
		Tacloban City	3,877	-	3,877	-	3,877		
		Tanauan	4,090	-	4,090	-	4,090		
		Northern Samar		1,661	-	1,661	-	1,661	
			Bobon	3,245	-	3,245	-	3,245	
			Catarman	493	-	493	-	493	
		Region X	Western Samar	San Jose De Buan	-	310,926	(310,926)	-	(310,926)
			Lanao del Norte	Iligan City	85,613	37,881	47,732	-	47,732
Misamis Oriental			163,120	454,770	(291,650)	-	(291,650)		
	Lugait		367,021	-	367,021	-	367,021		
Region XI	Compostela Valley		4,649,356	6,080,257	(1,430,901)	-	(1,430,901)		
		Maco	10,457,627	13,677,153	(3,219,526)	-	(3,219,526)		
		Monkayo	3,424	-	3,424	-	3,424		
	Davao Del Sur		9,360	-	9,360	-	9,360		
		Digos City	-	25,758	(25,758)	-	(25,758)		
		Hagonoy	7,020	-	7,020	-	7,020		

		Magsaysay	540	540	-	540	-
		Sta. Cruz	13,500	-	13,500	-	13,500
Region XII	South Cotabato	Tampakan	-	328,163	(328,163)	-	(328,163)
		Gen. Santos City	68,093	-	68,093	-	68,093
	Sultan Kudarat	Bagumbayan	-	534,038	(534,038)	-	(534,038)
		Sultan Kudarat	-	159,793	(159,793)	-	(159,793)
Region XIII	Agusan Del Norte		4,700,909	8,558,389	(3,857,481)	-	(3,857,481)
		Buenavista	693	-	693	-	693
		Butuan City	255,416	-	255,416	-	255,416
		Cabadbaran City	104,789	-	104,789	-	104,789
		Jabonga	250	144	106	-	106
		Kitcharao	18	131	(113)	-	(113)
		Remedios T. Romualdez	78	-	78	-	78
		Santiago	2,357,149	4,319,264	(1,962,114)	-	(1,962,114)
		Tubay	8,218,857	14,934,315	(6,715,458)	-	(6,715,458)
	Agusan Del Sur		4,267,604	714,289	3,553,315	-	3,553,315
		Bayugan City	-	41,162	(41,162)	-	(41,162)
		Bunawan	4,004,253	4,004,253	-	4,004,253	-
		Esperanza	162	-	162	-	162
		Prosperidad	967	-	967	-	967
		Rosario	5,595,323	5,590,387	4,937	-	4,937
		Santa Josefa	1,545	1,060	485	-	485
		San Francisco	2,496	-	2,496	-	2,496
		Trento	2,299	-	2,299	-	2,299
Dinagat Islands		3,051,405	4,431,159	(1,379,754)	-	(1,379,754)	
	Cagdianao	4,992,020	23,893,441	(18,901,421)	-	(18,901,421)	
	Loreto	1,372,916	6,184,381	(4,811,465)	-	(4,811,465)	
	Tubajon	500,725	301,850	198,875	-	198,875	

Surigao del Norte	Surigao Del Norte	25,238,931	46,114,885	(20,875,953)	-	(20,875,953)
	Claver	49,226,540	49,226,540	-	49,226,540	-
	Mainit	2,594,482	3,407,526	(813,044)	-	(813,044)
	Tagana-An	4,966,573	41,686,908	(36,720,335)	-	(36,720,335)
Surigao del Sur		1,991,798	30,765,686	(28,773,887)	-	(28,773,887)
	Bislig City	-	616,704	(616,704)	-	(616,704)
	Cantilan	-	3,579,581	(3,579,581)	-	(3,579,581)
	Carrascal	4,481,546	6,300,009	(1,818,463)	-	(1,818,463)
	Madrid	-	1,926,671	(1,926,671)	-	(1,926,671)
		6,817	-	6,817	-	6,817
Sarangani	Alabel	15,337	-	15,337	-	5,337
		7,699	-	7,699	-	7,699
Southern Leyte	Bontoc	3,466	-	3,466	-	3,466
	Hinunangan	10,502	-	10,502	-	10,502
	Maasin City	60,732	-	60,732	-	60,732
	Saint Bernard	878	-	878	-	878
	St. Bernard	2,475	-	2,475	-	2,475
		4,245,897	-	4,245,897	-	4,245,897
	Tawi-tawi	Languyan	9,553,268	-	9,553,268	-
Total		326,798,775	1,556,263,693	(1,229,464,918)	61,669,421	(1,229,464,918)

Royalty on Mineral Reservation

Table 34. Reconciliation of shares in national wealth from royalty on mineral reservation

Region	Province	Municipality/ City	Amount released by DBM	Amount received by LGU	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Region III	Zambales		2,524,143	-	2,524,143	-	2,524,143
Region VIII	Western Samar	Matuguinao	-	34,093	(34,093)	-	(34,093)
Region IX	Zamboanga Sibugay	Diplahan	-	109,069	(109,069)	-	(109,069)
		Imelda	-	-	-	-	-

			401,768	(401,768)	-	(401,768)
Region XIII	Dinagat Islands	19,616,460	26,762,424	(7,145,964)	-	(7,145,964)
	Tubajon	3,997,769	2,153,821	1,843,947	-	1,843,947
	Surigao Del Norte	78,944,761	27,144,656	51,800,105	-	51,800,105
	Claver	149,001,483	87,629,924	61,371,559	-	61,371,559
	Surigao Del Sur	26,425,139	-	26,425,139	-	26,425,139
	Carrascal	59,456,563	34,303,044	25,153,519	-	25,153,519
	Cagdianao	27,492,104	-	27,492,104	-	27,492,104
	Libjo	4,830,044	-	4,830,044	-	4,830,044
	Loreto	7,817,119	-	7,817,119	-	7,817,119
	Sta. Cruz	5,679,321	-	5,679,321	-	5,679,321
	Taganaan	28,624,229	-	28,624,229	-	28,624,229
Total		414,409,135	178,538,798	235,870,337	-	235,870,337

Energy Sources

Table 35. Reconciliation of shares in national wealth from energy resources

Region	Province	Municipality/City	Amount released by DBM	Amount received by LGU	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Region I	Ilocos Norte		3,153,219	3,153,219	-	3,153,219	-
		Bangui	770,372	770,372	-	770,372	-
		Burgos	3,010,923	3,010,923	-	3,010,923	-
		Currimao	625,220	-	625,220	-	625,220
		Pagudpud	2,688,229	-	2,688,229	-	2,688,229
	Pangasinan		-	933,922	933,922	-	933,922
		San Nicolas	-	534,006	534,006	-	534,006
CAR	Benguet		4,265,800	5,077,750	811,950	-	811,950
		Bakun	90,604	-	90,604	-	90,604
		Bokod	5,291,491	-	5,291,491	-	5,291,491
		Itogon	3,904,411	-	3,904,411	-	3,904,411

		La Trinidad	37,853	1,013,804	975,950	-	975,950
		Sablan	218,471	-	218,471	-	218,471
		Tuba	55,219	-	55,219	-	55,219
	Ifugao		596,574	1,193,148	596,574	-	596,574
		Aguinaldo	1,509,134	1,509,134	-	1,509,134	-
		Alfonso Lista	1,767,048	1,767,048	-	-	-
		Lagawe	1,096,512	1,096,512	-	1,096,512	-
		Lamut	1,073,283	-	1,073,283	-	1,073,283
		Mayoyao	934,048	934,048	-	934,048	-
	Kalinga		10,785	-	10,785	-	10,785
		Tabuk	24,266	-	24,266	-	24,266
	Mountain Province		116,772	-	116,772	-	116,772
		Sabangan	262,737	262,737	-	262,737	-
Region II	Isabela		3,797,895	3,797,895	-	3,797,895	-
		Cordon	1,661,077	-	1,661,077	-	1,661,077
		Ramon	1,972,820	-	1,972,820	-	1,972,820
	Nueva Vizcaya		1,188,992	-	1,188,992	-	1,188,992
		Alfonso Castaneda	86,695	86,695	-	86,695	-
		Bagabag	1,597,220	-	1,597,220	-	1,597,220
		Diadi	894,261	-	894,261	-	894,261
Region III	Aurora		15,940	58,382	42,442	-	42,442
		Maria Aurora	211,708	476,197	264,489	-	264,489
	Bataan		111,701	-	111,701	-	111,701
		Hermosa	251,327	-	251,327	-	251,327
		Dona Remedios	-	-	-	-	-
	Bulacan	Trinidad	-	7,355,035	7,355,035	-	7,355,035
	Nueva Ecija		329,015	1,611,035	1,282,019	-	1,282,019
		Carranglan	251,292	-	251,292	-	251,292
			-	-	-	-	-

		Pantabangan	283,838	283,838		283,838	
	Tarlac		182,885	-	182,885	-	182,885
		Tarlac City	411,491	-	411,491	-	411,491
NCR	Metro Manila	Quezon City	35,395	-	35,395	-	35,395
Region IV-A	Batangas		3,377,040	3,377,040	-	3,377,040	-
		Calatagan	1,706,731	1,706,731	-	1,706,731	-
		Santo Tomas	5,820,777	5,820,777	-	5,820,777	-
	Laguna		2,458,483	-	2,458,483	-	2,458,483
		Bay	2,624,551	2,624,551	-	2,624,551	-
		Biñan	24,369	24,369	-	-	-
		Calamba City	417,251	-	417,251	-	417,251
		Calauan	2,420,797	-	2,420,797	-	2,420,797
		Cavinti	-	5,643,738	5,643,738	-	5,643,738
		Kalayaan	-	2,460,292	2,460,292	-	2,460,292
		Los Baños City	115,450	-	115,450	-	115,450
		Lumban	-	5,049,687	5,049,687	-	5,049,687
		Majayjay	-	626,835	626,835	-	626,835
		Pagsanjan	-	4,561,076	4,561,076	-	4,561,076
	Rizal		365,051	365,051	-	365,051	-
		Pililla	821,364	-	821,364	-	821,364
Region IV-B	Romblon		40,562	-	40,562	-	40,562
		San Fernando	91,265	-	91,265	-	91,265
Region V	Albay		2,823,830	2,823,830	-	2,823,830	-
		Manito	941,686	-	941,686	-	941,686
		Rapu-Rapu	230,785	-	230,785	-	230,785
		Tiwi	2,866,826	2,866,826	-	2,866,826	-
	Camarines Sur		3,794	-	3,794	-	3,794
		Buhi	8,537	-	8,537	-	8,537
					-	-	-

	Catanduanes	11,385	74,349	62,964		62,964
	Caramoran	14,116	-	14,116	-	14,116
	Sorsogon	6,601,750	1,319,210	5,282,540	-	5,282,540
	San Miguel	11,499	-	11,499	-	11,499
Region VI	Aklan	177,813	-	177,813	-	177,813
	Malay	225,941	-	225,941	-	225,941
	Nabas	174,138	-	174,138	-	174,138
	Antique	360,415,476	-	360,415,476	-	360,415,476
	Bugasong	26,518	-	26,518	-	26,518
	Caluya	810,908,304	-	810,908,304	-	810,908,304
	Guimaras	742,454	-	742,454	-	742,454
	San Lorenzo	1,670,521	-	1,670,521	-	1,670,521
	Iloilo	3,677	-	3,677	-	3,677
	Iloilo City	8,272	-	8,272	-	8,272
	Negros Occidental	1,522,221	-	1,522,221	-	1,522,221
	Cadiz	3,424,997	-	3,424,997	-	3,424,997
Region VII	Bohol	32,966	-	32,966	-	32,966
	Loboc	39,914	-	39,914	-	39,914
	Sevilla	34,258	-	34,258	-	34,258
	Cebu	232,470	232,470	-	232,470	-
	Argao	349,199	-	349,199	-	349,199
	Balamban	11,560	11,560	-	11,560	-
	Dalaguete	142,781	-	142,781	-	142,781
	Danao City	10,166	-	10,166	-	10,166
	Toledo City	9,351	-	9,351	-	9,351
	Negros Oriental	5,352,990	5,352,991	-	5,352,990	-
	Valencia	12,044,228	12,044,228	-	-	-
Region VIII	Leyte	6,076,018	-	6,076,018	-	6,076,018

		Kananga	12,398,904	12,398,904	-	12,398,904	-
		Ormoc City	8,537,395	8,537,395	-	-	-
Region IX	Zamboanga Sibugay		77,240	-	77,240	-	77,240
		Buug	5,796	-	5,796	-	5,796
		Diplahan	6,417	-	6,417	-	6,417
		Payao	161,578	-	161,578	-	161,578
Region X	Bukidnon		187,580	-	187,580	-	187,580
		Baungon	44,300	-	44,300	-	44,300
		Kibawe	241,567	-	241,567	-	241,567
		Libona	61,699	-	61,699	-	61,699
		Manolo Fortich	74,490	-	74,490	-	74,490
	Lanao Del Norte		-	3,012,654	3,012,654	-	3,012,654
		Baloi	-	1,365,461	1,365,461	-	1,365,461
		Matungao	-	2,056,970	2,056,970	-	2,056,970
	Misamis Oriental		220,229	220,229	-	220,229	-
		Claveria	357,920	-	357,920	-	357,920
		Villanueva	137,595	-	137,595	-	137,595
Region XI	Davao Del Sur		1,063,535	-	1,063,535	-	1,063,535
		Davao City	805,975	-	805,975	-	805,975
		Digos City	127,136	127,136	-	127,136	-
		Santa Cruz	1,459,844	6,678,896	5,219,052	-	5,219,052
	Davao Oriental		14,172	-	14,172	-	14,172
		Manay	31,888	-	31,888	-	31,888
Region XII	Lanao del Sur		-	8,353,376	8,353,376	-	8,353,376
	North Cotabato		1,336,864	1,336,864	-	1,336,864	-
		Kidapawan City	3,007,944	3,007,944	-	-	-
Region XIII	Surigao Del Sur		274,091	274,091	-	274,091	-
			-	-	-	-	-

	Bislig City	616,704		616,704		616,704
Total		1,313,471,519	139,281,228	1,174,190,291	54,444,423	1,174,190,291

Forestry Charges

Table 36. Reconciliation of shares in national wealth from forestry charges

Region	Province	Municipality/ City	Amount released by DBM	Amount received by LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation	
Region II	Cagayan		6,800	-	6,800	-	6,800	
		Gattaran	15,300	-	15,300	-	15,300	
Region III	Aurora	Aurora	9,478	-	9,478	-	9,478	
Region IV-A	Batangas	Santo Tomas	-	102,720	(102,720)	-	(102,720)	
		Laguna	Calamba City	-	5,440	(5,440)	-	(5,440)
			Cavinte	-	97,140	(97,140)	-	(97,140)
			Luisiana	-	29,000	(29,000)	-	(29,000)
			Majayjay	-	191,120	(191,120)	-	(191,120)
			Siniloan	-	52,800	(52,800)	-	(52,800)
Region IV-B	Oriental Mindoro	Naujan	-	39,300	(39,300)	-	(39,300)	
Region V	Albay		8,391	-	8,391	-	8,391	
		Bacacay	2,068	-	2,068	-	2,068	
		Camalig	-	14,840	(14,840)	-	(14,840)	
		Guinobatan	27	31,480	(31,453)	-	(31,453)	
		Jovellar	1,338	-	1,338	-	1,338	
		Legazpi City	21	-	21	-	21	
		Ligao City	1,103	160	943	-	943	
		Oas	472	-	472	-	472	
		Polangui	199	-	199	-	199	
		Tabaco City	310	-	310	-	310	
		Tiwi	-	11,960	(11,960)	-	(11,960)	
		Camarines Sur		493	-	493	-	493

		Garchitorena	197	-	197	-	197
		Minadongjol	361	-	361	-	361
		Sagnay	552	-	552	-	552
	Masbate	Dimasalang	-	43,080	(43,080)	-	(43,080)
		Mobo	-	4,340	(4,340)	-	(4,340)
	Sorsogon		422	-	422	-	422
		Bacon	950	-	950	-	950
		Casiguran	9,518	5,340	4,178	-	4,178
		Castilla	-	7,020	(7,020)	-	(7,020)
		Gubat	-	1,800	(1,800)	-	(1,800)
		Irosin	-	33,300	(33,300)	-	(33,300)
		Pilar	-	3,360	(3,360)	-	(3,360)
		Santa Magdalena	-	10,440	(10,440)	-	(10,440)
Region VII	Bohol		2,566	-	2,566	-	2,566
		Alburquerque	378	-	378	-	378
		Anda	-	5,520	(5,520)	-	(5,520)
		Baclayon	177	-	177	-	177
		Calape	480	-	480	-	480
		Corella	199	-	199	-	199
		Guindulman	1,200	1,200	-	1,200	-
		Loay	300	-	300	-	300
		Pilar	-	2,340	(2,340)	-	(2,340)
		Tagbilaran	3,040	-	3,040	-	3,040
	Cebu		360	360	-	360	-
		Balamban	-	5,280	(5,280)	-	(5,280)
		Cebu City	140	-	140	-	140
		Toledo City	810	-	810	-	810
Region VIII	Leyte	Julita	-	21,400	(21,400)	-	(21,400)

	Zamboanga del Norte		1,111,722	-	1,111,722	-	1,111,722
		Sirawai	2,501,375	-	2,501,375	-	2,501,375
Region X	Lanao del Norte	Baloi	-	760	(760)	-	(760)
	Davao Oriental		7,494	-	7,494	-	7,494
		Banaybanay	6,451	-	6,451	-	6,451
		Lupon	10,409	-	10,409	-	10,409
Region XIII	Agusan del Norte	Buenavista	-	7,280	(7,280)	-	(7,280)
		Butuan City	-	43,200	(43,200)	-	(43,200)
		Carmen	-	16,840	(16,840)	-	(16,840)
		Jabonga	-	156,120	(156,120)	-	(156,120)
		Kitcharao	-	106,640	(106,640)	-	(106,640)
		Las Nieves	-	2,800	(2,800)	-	(2,800)
		Magallanes	-	10,860	(10,860)	-	(10,860)
		Nasipit	-	6,000	(6,000)	-	(6,000)
		Remedios T. Romualdez	-	22,080	(22,080)	-	(22,080)
		Santiago	-	204,900	(204,900)	-	(204,900)
		Tubay	-	62,360	(62,360)	-	(62,360)
	Agusan del Sur	Bayugan City	-	8,800	(8,800)	-	(8,800)
		Esperanza	-	3,000	(3,000)	-	(3,000)
		Loreto	-	720	(720)	-	(720)
		Prosperidad	-	2,400	(2,400)	-	(2,400)
		Rosario	-	16,740	(16,740)	-	(16,740)
		San Francisco	-	24,040	(24,040)	-	(24,040)
		San Luis	11,808	10,200	1,608	-	1,608
		Santa Josefa	-	1,320	(1,320)	-	(1,320)
		Sibagat	-	320	(320)	-	(320)
		Talacogon	-	200	(200)	-	(200)

	Trento	-	50,400	(50,400)	-	(50,400)
Dinagat Islands	Dinagat	-	1,760	(1,760)	-	(1,760)
	Libjo(Albor)	-	2,000	(2,000)	-	(2,000)
Surigao del Norte	Bacuag	-	5,040	(5,040)	-	(5,040)
	Burgos	-	4,840	(4,840)	-	(4,840)
	Dapa	-	1,080	(1,080)	-	(1,080)
	General Luna	-	13,720	(13,720)	-	(13,720)
	Mainit	-	11,280	(11,280)	-	(11,280)
	Malimono	-	3,560	(3,560)	-	(3,560)
	Pilar	-	2,000	(2,000)	-	(2,000)
	Placer	-	24,000	(24,000)	-	(24,000)
	San Isidro	-	1,600	(1,600)	-	(1,600)
	Santa Monica(Sapao)	-	1,200	(1,200)	-	(1,200)
	Sison	-	2,400	(2,400)	-	(2,400)
	Surigao City	-	3,240	(3,240)	-	(3,240)
	Tubod	-	25,920	(25,920)	-	(25,920)
Surigao del Sur	Barobo	-	137,040	(137,040)	-	(137,040)
	Bayabas	-	21,880	(21,880)	-	(21,880)
	Cagwait	-	32,120	(32,120)	-	(32,120)
	Cantilan	-	16,080	(16,080)	-	(16,080)
	Carmen	-	27,500	(27,500)	-	(27,500)
	Carrascal	-	3,000	(3,000)	-	(3,000)
	Cortes	-	44,640	(44,640)	-	(44,640)
	Hinatuan	-	231,400	(231,400)	-	(231,400)
	Lanuza	-	9,920	(9,920)	-	(9,920)
	Liangá	-	76,760	(76,760)	-	(76,760)
	Lingig	-	45,600	(45,600)	-	(45,600)
	Madrid	-		(17,060)	-	(17,060)

			17,060		
Marihatag	-	103,020	(103,020)	-	(103,020)
San Agustin	-	21,480	(21,480)	-	(21,480)
San Miguel	-	5,200	(5,200)	-	(5,200)
Tagbina	-	12,000	(12,000)	-	(12,000)
Tago	-	33,400	(33,400)	-	(33,400)
Tandag City	-	42,840	(42,840)	-	(42,840)
		3,716,911	2,463,300	1,253,611	1,560
					1,253,611

MGB allocation of collected royalty on mineral reservation

The succeeding tables compare the amounts of royalties from mineral reservation released by the DBM in 2018 which pertain to 2017 collections.

Table 37. DBM releases and MGB collections of royalty from mineral reservation

Region	Province	Municipality/ City	Royalties from Mineral Reservation		Variance
			per DBM	per MGB	
Region III	Zambales	Sta. Cruz	31,551,786	23,351,183	8,200,604
Region XIII	Dinagat Islands	Cagdianao	152,733,909	109,854,812	42,879,098
		Libjo	26,833,578	28,302,415	(1,468,837)
		Loreto	43,428,440	32,872,458	10,555,982
		Tubajon	22,209,827	6,954,518	15,255,309
	Surigao del Norte	Claver	827,786,016	593,754,125	234,031,892
		Taganaan	159,023,495	113,751,090	45,272,406
	Surigao del Sur	Carrascal	330,314,238	217,293,504	113,020,734
Total			1,593,881,289	1,126,134,104	467,747,185

VI. Variances and discrepancies

This section provides analysis of the variances noted during the reconciliation process.

Table 38 summarizes the variance on per industry and per government basis.

Table 38. Variance per industry sector and per government agency

	Government agency amount	Variance post- reconciliation	% Variance
Metallic			
BIR	7,967,380,465	2,374,462	0.03%
BOC	767,061,611	8,075,715	1.05%
LGU	613,339,328	706,165	0.12%
MGB	1,187,312,323	-	0.00%
NCIP	58,010,632	25,451,349	43.87%
Subtotal	10,593,104,360	36,607,691	0.35%
Non-metallic			
BIR	8,451,861,772	14,777,965	0.17%

BOC	1,482,102,511	1,118,071	0.08%
LGU	308,469,288	(702,603)	-0.23%
Subtotal	10,242,433,571	15,193,433	0.15%
Oil and gas			
BIR	9,552,788,710	18,000	0.00%
DOE	25,982,899,862	-	0.00%
Subtotal	35,535,688,572	18,000	0.00%
Mining and oil and gas			
BIR	16,419,242,237	17,152,427	0.10%
BOC	2,249,164,122	9,193,786	0.41%
DOE	25,982,899,862	-	0.00%
LGU	921,808,616	3,563	0.00%
MGB	1,187,312,323	-	0.00%
NCIP	58,010,632	25,451,349	43.87%
Total	56,371,226,503	51,819,124	0.09%

Summary of discrepancies

Discrepancies for each government agency will be presented and further discussed in this subsection.

A. BIR

1. Revenue streams

	Corporate income tax	Excise tax on minerals	Final withholding tax		
			Foreign shareholders dividends	Branch profit remittance	Royalties to claim owners
Frequency of payment	Quarterly, adjusted in annual filing	Quarterly, when applicable	Monthly and quarterly, when applicable		
Form/document	1702	2200M	0619F, 1601FQ		
Timing of payment	Quarterly - within 60 days following the close of each of the first 3 quarters of the taxable year Annual - on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following close of the taxpayer's taxable year	On or after 15 days after the end of the calendar quarter when mineral products were removed	On or before the 10th day of the month following the month in which withholding was made		
Mode of payment	Tax returns are filed through Electronic Filing and Payment System (EFPS) and Electronic Bureau of Internal Revenue Forms (eBIR) for large and non-large tax payers, respectively. Payments are made through Accredited Agent Banks (AABs) online or over the counter. For participating entities in places where there are no AABs, payments are made to the Revenue Collection Officer or duly Authorized City or Municipal Treasurer located				

	within the Revenue District Office (RDO) where entities are registered.
Remittance from agency	Over the counter and EFPS collections by AABs (except Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) and Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) are remitted to the Central Bank of the Philippines (BSP) on the 6th and 5th day, respectively, from the date of collection. Collections by LBP and DBP are directly credited to the Bureau of Treasury (BTr).

2. Findings and causes of variance

Table 39. Summary of discrepancies for BIR revenue streams

	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation	% Variance
Metallic mining						
Corporate income tax	3,737,977,349	3,549,432,548	(188,544,801)	2,939,229,818	-	0.00%
Excise tax on minerals	3,990,405,142	3,779,024,865	(211,380,277)	4,038,360,164	2,244,428	0.06%
Withholding tax - Final	204,451,377	215,366,174	10,914,798	216,228,536	130,034	0.06%
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	157,624,705	166,428,068	8,803,363	158,497,755	-	0.00%
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	253,819,216	257,128,809	3,309,594	265,273,104	-	0.00%
Total - Metallic mining	8,344,277,789	7,967,380,465	(376,897,324)	7,617,589,375	2,374,462	0.03%
Non-metallic mining						
Corporate income tax	2,028,918,789	2,136,177,905	107,259,116	2,136,177,904	-	0.00%
Excise tax on minerals	142,799,552	164,118,425	21,318,874	136,594,688	151,087	0.09%
Output VAT	3,533,393,960	6,185,695,524	2,652,301,563	5,941,557,430	14,626,878	0.24%
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	2,893,697	2,540,037	(353,661)	2,884,715	-	0.00%
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	5,962,375	5,217,192	(745,182)	3,200,572	-	0.00%
Total - Non-metallic mining	5,713,968,374	8,493,749,083	2,779,780,710	8,220,415,309	14,777,965	0.17%
Oil and gas						
Corporate income tax	11,840,912,136	5,264,765,069	(6,576,147,067)	11,840,912,136	-	0.00%
Withholding tax - Final	791,375,455	854,743,894	63,368,439	791,375,455	18,000	0.00%
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	3,530,059,766	3,433,279,746	(96,780,019)	3,530,059,766	-	0.00%
Total - Oil and gas	16,162,347,357	9,552,788,710	(6,609,558,647)	16,162,347,357	18,000	0.00%
Total	30,220,593,519	26,013,918,258	(4,206,675,261)	32,000,352,041	17,170,427	0.07%

a. Improper accomplishment of reporting template

Some participating projects and BIR disclosed disclose taxes and fees net of quarterly payments made and CWTs. The resulting variance pre-reconciliation is disposed during the validation of schedules and supporting documents provided by the participating projects.

b. Delayed and non-submission of required schedules and documents to support disclosures made in the templates.

This precluded the IA from performing the required reconciliation procedures. Due to the number of information requested and required level of disaggregation, current accounting and filing systems may have hindered some projects and BIR from readily providing these disclosures and reports for reconciliation and examination. This is specifically true with the validation of variances pertaining to excise tax on mineral production and final withholding taxes given the number of transaction involved as evident in Table 39. Further, for final withholding taxes, a new BIR form was introduced by the TRAIN law, but these were not readily available at the beginning of 2018; thus, the companies of the participating projects either filed using the old form or payment form 0605 which contributed to the difficulty of reporting and reconciliation. The PHP14m of the PHP17m variance pertains to output VAT of Bohol Limestone who only submitted data, but did not provide supporting schedules or documents.

B. BOC

1. Revenue streams

	Custom duties	Value added tax (VAT) on imported materials and equipment
Frequency of payment	Transactional	Transactional
Form/document	Form 236, Import Entry and Internal Revenue Declaration Form	
Timing of payment	Entry must be filed in the Customhouse (i.e. BOC office) within 30 days from the date of discharge of the last package from the vessel, which shall not be extendible. Payments are made after completion of the assessment process by the government agency.	
Mode of payment	AABs will be notified by the government agency to debit entities' bank account.	
Remittance from agency	Collections through the AABs are remitted to the BTr on a daily basis.	

2. Findings and causes of variance

Table 40. Summary of discrepancies for BOC revenue streams

	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation	% Variance
Metallic mining						
Customs duties	104,156,721	104,605,420	448,699	103,554,983	1,209,267	1.16%
VAT on imported materials and	657,869,575	662,456,191	4,586,616	658,663,791	6,866,448	1.04%

equipment

Total - Metallic mining	762,026,296	767,061,611	5,035,315	762,218,774	8,075,715	1.05%
Non-metallic mining						
Customs duties	80,908,531	81,988,092	1,079,561	81,843,014	590,029	0.72%
VAT on imported materials and equipment	1,404,917,216	1,400,114,419	(4,802,797)	1,399,680,487	528,042	0.04%
Total - Non-metallic mining	1,485,825,747	1,482,102,511	(3,723,236)	1,481,523,501	1,118,071	0.08%
Total	2,247,852,043	2,249,164,122	1,312,079	2,243,742,275	9,193,786	0.41%

a. Timing difference

Pre-reconciliation variance is mainly due to participating projects recording payments to BOC based on when the payment is made while BOC records these transactions upon arrival of imported items. These were disposed during the validation of supporting documents provided by the participating projects..

b. Misclassification of payments

Some participating projects misclassified the revenue streams on both ORE and corresponding supporting schedule. Common error was reporting excise tax on imported materials and equipment and other charges as part of custom duties. These were disposed during the validation of supporting documents.

c. Absence of supporting documents for transactions disclosed by BOC

Supporting documents for all noted variance from the participating projects were initially obtained, however, there are few transactions that the supporting documents can't be located. These pertain to transactions reported by BOC and remained unreconciled. BOC failed to provide supporting documents due to insufficient time.

C. DOE

1. Revenue streams

	Government share from oil and gas production
Frequency of payment	Quarterly
Form/document	Quarterly reports
Timing of payment	Payment is made through checks along with submission of quarterly report
Mode of payment	Paid in cash or checks
Remittance from agency	Checks collected will be remitted to BTr by the treasury division within the day of collection or the following day

2. Findings and causes of variance

Table 41. Summary of discrepancies for DOE revenue streams

	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation	% Variance
Oil and gas						
Government share from oil and gas production	25,982,899,862	25,982,899,862	-	25,982,899,862	-	0%

a. Government share reported in US dollars

Shell Philippines Exploration B.V. reported the amount to government share from oil and gas production in US dollars since it was paid in the same currency. Validation was done to ensure US dollar amounts agreed and the translated amount per government agency was reported as reconciled.

D. LGU

1. Revenue streams

Revenue streams of LGUs are discussed in Section II, Scope of the report, of this chapter.

2. Findings and causes of variance

Table 42. Summary of discrepancies for LGU revenue streams disaggregated per municipality/city

Region	Province	Municipality/City	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation	% Variance
Metallic mining								
Local business tax								
CAR	Benguet	Tuba	14,957,682	8,762,126	(6,195,556)	14,897,604	1,072,293	12%
Region II	Isabela	Dinapigue	-	60,000	60,000	-	60,000	100%
Region IVB	Palawan	Bataraza	29,782,894	30,468,431	685,537	32,909,823	1,349	0%
Region XIII	Dinagat Islands	Loreto	-	1,037,627	1,037,627	-	1,037,627	100%
		Tubajon	2,812,664	-	(2,812,664)	-	(2,812,664)	0%
Sub-total			47,553,240	40,328,183	(7,225,056)	47,807,427	(641,395)	-2%
Real property tax - Basic								
Region II	Nueva Vizcaya	Quezon	15,591,930	15,137,411	(454,519)	15,078,552	58,860	0%
Region XIII	Dinagat Islands	Agusan del Norte	179,985	-	(179,985)	-	(179,985)	0%
		Cagdianao	279,085	266,722	(12,363)	266,722	-	0%
	Surigao del Norte	Loreto	-	17,227	17,227	-	17,227	100%
		Claver	434,742	-	(434,742)	-	(434,742)	0%
	Surigao del Sur	Carrascal	208,996	-	(208,996)	-	(208,996)	0%
Sub-total								-5%

			16,694,738	15,421,361	(1,273,377)	15,345,274	(747,636)	
Real property tax - SEF								
Region II	Nueva Vizcaya	Quezon	15,591,930	17,029,609	1,437,679	15,078,552	1,951,057	11%
Region XIII	Agusan del Norte	Tubay	134,597	-	(134,597)	-	(134,597)	0%
	Dinagat Islands	Cagdianao	274,964	266,722	(8,242)	266,722	-	0%
		Loreto	-	17,227	17,227	-	17,227	100%
	Surigao del Norte	Claver	334,417	-	(334,417)	-	(334,417)	0%
	Surigao del Sur	Carrascal	53,842	-	(53,842)	-	(53,842)	0%
Sub-total			16,389,750	17,313,558	923,808	15,345,274	1,445,428	8%
Sub-total			80,637,728	73,063,102	(7,574,626)	78,497,975	56,396	0%
Non-metallic mining								
Local business tax								
Region IVA	Rizal	Teresa	509,638	-	(509,638)	-	509,638	0%
Sub-total			509,638	-	(509,638)	-	509,638	0%
Real property tax - Basic								
Region III	Bulacan	San Ildefonso	76,943,010	76,744,826	(198,184)	76,800,652	11,620	0%
Region IVA	Rizal	Antipolo	3,369,624	3,164,734	(204,889)	3,164,734	(110,188)	-3%
Region VII	Bohol	Garcia Hernandez	1,770	809	(961)	-	809	100%
	Cebu	Naga	1,646,361	1,110,599	(535,944)	-	(535,944)	-48%
Sub-total			81,960,764	81,020,968	(939,978)	79,965,386	(633,703)	-1%
Real property tax - SEF								
Region III	Bulacan	San Ildefonso	76,943,010	76,744,826	(198,184)	76,800,652	11,620	0%
Region IVA	Rizal	Antipolo	3,369,624	3,153,008	(216,616)	3,310,547	(98,462)	-3%
Region VII	Bohol	Hernandez	-	809	809	-	809	100%
		Naga	1,602,922	1,110,417	(492,505)	-	(492,505)	-44%
Sub-total			81,915,555	81,009,060	(906,495)	80,111,199	(578,538)	-1%
Sub-total			164,385,957	162,030,028	(2,356,111)	160,076,585	(702,603)	0%
Total			245,023,686	235,093,130	(9,930,737)	238,574,561	(646,206)	0%

a. Incomplete data submitted by BLGF

The different LGUs use ENRDMT to report their collections and BLGF generates the data using the same system. Although a reporting system is in place, the reported transactions remain to be incomplete mainly due to non-submission and/or incorrect submission of the different LGUs into the system. For an instance, only one (1) or two (2) quarterly payments were disclosed in the report submitted by BLGF for participating projects who availed of the quarterly payments for local business tax and real property tax. There were also cases wherein the participating project was able to provide multiple official receipts (OR) for real property tax while only 1 was listed in the data submitted by BLGF and the OR number

indicated is the same with the OR number for the local business tax which does not and should not happen.

b. Misclassification of payments

Some participating projects included other administrative and regulatory fees as part of local business tax. These were disposed during the validation of supporting documents.

c. Absence of supporting documents

Similar in the case of excise tax and final withholding tax, the volume of transactions for real property tax incurred in the mine site have hindered the participating projects to produce the documents. The remaining variances were due to the absence of supporting documents.

E. MGB

1. Revenue streams

10% share of royalty payment

Mining companies pay various taxes and fees directly to the LGUs including royalty payments. Section 82 of the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 (RA 7942) and Section 290 of the Local Government Code (LGC) indicate that the LGU's share in royalty payments on mineral reservation is 40% of the 90% of balance after 10% of the payment goes to a special account in the General Fund (Fund 151) which is appropriated annually for the operating expenses of the DENR-MGB.

Section 5 of RA 7942 likewise stipulates that 10% of the amount collected will accrue to the MGB for "special projects and other administrative expenses related to the exploration and development of other mineral reservations". The other 90% will be divided between the national government (60%) and the local government units (40%) where the minerals are located.

2. Findings and causes of variance

Table 43. Summary of discrepancies for MGB revenue streams

	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation	% Variance
Metallic mining						
Nickel						
Royalty on mineral reservation	1,212,724,590	1,187,312,323	(25,412,266)	1,232,128,918	-	0%

a. Timing difference

On the initial variance noted, most common cause pertains to the timing of recognizing the royalty on mineral reservation. MGB and some projects

included royalty for prior years not covered by the scope of the report, but were only paid in 2018.

F. NCIP

1. Other taxes

	Royalty for IPs
Frequency of payment	Quarterly or annually
Form/document	Memorandum of Agreement
Timing of payment	Quarterly or annually
Mode of payment	Trust fund / direct to IPs
Remittance from agency	Not applicable

2. Findings and causes of variance

Table 44. Summary of discrepancies for NCIP revenue streams

	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation	% Variance
Metallic mining						
Nickel						
Royalty for IPs	248,695,225	49,760,632	(198,934,593)	254,053,390	17,201,349	35%
Gold / Silver / Copper						
Royalty for IPs	56,811,653	8,250,000	(48,561,653)	54,811,653	8,250,000	100%
Total - Metallic mining	305,506,878	58,010,632	(247,496,246)	308,865,043	25,451,349	44%

a. No records/information about royalty payments to IP in the Head Office

NCIP reported significantly lower royalty for IPs compared to the total project amount due to the unavailability of information at the central office. Further, there were no schedules to support the aggregate data. Because of this, the supporting documents from the participating projects were obtained to arrive at the reconciled amount.

b. Delayed receipt/non-submission of supporting schedule and supporting documents

Some of the amounts could not be validated in detail due to lack of supporting documents to reconcile amounts disclosed both by participating projects and government agency.

The P\$8.5m variance pertain to government reported amount for MPSA No. 225-2005-XI of Apex Mining Co. The project, however, indicated in ORE that only surface rights was paid in 2018 and payments of royalties

to IPs continued in 2019 since they overpaid in the prior years. Supporting documents for surface rights was provided. The remaining variance pertain to MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII (Amended) of SR Metals, Inc. The project was able to provide support for the amount they have disclose amounting to PHP1.6m; however, NCIP reported PHP18.8m; thus, variance remain unreconciled.

G. DOE

1. Revenue streams

	Government share from oil and gas production
Frequency of payment	Quarterly
Form/document	Quarterly reports
Timing of payment	Payment is made through checks along with submission of quarterly report
Mode of payment	Paid in cash or checks
Remittance from agency	Checks collected will be remitted to BTr by the treasury division within the day of collection or the following day

2. Findings and causes of variance

- a. Foreign exchange rate used in reporting the government share in Philippines peso

Minimal variance was noted as a result of the different foreign exchange rates used in converting the government share, originally reported in US dollar, to Philippine Peso. These were disposed during the validation of supporting documents.

VII. Audit procedures

Assessment of data quality, comprehensiveness, and compliance

Participating projects

Reporting templates submitted by the participating projects require senior management signoff. These templates are prepared and endorsed by finance officers responsible for the day to day recording of transactions, preparation of financial reports, and compilation of data. Companies of participating projects use Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) or PFRS for Small and Medium-sized Entities as the accounting framework in recording transactions, which is the major source of information for the reporting templates. These standards are adopted from the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

As required by the SEC, companies prepare annual financial statements that are required to be audited by an external auditor and submitted on or before 15th of the fourth month following annual period end. External audit involves obtaining sufficient and appropriate audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and are

conducted in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, adopted from International Standards on Auditing.

By signing off the reporting templates, participating projects represent that the data provided in the templates are actual and valid transactions obtained from the projects' records and reconcile with that presented in the audited financial statements.

Government agencies

Government agencies prepare periodic reports in accordance with Philippine Public Sector Accounting Standards. Audit is performed by COA in accordance with the Government Auditing and Accounting Manual (GAAM) and is conducted in two (2) phases:

1. Annual financial audit performed in accordance with PD 1445 obtaining evidence on each government agency's revenues and expenditures.
2. Monthly review of collections and disbursements performed by resident auditors of each government agency.

COA's audit procedures over revenues are focused on agreeing collections with remittances to the national treasury.

Reporting templates submitted by each government agency are signed off by the head of the agency (assistant secretary or higher position) to signify that amounts reported are the actual collections as recorded in their accounting system.

Accordingly, reporting templates of all participating projects and government agencies were ascertained to comply with the above procedures; hence deemed reliable and comprehensive with no exceptions identified other than those gaps included as part of recommendations under Section VIII, Recommendations. Recommendations noted in the Report were limited to areas covering administrative functions of each of the government agency that would not impact the reported revenues.

It is noteworthy to emphasize that companies of participating projects and government agencies provided quality assurances by certifying the following, as duly stated in the last section of the reporting templates:

1. The signatory is the duly authorized and designated representative of either the project or government agency; and
2. All information disclosed and documents submitted in satisfaction of the EITI initiative are considered authentic and complete, and all statements and information provided therein are true and correct.

There were no identified exceptions or instances of non-compliance on the above.

VIII. Recommendations

The first five (5) PH-EITI Country Reports highlighted areas that required attention and action plans from the MSG and certain government agencies. While there have been steps taken to improve the reporting process and further strengthen the clarity in disclosing revenue collections of the government, there is still room to expand the horizon, move beyond compliance and transparency and forge new frontiers.

Improving EITI implementation

The succeeding discussion are fundamentally similar to points raised in the fifth PH-EITI Country Report with additional recommendations on the improvement of ORE reporting, improvement of LGU reporting, improvement of MGB in reporting of social and environmental expenditures, and data collection process.

Prioritization of action points. Revisit each action point at the onset of next year's implementation and prioritize the plans that are crucial to moving forward with the transparency and accountability objectives. Such prioritization plan should be shared with all stakeholders and be delegated with the right person to ensure completion within the agreed timeline.

Early engagement of independent administrator. The DOF/PH-EITI Secretariat should commence the procurement activities early on to ensure a more integrated process.

Improve ORE reporting. With the implementation of ORE Tool, the MSG can consider further application controls to ensure accuracy, completeness and reliability of data being reported by participating projects. In addition, include an option for the data from ORE to be extracted in excel format for efficient reconciliation. Further, the ORE Tool can capture more comprehensive data by including all relevant information for purposes of the PH-EITI reporting (i.e. all supporting schedules and supporting documents, sales data). The following issues were experienced during the sixth cycle of PH-EITI implementation:

- There were summary reports generated from ORE Tool that contain two (2) sets of data, but no indication as to which year the data pertain. The tool should be able to distinguished which year does the data pertain to or data for the period covered should be generated solely.
- The latest data inputted by participating projects were not saved; thus, confirmation from participating projects was obtained to ensure accuracy, completeness and reliability of data.

Data centralization. Constraints due to infrastructure limitations (e.g. none or slow internet bandwidth) have been the primary source of issue on accessibility of data. While satellite and regional offices periodically report to head offices (i.e., NCR/ Metro Manila), delays in the data were the primary cause of variances and delays in the reconciliation procedures. MGB implemented measures (i.e. workshops, direct involvement in the gathering of data from the regional offices) that contributed to the improvement in the reconciled MGB revenue streams. However, this is not the case for social and environmental expenditures. MGB should enforce the regional office to report these expenditures together with their collections. Meanwhile, NCIP continues to struggle with gathering data from regional offices wherein most locations do not have readily available information on the royalty for IPs. In lieu of a centralized reporting system, the national office of NCIP should establish formal policies that will require regular reporting of regional offices. The national office of NCIP

should institute policies and programs to monitor royalty for IPs paid by mining companies. These policies and procedures should also encompass tracking of the projects and programs paid for by these royalties.

Data collection. On the onset, a discussion should be conducted with all parties, companies and government agencies, to debrief the events that transpired during the previous report, to obtain updates from recommendations from previous report, and to discuss the process for the current exercise and changes, if any. In addition, it is important to highlight and reiterate to participating projects and government agency that the EITI implementation follows the accrual basis of reporting which means that government payments due in 2018 although paid in 2019 should be included in the reported amounts and payments made in 2018 but due for other period should be excluded. Further, require participating projects to submit detailed supporting schedule for all payments to different government agencies for efficient reconciliation.

Explore mainstreaming. The emerging popularity of mainstreaming demands consideration by the MSG. Mainstreaming allows EITI implementing countries to make use of government and corporate accounting systems that house routine information on tax revenues, the said systems are expected to be available on an online platform that is accessible at anytime. The initiative will further transform transparency reporting in the Philippines and shift focus of EITI implementation from data gathering to industry analysis and evaluation that will benefit more stakeholders. One plausible measure is to consider current tax disclosures made by companies to the BIR through Revenue Regulation 15-2010 that mandates inclusion of all taxes paid as part of the audited financial statements.

Strict implementation of DAO No. 2017-07. The issuance of the administrative order mandating mining contractors to participate in the PH-EITI project clearly shows the commitment of DENR-MGB to ensure more transparency and accountability from the sector. Immediate release of the implementing rules and regulations of DAO No. 2017-07 will properly guide companies on what constitutes compliance with EITI standards and the corresponding implications for non-participation.

Participation of oil and gas and coal sectors. While oil and gas sector has been consistently well represented in the first four PH-EITI reports, we still recommend that the DOE issue an administrative order similar to DAO No. 2017-07 to further promote accountability and transparency in the sector. Engaging further the non-metallic sector to clarify and allay concerns that were likewise raised by metallic mining and oil and gas companies during the first year of PH-EITI. These include the scope and extent of waiver, reconciliation procedures, and underscoring the benefit the sector may derive from its participation.

Periodic reporting and reconciliation. The MSG can calendar a fixed regular periods for reporting, data gathering and reconciliation to be strictly followed, which will greatly help government agencies and participating projects plan ahead and prepare necessary requirements. This is in due consideration of other recurring regulatory and statutory audits being conducted for tax compliance, environmental monitoring and corporate governance, among others.

Encouraging other industry players. The composition of the TWG and MSG can be augmented by additional representatives from the industry and other government agencies (i.e. NCIP, BOC, nonmetallic, small scale) to further consider their views in key decisions and resolutions. More importantly, NCIP should be duly represented to ensure that the agency is

kept up to speed on the requirements, as well as consider steps taken by other government agencies.

Independent Administrator's Recommendations

Mines and Geosciences Bureau		
Observation	Independent Administrator's Recommendations	Status as of the 6th PH-EITI Report
Prior Years		
<p>Additional manpower requirements for licensing. Based on the observation conducted during the agency visit, it was noted that the tenements team, which involves approximately 15 members, processes numerous applications from licensees and updates status of ongoing applications which likewise involves very tedious tasks. Lack of sufficient manpower requirements might lead to slow turnaround and late approvals of permit applications.</p> <p>In the fourth PH-EITI report, while the composition of the tenements team remains the same, the agency has highlighted its ongoing reforms including the simplification of the application process starting 2018 which is expected to address the issue.</p>	<p>MGB should consider increasing its manpower resources in the tenements team to compensate for the increasing level of license applications received by the department including extensive monitoring of the status of all license applications.</p>	<p>MGB Management approved the hiring of additional personnel on a contractual basis and filling-up of vacant permanent position for the technical sections of the Division.</p> <p>MGB is continuously in the process of amending procedures to streamline the process.</p>
<p>The production data provided by the agency was based on the submissions and declarations from the extractive companies. The agency does not have its own procedures and systems to collect and control production data provided by the mining companies.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the agency establish its own mechanism, process and procedure to collect and control production data. Also, it was recommended that the agency provide us with a comparison of the production volumes declared by the mining companies with the measurements of the agency for each reporting year.</p>	<p>Similar issue in the Sixth Report.</p>
<p>It was noted that the</p>	<p>MGB should ensure that a</p>	<p>Memorandum Circular 2018-</p>

<p>evaluation by MGB Regional Office for the ISHES Report was not performed and submitted to the MGB Central Office on time.</p> <p>The MSESDD of MGB has already drafted the standard procedures for report preparation in place, the pilot testing of which started in the third quarter of 2017. A related memorandum order is expected to be released in 2018.</p>	<p>timely review and evaluation of compliance to mandatory requirements and program implementation and reporting is performed. Moreover, the agency should take measures to avoid delays in the release of the said memorandum order.</p>	<p>02, issued on 3 July 2018, is currently being implemented, standardizing monitoring system for social development (as well as environmental management, safety and health, and tenement) compliance of mining companies.</p>
Current Year		
<p>During the reconciliation process, it was noted that reported social and environmental expenditures are significantly higher than the reported amount of MGB.</p>	<p>MGB should review and evaluate the procedure for the monitoring and reporting for the social and environmental expenditures to identify the root cause of the observation. Implement a new procedure or update the current procedure to improve the reporting for these expenditures.</p>	

Department of Energy		
Observation	Independent Administrator's Recommendations	Status as of the 6th PH-EITI Report
Prior Years		
<p>Create a reporting system that will determine the direct impact measured through the jobs attributable to the oil and gas industry.</p> <p>Data found in the PSA's website includes aggregated figures and not disaggregated down to the oil and gas sector.</p>	<p>To enhance the accuracy and accessibility of contextual information, it is recommended that the DOE periodically (at least annually) maintain information on the contribution of the industry to labor and employment.</p>	<p>DOE can provide annual data on labor and employment.</p>
<p>We noted that the list of SCs and COCs that can be found on the DOE website was not updated and had to be obtained directly from the DOE. Thus, the list of</p>	<p>As noted in the previous PH- EITI reports, we recommend that the DOE maintain a summary of information, including the data currently lacking in the</p>	<p>DOE will provide the Information Technology and Management Services office updated lists (including the said lacking information) of SCs and COCs from time to time.</p>

SCs still lacks information on the coordinates of the license area, date of application, and the commodity being produced. As a response, the DOE is developing the Energy Data Center of the Philippines online inquiry site.	<p>system, and update the same on a regular basis (at least annually). The same updated summary should be published on DOE's website.</p> <p>Production data found in the DoE website is updated for natural gas production only (as of November 2018) and are aggregated/cumulative.</p>	<p>Online inquiry site of the Energy Data Center of the Philippines still under development stage.</p> <p>As to the production data, kindly visit https://www.doe.gov.ph/energy-resources?q=energy-resources/petroleum-statistics</p>
The lone target for the coal sector did not participate for the sixth straight year.	To strengthen implementation of PH-EITI in the oil and gas sector, DOE should consider issuing an administrative order similar to DAO 2017-07. The recommendation is for the department's top management's guidance for policy direction.	The draft department circular mandating the participation of all Petroleum Service Contractors and Coal Operating Contractors in PH-EITI is undergoing legal evaluation.

Bureau of Local Government Finance		
Observation	Independent Administrator's Recommendations	Status as of the 6th PH-EITI Report
Prior Years		
It was noted during our walkthrough that local business taxes paid by the extractive companies are based on the unaudited gross revenues. There are no further adjustments on the payments based on the audited balances	LGUs should require extractive companies to submit the audited financial statements on the succeeding year of payment and any difference in the calculated local business tax will be collected/refunded, as the case may be.	<p>The BLGF already has a policy on this which is already being implemented.</p> <p><i>BLGF Memorandum Circular 01-001-2017, "Reminders in the Assessment of the Local Business Tax, Registration and Renewal of Business Permits, Licenses, and Payment of Community Tax", released on 5 January 2017</i></p>
<p>The share in national wealth received by the LGUs is combined with the LGUs' general fund, leading to improper use of it.</p> <p>The draft JMC already indicates a separate subsidiary ledger for recording the share in national wealth and trust fund. Once issued, the BLGF</p>	It was recommended to have a separate subsidiary ledger for the share in national wealth and trust fund for proper segregation and use.	BLGF will issue an operational policy or guidelines for the treasurers as soon as the signed JMC is released.

shall issue a procedural guidelines for the treasurers		
Donations directly provided by the extractive companies to the barangays are not completely accounted for by the respective municipality and province since these were not always reported.	<p>Receiving barangay should report any donations received from mining companies to their respective municipality and province.</p> <p>LGUs should make an inventory and maintain a monitoring of donations and infrastructure projects given directly by mining companies to barangays in order to properly account for the value of these contributions.</p>	<p>Grants or donations to be captured in the barangay eSRE which will be more disaggregated in the future.</p> <p>The BLGF ROs are continuously monitoring the submission of pertinent data of LGUs as recommended by the Independent Administrator.</p>
Current Year		
<p>In the reconciliation process, it was observed that the data submitted by BLGF is incomplete. This is mainly due to the several system breakdown of ENRDMT, the main system used by the different LGUs for reporting.</p> <p>Refer to Section VI, Variances and discrepancies for details.</p>	<p>DOF, through MSG, could help BLGF in the assessment and improvement of ENDRMT since MSG is set to continuously improve ORE. Aside from the improvement of ENDRMT, focus should also be placed on training the personnel of the different LGUs on how to properly use the ENRDMT and how their work impact the PH-EITI exercise.</p>	

Department of the Interior and Local Government		
Observation	Independent Administrator's Recommendations	Status as of the 6 th PH-EITI Report
Prior Years		
<p>The SDMPs of mining companies are not aligned with local development plan, which may lead to duplication of programs to be implemented.</p>	<p>LGUs should be involved in the planning of SDMPs to align with the local development plan and ensure its sustainability.</p> <p>DILG through PPEI has actively participated during the drafting of the proposed Supplemental SDMP Guidelines. Said guidelines was an inter-agency collaboration intended to set indicators in order to aid the stakeholders in determining the sustainability of SDMP projects and the alignment of these to the basic thematic priorities, particularly: (1) access to education; (2) access to health services and facilities; (3) protection and respect of socio-cultural values; (4) development of livelihood industries. Comments and inputs to the said guidelines were endorsed to DENR-MGB, approval thereof by the DENR Secretary is still pending per last meeting held earlier this in 2018.</p>	<p>The SDMP planning, execution, and monitoring should coincide with the timing as well as the protocols relative to the LGUs' local development plans and planning. The spirit of this advocacy has been at the core of the proposed revision of the SDMP Guidelines of the DENR-MGB which was completed by end of 2018. Said proposal should be tabled for discussion with the DILG Secretary. The proposal is dependent on DENR's view on the matter.</p>
<p>Consider setting aside revenues collected from mining companies towards the development of the communities affected by extractive activities. Taxes and fees collected from mining companies form part of the LGUs' general funds and are programmed towards projects and expenses for the entire community. There are no specific projects for which revenues collected from</p>	<p>Given that mining communities are the ones directly affected by extractive activities, LGUs should consider setting up a special fund arising from revenues earned from extractive companies so that these may be allocated towards projects that would contribute to the rehabilitation and development of mining communities. This way, it is ensured that there is a direct benefit to the communities.</p>	<p>PPEI conducted a study entitled, "Local Green Investments in the Philippines", with the following major outputs: (1) Stocktaking Report on Policies on Green Investments in the Philippines; (2) Opportunities and Barriers for Green Investments at the Local Level; (3) Extractive Industries and Local Public Finance: Tax and Non-Tax Contributions of Mining to</p>

<p>mining companies are allocated.</p>		<p>Local Governments in Surigao del Norte; (4) Revenue Generating Options and the Necessary Enabling Environment and Strategies to Promote and Establish Alternatives; (5) LGU Guidelines for Establishing Green Investments and; (6) Potential Green Investments in Claver, Placer and Taganaan, Surigao del Norte.</p> <p>Study outputs can be accessed through: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1vhqMLnU0xzC_D8wdtI9FR6la-ryBf_2o</p> <p>The outputs of the said PPEI study will be requested for uploading in the DILG website for greater access by the general public for possible replication by other LGUs.</p>
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Department of Budget and Management		
Observation	Independent Administrator's Recommendation	Status as of the 6th PH-EITI Report
Prior Years		
<p>Long delays in the distribution of the share in national wealth were identified. The agency already implemented a change in the process of releasing shares in national wealth starting 2016 with the implementation of DOF DBM Joint Circular No. 2016-1. However, some LGUs have not yet received their respective share in national wealth as of date.</p>	<p>The establishment of a common online portal is recommended wherein LGUs could be able to confirm with DBM immediately upon receipt of their shares.</p>	<p>The DBM releases the shares of LGUs within the prescribed time as long as it is complete and as long as correct supporting documents from the collecting agencies and BTr are received on time and within the same period.</p> <p>The DBM commits an establishment of a common online portal where LGUs could immediately verify the details of their respective shares with the DBM by FY 2021.</p>
<p>There is no clear guideline as to the use of the share in national wealth.</p>	<p>DBM to issue/define specific guidelines on the use of the share in national wealth derived from mining</p>	<p>Similar issue in the Sixth PH-EITI Report</p>

	activities.	
Amount received by the LGUs through NADAI is consolidated, without details of the calculation and period to which the payment pertains.	Indicate in the NADAI the name of the company, details of computation, and allocation period.	The said recommendation is already considered in the draft guidelines. Nonetheless, the DBM commits the inclusion of details in the attachments, i.e., payee and collection period, as reflected in the submission from the collecting agencies.

National Commission on Indigenous Peoples		
Observation	Independent Administrator's Recommendation	Status as of the 6th PH-EITI Report
Prior Years		
<p>Insufficient monitoring of royalties for IPs.</p> <p>The agency does not have a formal and adequate monitoring of royalties for IPs. The agency (NCIP) relies on voluntary disclosures made by companies.</p> <p>Under Section 44 of RA No. 8371, the NCIP is tasked to –coordinate development programs and projects for the advancement of the ICCs/ IPs and to oversee the proper implementation thereof. However, based on NCIP's actual practice and implementation, while the NCIP may exercise its visitorial power to evaluate, audit and examine accounting books, records, and other financial documents, NCIP is not responsible for monitoring the implementation of the CRDP. NCIP can consider revisiting its interpretation of Section 44 of RA No. 8371, as its functions should</p>	<p>The agency should develop a system for monitoring IP royalties. The agency must require all extractive companies to submit copies of deposits/proof of payments to the designated bank accounts for IP royalties.</p>	<p>The NCIP monitoring tool for IP royalties and MOA implementation, developed by NCIP and PH-EITI and approved by the NCIP Commission En Banc on 26 November 2015 under Commission En Banc Resolution No. 06-033-2015, is still being tested for further improvement.</p> <p>Additional funds have already been included in the proposed budget to ensure that regional offices are able to regularly transmit IP royalty monitoring reports to NCIP Central Office. However, the Annual Budget remains the same. There is also lack of manpower, as per NCIP</p>

include oversight of the projects and programs of ICCs/ IPs.		
Regular monitoring of the list of entities operating within the ancestral domain (AD) including the respective MOAs and ensure information be made publicly available through the agency's website.	The agency should consistently and regularly monitor the list of the entities operating within AD and ensure up-to-date information are reflected therein. MOAs/CADTs and other relevant information must also be diligently monitored for EITI reporting purposes.	NCIP through the Office of Recognition Division maintains an up-to-date master list of areas nationwide with approved CADTs. The NCIP Recognition Division Office provided PH-EITI in August 2019 their master list of approved CADTs areas as of 31 July 2019.

Bureau of Customs		
Observations	Recommendation	Status as of the Sixth PH-EITI Report
Various payments to BOC by entities through third party brokers were noted. These payments were not included in the reported amount of BOC but was disclosed by the participating entities, which contributed to the amount of variance pre-reconciliation.	BOC should monitor payments made through third-party brokers and include the same in its reporting templates to properly reflect the source of government revenues.	<p>We would like to clarify that payment of duties and taxes to the Bureau is made by the importer through his nominated bank account/Authorized Agent Bank. Once payment instructions are sent by BOC, the amount due is automatically debited from the account of the importer, provided that the said account has sufficient balance. The Bureau does not accept payment of duties and taxes directly from Customs Brokers/third party brokers.</p> <p>However, on instances where goods are transited from the Port of Discharge to economic zones, the Customs Brokers' Pre-payment accounts may be utilized to pay for Cargo Transfer Fee and Container Security Fee (CSF). Only on this instance does the Bureau accept payment of fees only directly from Customs Brokers.</p> <p>In view of the foregoing, the</p>

		<p>Bureau shall endeavour to include on its next report any available data on the payments made by the Customs Broker for the account of the importer/mining companies</p> <p>The Bureau is implementing Customs Administrative Order (CAO) 10-2008 on the Payment Application Secure System Version 5 (PASS5) and Customs Memorandum Order (CMO) 39-2010: Enhanced Automated Cargo Transfer System (E-ACTS) in relation to the above.</p>
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PH-EITI MSG's Recommendations and Assessment of Progress

In the 1st PH-EITI Report, based on key findings of the same, the MSG formulated recommendations addressed to specified government agencies with a view to enhancing transparency in and improving governance of the extractive sector. These recommendations were elevated to the Mining Industry Coordinating Council who directed the concerned government agencies to act on the recommendations and to each submit an action plan for implementation. In the 2nd to 5th PH-EITI Reports, updates on the agencies' actions on the recommendations, assessment of progress, and additional recommendations from the MSG were given. For the 6th PH-EITI Report, the MSG again assessed progress in implementation and gave further recommendations, outlined in the table below.

MINES AND GEOSCIENCES BUREAU		
MSG Recommendations from the 5th Report	Agency Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations for the 6th Report
<p>Include in the memorandum the roles and functions of the local NGOs especially in the planning and implementation of the ISHES monitoring.</p>	<p>Safety and Health, Environmental, and Social Development and Management (SHES) monitoring is a regular activity solely conducted by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) Regional Offices as part of its regulatory function.</p> <p>Local Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) are</p>	

	<p>involved during the conduct of Multipartite Monitoring Team monitoring, which is a separate monitoring activity pursuant to Section No. 174, "Environmental Monitoring and Audit," of Department of Environment and Natural Resources Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2010-21, "Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 7942"</p> <p>Furthermore, criteria for selection and functions of Local NGOs as members of MMT are stipulated under Article No. IV of DAO No. 2017-15, "Guidelines on Public Participation Under the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System, re: Public Participation in Monitoring of Impacts of Projects with ECC."</p> <p>Thus, the inclusion of the roles and functions of the local NGOs in the MGB Memorandum Circular No. 2018-02, "Guidelines for Compliance Monitoring and Rating/Scorecard of Mining Permits/Contracts," was found to be unnecessary.</p>	
<p>Consider capturing the qualitative aspect of monitoring as opposed to just measuring or ticking compliance list.</p>	<p>Qualitative aspect of monitoring is being captured in the conduct of air and water quality monitoring which is under the function of the MMT and Environmental Management Bureau as stated under Section Nos. 6 and 8 of DAO No. 2015-02, "Harmonization of the Implementation of the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System and the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 in Relation to</p>	

<p>Consider laying down the technical capability requirements/capacity building needs of those who will implement the scorecard.</p>	<p>Mining Projects.”</p> <p>Qualitative aspect of SHES Monitoring can only apply for checking the quality of program/project implementation of the company. This can be subjective in nature, basing solely on the standards of the personnel conducting the monitoring, thus, at most times avoided. Nevertheless, the MGB ROs includes this as part of their other findings. Subsequently, recommendations are also provided by the MGB ROs based on the said findings.</p> <p>MGB personnel are considered technically capable on conducting TSHES monitoring as MGB’s management ensures that each personnel’s profession and skills is in line with its respective works/ tasks.</p> <p>With regard the execution of SHES monitoring checklist and scorecard under MGB MC No. 2018-02, series of capacity building were undertaken on the MGB ROs prior the implementation of the said MC. This is to ensure standardized implementation of the SHES Monitoring and to enhance the technical skills of MGB ROs’ personnel, including the embedded MGB personnel in the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office / Community Environment and Natural Resources Office.</p> <p>Furthermore, the MGB Central Office’s Mine Safety, Environment and Social</p>	
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	<p>Development Division and Mining Tenements Management Division are currently conducting Systems Audit on MGB ROs. This aims to validate/ assess implementation of the SHES Monitoring and provide guidance to MGB ROs if certain lapses were noted.</p>	
<p>Consider strengthening capacity and active participation of the MMT and MRFC members particularly on how they can effectively participate during field visits and meetings.</p> <p>Consider identifying and regularly involving other representatives from civil society including academics, media, Church people, the youth, and community leaders who are passionate in pushing for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Actively disseminate information about monitoring activities and findings of MMTs and MRFCs.</p>	<p>As per Section 185 of DAO No. 2010-21, MMT is the monitoring arm of MRFC and is tasked to conduct monitoring activities on site. MMT members particularly MGB-MSESDD personnel, conducts annual workshop to improve its guidelines on monitoring compliances of mining companies.</p> <p>It is noted that that MMT acts as a technical team to monitor the compliances of mining companies with different environmental laws, thus, DAO No. 2010-21 specifically requires environmental NGO. However, in the MRFC, other representatives of CSO such as but not limited to church people, academe and youth can be a member of MRFC, provided, that it has gone through the selection process. On the proposed revision of DAO No. 2010-21, MRFC may designate an additional member of MRFC through a Resolution.</p> <p>Currently, MGB is continuously providing MMT reports to EITI; however, it will pilot test uploading of MMT Reports on its Portal.</p>	<p>MMT reports should be timely disclosed. The MMT reports should be included in the PH-EITI Contracts Portal.</p> <p>The list of MMT members/ representatives in each area should also be part of the disclosure.</p>

<p>Consider institutionalizing a system of civil society participation in the entire extractives value chain particularly on the monitoring of the accuracy of production.</p> <p>Consider enjoining CSOs in monitoring the details of the production process at the field level.</p> <p>Release updates on the purchase of the monitoring equipment and reports on initial evaluation of the regular (or random) sampling – i.e. if it has been rolled out. If delayed, indicate the causes.</p>		<p>The localization of EITI governance model i.e. establishment of subnational MSG mechanisms, should be introduced to local government units, in this way the participation of the relevant stakeholders in the entire extractives value chain will be institutionalized and may address context specific issues on natural resource governance in each area.</p> <p>The localization of EITI governance model may also address the mainstreaming of data and disclosures.</p>
<p>Consider enhancing the function of the Monitoring Trust Fund to ensure sufficient and independent funding for all MMT monitoring activities for the year. Companies must have no hand in the disbursement of MMT allowances, and MMT members must be precluded from asking for additional allowances or compensation from the company or the fund.</p> <p>Ensure the regularity of monitoring activities of the MMT and also reporting of ROs on the activities feedback/updates on the use of MTF in relation to MMT</p>	<p>MTF is deposited in a government depository bank and disbursement from the said from trust fund is regulated thru Section 186 of DAO No. 2010-21:</p> <p><i>“Withdrawal from the MRF shall be made by the Contractor/Permit Holder only with the written instruction to the bank issued by the MRF Committee authorizing the Contractor/Permit Holder to withdraw the amount from the MRF. The amount to be withdrawn shall be in accordance with the AEPEP and shall be approved by the MRF Committee, copy furnished the CLRF Steering Committee. Any one of the following shall be authorized to issue the instruction to the bank on behalf of the MRF Committee:</i></p> <p><i>a. The Chair,</i></p>	

	<p><i>b. The Co-Chair or c. The designated representative of either (a) or (b).</i></p> <p><i>In the event that none of the above-mentioned persons issues the instruction to the bank after the lapse of thirty (30) calendar days from the time the written request for instruction is received by them, the Contractor/Permit Holder shall have the authority to sign the instruction on behalf of the MRF Committee and to withdraw the amount in accordance with the approved AEPEP.”</i></p> <p>MMT operations, including honoraria, are guided by the Manual of Operations (MOO), which is being agreed upon and approved.</p> <p>Apart from it, financial accomplishment of mining companies, including MTF, is being scored using TSHES Scorecard.</p> <p>MMT is mandated to conduct quarterly monitoring as per Section 174 of DAO No. 2010-21.</p>	
<p>A regular multi-sectoral discussion should be scheduled. Ensure that proceedings of the meeting be documented. Consider including in the discussions a review of current guiding laws and identify the flaws/gaps for eventual amendments or crafting of new policies.</p>	<p>The National Summit for the Presentation of the Proposed amendment of the Revised IRR of Republic Act No. 7076 and the 1st National Assembly of the Philippine National Coalition for Small-Scale Miners with a theme “Responsableng Pagmimina.Kaunlaran ng Bayan”was held last July 29 to 31, 2019 at the provincial Capitol, Nabunturan, Compostela Valley.</p>	

	<p>The National Summit and the 1st National Assembly of the Philippine National Coalition for Small-Scale Miners was attended by representatives from various government agencies such as the DENR, MGB, BSP, NCIP, LGU of Compostela Valley, other Agencies such as BAN TOXICS, Caring Gold Project, Social Justice Decent Work and Small-Scale Miners from all over the country.</p> <p>The event was envisioned that regular multi-sectoral meetings are to be conducted and proceedings thereof focusing mainly on the proposed amendments to RA No.7076 or the People’s Small-Scale Mining Act and EO 79 and other issues/concerns hounding the small scale mining industry.</p>	
<p>Consider institutionalizing guidelines into policy particularly on defining what is “compliance” for mining contractors under DAO 2017-07 as well as clarify who (as between the MPSA holder and the operator) has the responsibility to submit the template/report. Consider discussing the DAO with Environmental Management Bureau for close coordination.</p> <p>Consider conducting a study on the non-participation of mining contractors.</p>	<p>MGB has a plan to make EITI reporting part of its compliance monitoring scorecard for mining permits or contracts.</p> <p>The MGB has also integrated PH-EITI’s reporting template for small-scale mining in its efforts to institute reforms in the small-scale mining sector.</p>	

<p>Consider linking supporting documents when publishing data as an additional quality validation mechanism to ensure that the report produced by PH-EITI will be more reliable.</p> <p>Consider publishing in data in open format so that viewers/visitors can easily download data that they need.</p> <p>Consider publishing auxiliary rights in the MGB Portal.</p>	<p>MGB has mainstreamed disclosures through its Database Portal accessible at databaseportal.mgb.gov.ph. The portal contains updated mining tenements data... mine safety and health, environment, and social development data and industry statistics, among other information.</p> <p>MGB will continue to provide scanned MMT reports EITI; however, it will pilot test uploading MMT reports in its Portal for public dissemination.</p>	<p>As preparation for the environmental impact reporting of PH-EITI, the auxiliary rights (water rights, tree cutting permits) given to extractive companies should be disclosed.</p>
<p>Consider creating a National Mineral Resources Board (or assigning at least a dedicated division within MGB) to monitor and gather data on all the activities of the various PMRBs/SSMs and carry out doable action points and monitor/consolidate situation, tasks, actions and results.</p> <p>The MICC cannot perform the function of a national mineral resources board that can monitor the activities of all PMRBs and SSM contractors.</p>	<p>The Mining Technology Division of the MGB-Central Office and Small-Scale Mining Focal Person in the MGB Regional Offices are currently in the frontline to monitor and gather data on all the various activities of the PMRB'S/SSM's in the country.</p>	
<p>Consider including the participation of PH-EITI and other CSOs in the crafting of the manual of operations for the PMRBs to help strengthen existing management systems and ensure participation of the CSOs in the monitoring and evaluation of permits and</p>	<p>To be considered as additional Input /s in the proposed amendment of the implementing Rules and Regulations of EO 79.</p>	

<p>small-scale mining contracts.</p> <p>Consider outlining the tasks, roles, expectations among MGB ROs and Divisions to ensure clarity in governance issues of SSM. Ensure coordination of policies and actions that affect the inter-relations of small scale and large-scale operations as well.</p>		
<p>MGB may also want to align the 5-year SDMP programs with local (<i>provincial, municipal and/or brgy.</i>) development plans. Plans/programs/activities that don't achieve the desired results should not be funded again, or ensure community capacity-building measures first be implemented. MGB may also study the possibility of putting a cap on "unsustainable" projects or programs, such as large infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Consider including the NEDA, academe/experts, and local development boards in the development of the 5-year SDMP.</p> <p>In reviewing SDMP guidelines, consider a sustainable development framework and outline (at least) a medium-term strategic area development plan with corresponding project</p>	<p>It is mandated in the CDAO that the 5-Year SDMP is prepared in consultation and partnership with the host and neighboring communities. Prior to its approval, it is evaluated and assessed by MGB-RO if the SDMP is aligned with the local development plans. That is why, reminder is always made that the Company invite representatives from the MPDO and LGU heads to participate and be involved in the planning workshop;</p> <p>This is one of the purpose of the Planning Workshop mentioned above, to avoid duplication and/or continuation of unsustainable P/P/As. Evaluation is being conducted by the MGB-RO during the ASDMP monitoring made and in the approval of the ASDMPs. Assessment and evaluation is being made on previous and proposed P/P/As for its effectiveness and sustainability. Also, some companies conducts Social Impact Assessment to determine any P/P/As that</p>	<p>SDMP should be aligned with local development plans of the local government units (provincial/municipal/barangay). In planning for the SDMP, the mining-affected and neighboring communities should be consulted and engaged.</p>

<p>management, monitoring and evaluation framework.</p>	<p>need not be continued on to the next phase of the Program;</p> <p>Under Section 136-B of CDAO 2010-21, the MGB-RO shall evaluate the submitted 5-Year SDMP for its form, substance and completeness. A Technical Conference is held together with invited credible experts from relevant agencies such as NEDA, DOH, CHED, etc., to further evaluate the said document.</p>	
<p>Consider performing qualitative assessments of the impacts of SDMP projects by engaging developmental experts alongside a multi-partite team to perform the assessment, if necessary, and suggest refinements to the projects being funded by the program. Consider developing a separate tool aimed at measuring impact of the projects.</p> <p>Release updates on the rollout of the scorecard.</p>	<p>Mining companies usually conducts SIA to expiring 5-Year SDMP so as to facilitate the said qualitative assessment of the impact of the Program prior to its submission to MGB-RO.</p>	
<p>Provide regular updates on the release of the MC that includes and incorporates inputs based from the reports, feedback, and discussions with CSOs.</p>	<p>MGB had a meeting with Bantay Kita last July 5, 2018 to discuss the updates on the proposed Guidelines in the Selection Process of CSO Representatives to MMT and MRFC.</p> <p>In the proposed revisions of DAO 2010-21, standard guidelines in the selection process of MRFC and MMT composition will be provided. The draft CSO selection process proposed by Bantay Kita will be used</p>	<p>A guideline for the selection process of civil society organizations in MMTs and MRFCs should be released by MGB.</p>

	as one of the inputs on the said guidelines.	
		The PH-EITI Contracts Portal should be regularly updated with new documents such as the MMT, MRFC reports, etc., contracts of the non-metallic mining companies, coal contracts.
		All extractive companies should be required to participate in EITI reporting. The non-operating companies due to no production should still provide its updates on other activities happening within its contract area i.e. updates on maintenance, rehabilitation of mined-out areas, etc. because they still have an existing/ contract with the government.
		As preparation for the environmental impact reporting, extractive companies should disclose and provide updates on its rehabilitation activities i.e. actual land area disturbed and rehabilitated lands, efforts on bringing back the natural ecosystem.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

MSG Recommendations from the 5th Report	Agency Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations for the 6th Report
<p>Provide updates on SMPC's response to the letter.</p> <p>Consider including CSOs in the process of compelling SMPC to participate in the EITI process.</p>	<p>The draft department circular mandating the participation of all Petroleum Service Contractors and Coal Operating Contractors in PH-EITI is undergoing legal evaluation.</p>	

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MSG Recommendations from the 5th Report	Agency Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations for the 6th Report
<p>Consider including CSOs (e.g., independent body or academic institutions) in the team that will conduct the study to track the national government/LGU share and spending of extractive industry revenue.</p>	<p>The Environmental and Natural Resources Data Management Tool (ENRDMT) has already been incorporated in DOF-BLGF’s electronic Statement of Receipts and Expenditures (eSRE). Local government unit (LGU) compliance to this reportorial requirement is >90%. The ENDRMT has already been incorporated in the eSRE. Hence, the national government has significantly increased visibility as well as periodic availability of information on the matter, particularly (i) remittance on shares of national wealth to the LGUs; and (ii) utilization thereof.</p>	
<p>Consider partnering with CSOs in discussing and presenting to the public the studies conducted related to the impact of revenues from the extractives to local communities and other stakeholders (e.g. “Assessment of the Impact of Social Development Management Programs of Large-Scale Mining Companies in Selected Host Communities in the Philippines”</p>	<p>At the turn of 2019, the last study generated from the PPEI – Alternative Green Investments, has been turned over and provided to PH-EITI and furnished Bantay Kita as well.</p>	
<p>Provide updates on the response/ action point/resolution of Bureau of Local Government Supervision (BLGS) of DILG with regard to the 4th Report’s recommendation to conduct a feasibility study to assess viability of PH-EITI disclosure as a</p>	<p>There are no existing indicators relative to the PH-EITI disclosure of LGUs hosting mining in the SGLG. The DILG-BLGS shall take into consideration this recommendation for consideration of the National Committee to include as one of the indicators in the SGLG assessment.</p>	

component of the Seal of Good Local Governance for LGUs hosting mining.	Note: PH-EITI disclosure are confined to around 400 LGUs hosting mining and energy projects/operations.	
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BUREAU OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

MSG Recommendations from the 5 th Report	Agency Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations for the 6 th Report
Consider including CSOs in monitoring the spending of shares from the national wealth.	BLGF will coordinate with DILG being the lead agency for this activity	
Consider including CSOs (e.g., independent body or academic institutions) in the team that will conduct the study to track the national government/LGU share and spending of extractive industry revenue.	BLGF coordinate with DILG being the lead agency for this activity	

DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT / BUREAU OF TREASURY

MSG Recommendations from the 5 th Report	Agency Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations for the 6 th Report
Consider requiring an allocation plan on how the LGU shares will be spent before the release of the funds and a copy be publicly disclosed for purposes of transparency and for CSOs to be able to monitor the same shares at the local level.	Finalization of the draft Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) in the 4 th Quarter of 2019	The PH-EITI MSG should persistently push and advocate for the Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) of the Department of Budget and Management i.e. set a meeting with DBM, DILG, discuss as an agenda of the PH-EITI TWG/MSG to strategize.
Progress on the 4 th Report's recommendation for the <i>"BTr [to] provide the list of AGSBs of LGUs to collecting agencies to</i>	The list of Authorized Government Servicing Bank (AGSBs) of LGUs is already available.	

<p><i>reduce delays in the release of funds. The list can be used by the collecting agencies to double-check if the LGU has an existing AGSB. If the LGU has no existing AGSB listed to the BTr, the LGU can inform the collecting agency and the BTr before endorsing the documentary requirements to DBM."</i></p>		
<p>Progress on the 4th Report's recommendation to: <i>Consider extractive companies' certification of excise tax paid as prima facie proof of payment, and basis for computation of the LGU share</i></p>	<p>The draft JMC prescribes a template of the certification that will be issued by the BIR and BTr to expedite the reconciliation of accounts as reflected from their respective records and to eliminate delays.</p>	

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES		
MSG Recommendations from the 5th Report	Agency Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations for the 6th Report
<p>Consider participating actively in the PH-EITI MSG and TWG Meetings for better coordination.</p>	<p>NCIP Central Office participated at the national level meetings and PH EITI recommendations are being studied.</p>	
<p>NCIP must dedicate funding and resources to ensure that regional offices are able to regularly transmit IP royalty monitoring reports to NCIP Central Office.</p>	<p>Additional funds have already been included in the proposed budget but Annual Budget remains the same. Also, due to lack of manpower.</p>	
<p>Assess how the tool was used and then measure its effectiveness and efficiency and address gaps when found.</p>	<p>Monitoring tool is still being tested for further improvement</p>	
<p>Undertake development of other tools to build capacities of IPs.</p>	<p>Proposed capacity building for IPs has already been included in the NCIP Strategic Directions but</p>	

	was not considered by the Department of Budget and Management.	
Prioritize IP-centric initiatives to help ensure proper monitoring and reporting of IP royalties.	Capacity building has been considered including the proper management of their royalties, however, budget proposal not considered by the DBM.	
Request for updates on the implementation of the directive.	This will be considered in the next reporting.	
Request regional NCIP offices to write an annual progress narrative to be included in PH-EITI reports.	PH-EITI to provide NCIP a template or guidance.	



CHAPTER 3

**Beneficial Ownership
Transparency in the
Philippine Extractives**



CHAPTER 3 – BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP TRANSPARENCY IN THE PHILIPPINE EXTRACTIVES

If a country's natural resources indeed belong to the people, then resource extraction should serve the people, not only of the present generation but also of future generations. This proposition has been the rationale for transparency in the management of natural resources vis-à-vis sustainable development. Opening the extractive industries to public knowledge and scrutiny is believed to precipitate accountability, especially from those authorized to undertake extractive activities and those mandated to regulate or oversee the same. As it were, all matters about resource extraction are being steered towards the public domain, making more and more information available in the hope of enabling resource governance that is equitable and sustainable.

A fairly new area of extractives transparency is beneficial ownership (BO) disclosure, with the EITI taking the global lead by including it in its Standard. In 2016, the EITI Board agreed that by January 2020, all EITI implementing countries must ensure that extractive companies that bid for, operate, or invest in extractive projects in the country publicly disclose their beneficial owners, including any politically exposed persons (PEPs).⁸⁹ The purpose of BO transparency is simple enough: Disclosing the true owners of companies allows the government and other stakeholders to ensure that laws regulating corporate vehicles (e.g., laws against tax evasion and money laundering) as well as those restricting ownership of these companies (e.g., limitations on foreign equity, proscriptions against conflicts of interest) are complied with, and to hold actual persons accountable in case of any violation. The reason becomes stronger in the case of extractive companies, since their operations impinge on finite resources that belong to the national patrimony. If these companies defraud the government by evading tax and other liabilities, they harm development by depriving generations of people of their shared right over natural resources that are essential for sustainably meeting their needs.

Yet BO disclosure is arguably one of the most complicated and contentious subjects of transparency, because it involves not only sophisticated business organizations but also – and more importantly – personal information generally protected by data privacy laws. In the main, making the personal data of individuals public to help deter, detect, and/or prosecute illicit activities involving corporate entities typically clash with the fundamental human right to privacy.

Nevertheless, there is evident agreement among countries that BO transparency is one of the ways to curb corruption and crime, which, in today's increasingly complex and connected world, often occur behind the corporate veil and across national borders. This transnational character of the problem coupled with substantial negative impact on development worldwide has necessitated a global approach.

In the Philippines, BO disclosure has generally been governed by corporate and securities regulation but has been propelled of late by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendations to combat money laundering and the EITI for greater transparency in the extractives sector. On the initiative of PH-EITI, the parallel efforts of key agencies/organizations implementing these two international standards – the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and PH-EITI, respectively – have converged. While it took a couple of years before cooperation gained traction, the SEC and PH-EITI seemed to have run their separate courses only to come together in the end.

⁸⁹ Requirement 2.5, EITI Standard.

In February 2018, the EITI Board agreed that “systematic disclosure should be firmly established as the default expectation” of implementing countries, that is, countries should disclose the information required by the EITI Standard through routine government and corporate reporting systems. Specifically as regards BO, “beneficial ownership information should be incorporated in existing filings by companies to corporate regulators”.⁹⁰ Meanwhile, in November of the same year, the SEC issued Memorandum Circular No. 17 (MC 17), which required all SEC registered corporations – extractive companies included – to disclose their beneficial owners through the General Information Sheet (GIS) they file annually. Such was the intersection that led the MSG to decide to subsume compliance with the EITI BO requirement under PH-EITI’s mainstreaming agenda, particularly by way of the SEC’s implementation of MC 17, at least for the next reporting cycle.

MC 17 would eventually be revised with the issuance in July 2019 of SEC Memorandum Circular No. 15 (MC 15), which enhanced the BO disclosure rules and form.

The present chapter outlines the course of bringing about beneficial ownership transparency in the Philippine extractive industries, highlighting milestones and presenting the results of PH-EITI’s pilot BO disclosure done in conjunction with the first-year implementation of the SEC’s MC 15. Under the umbrella of mainstreaming EITI implementation in the country, the pilot disclosure aligned, to the largest extent possible, with this broader government regulation administered by the SEC as the agency charged with general supervision of the corporate sector. Gaps and challenges as well as ways they have been or could be addressed are identified and discussed. Recommendations are proposed as the chapter concludes.

I. Plans

In prompt compliance with the EITI Standard, the MSG agreed a four-year roadmap (2017-2020) for disclosing beneficial ownership information and published the same in the PH-EITI website in December 2016. The roadmap includes objectives, activities, outputs, and timeframes for the following areas: (i) definition of BO and institutional framework for BO disclosure; (ii) links between BO and national reform priorities; (iii) reporting obligations for PEPs; (iv) level of detail to be disclosed; (v) data collection; (vi) assuring accuracy of data; (vii) data timeliness; and (viii) data accessibility.

Further, to ensure that BO disclosure in the extractives sector is integrated in or consistent with the national reform agenda, PH-EITI, through the DOF, included it in the agency’s commitments under the Philippine Open Government Partnership (PH-OGP) National Action Plan, both for 2017-2019 (activity/deliverable: scoping study on BO disclosure) and for 2019-2021 (activity/deliverable: public register of beneficial owners).

Accordingly, activities indicated in the foregoing have been incorporated in PH-EITI’s annual work plans since 2017.

⁹⁰ Requirement 2.5(a), EITI Standard.

II. Progression

Since publishing its roadmap, PH-EITI has largely been on track in carrying it out, with the MSG allowing for adjustments as may be justified by relevant developments in implementation.

With BO being a staple item in the agenda of MSG meetings and continued outreach to relevant stakeholders, PH-EITI has achieved roadmap milestones, including publishing a scoping study on BO disclosure in 2017, pilot BO disclosure in the Fifth Country Report in 2018, and integration of BO in the mainstreaming efforts of PH-EITI alongside active collaboration with the SEC.

The 2017 scoping study was a comprehensive review of the existing legal and institutional framework for BO transparency in the Philippines. It identified potential barriers to disclosing beneficial owners and PEPs and recommended definitions and approaches for the country to comply with the EITI requirement given its context. The 2018 pilot disclosure was based on a reporting template agreed upon by the MSG and was done through PH-EITI's Online Reporting in the Extractives (ORE) tool on a voluntary basis.

Mainstreaming BO disclosure was the upshot of the issuance of MC 17 (and later, MC 15), which provided a more systematic and efficient way to disclose the beneficial owners of extractive companies, given its mandatory nature and broader scope. Hence, consistent with the EITI's thrust on systematic disclosure, the MSG agreed to adopt MC 15 as the basis and framework for reporting the beneficial owners of Philippine extractive companies. Thus, this BO disclosure exercise adhered to the policy, definitions, template, and timetable of MC 15, the salient provisions of which are discussed below.

III. Policy

SEC Memorandum Circular No. 15, s. 2019 (MC 15)

A copy of MC 15 is annexed to this report (**Annex 10**). It is also available in the SEC website.⁹¹

The SEC issued MC 15 “pursuant to its mandate to assist in the implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA), as amended, and the Terrorist Financing Prevention and Suppression Act (TFPSA) and their respective Implementing Rules and Regulations” and “to ensure timely access to adequate, accurate and current information on the beneficial ownership and control of SEC registered corporations by competent authorities” .⁹²

Entitled, “Amendment of SEC Memorandum Circular No. 17, series of 2018 on the Revision of the General Information Sheet (GIS) to Include Beneficial Ownership Information”, MC 15 requires all SEC registered stock and non-stock domestic corporations obliged to submit their GIS beginning 31 July 2019 to disclose, under pain of penalty, their beneficial owners in a Beneficial Ownership Declaration (BOD) form annexed to the GIS, providing the following information on the beneficial owner:⁹³

⁹¹ At <http://www.sec.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/2019MCNo15.pdf>.

⁹² Section 3, MC 15.

⁹³ Ibid.

- Complete name [surname, given name, middle name, name extension i.e., Jr., Sr., III]
- Specific residential address
- Nationality
- Date of birth
- Tax Identification Number (TIN)
- % of ownership [for stock corporations] or % of voting rights [for non-stock corporations]
- Type of beneficial owner (direct or indirect) [for stock corporations]
- Category of beneficial ownership (A to I)

MC 15 defines “beneficial owner” as “any natural person(s) who ultimately own(s) or control(s) or exercise(s) ultimate effective control over the corporation”.⁹⁴ This definition refers to the natural persons who actually owns or controls the corporation, as distinguished from the “legal owner” who is the “natural or juridical person who, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of Philippine law, owns or has the controlling ownership interest over the corporation or has the ability of taking relevant decisions within the corporation and impose those resolutions”.⁹⁵ “Ultimate effective control” refers to “any situation in which ownership/control is exercised through actual or a chain of ownership or by means other than direct control”.⁹⁶

MC 15 provides for nine categories under one or more of which a beneficial owner may fall. These categories are described as follows:⁹⁷

A	Natural person(s) owning, directly or indirectly or through a chain of ownership, at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting rights, voting shares or capital of the reporting corporation.
B	Natural person(s) who exercise control over the reporting corporation, alone or together with others, through any contract, understanding, relationship, intermediary or tiered entity.
C	Natural person(s) having the ability to elect a majority of the board of directors/trustees, or any similar body, of the corporation.
D	Natural person(s) having the ability to exert a dominant influence over the management or policies of the corporation.
E	Natural person(s) whose directions, instructions, or wishes in conducting the affairs of the corporation are carried out by majority of the members of the board of directors of such corporation who are accustomed or under an obligation to act in accordance with such person’s directions, instructions or wishes.
F	Natural person(s) acting as stewards of the properties of corporations, where such properties are under the care or administration of said natural person(s).
G	Natural person(s) who actually own or control the reporting corporation through nominee shareholders or nominee directors acting for or on behalf of such natural persons.
H	Natural person(s) ultimately owning or controlling or exercising ultimate

⁹⁴ Section 2.1, MC 15.

⁹⁵ Section 2.8, MC 15.

⁹⁶ Section 2.12, MC 15.

⁹⁷ Section 3, MC 15.

	effective control over the corporation through other means not falling under any of the foregoing categories.
I	<p>Natural person(s) exercising control through positions held within a corporation (i.e., responsible for strategic decisions that fundamentally affect the business practices or general direction of the corporation such as the members of the board of directors or trustees or similar body within the corporation; or exercising executive control over the daily or regular affairs of the corporation through a senior management position).</p> <p>This category is applicable only in exceptional cases where no natural person is identifiable who ultimately owns or exerts control over the corporation, the reporting corporation having exhausted all reasonable means of identification and provided there are no grounds for suspicion.</p>

MC 15 as against the EITI Standard

At the outset, the broad scope of application of MC 15 better albeit not fully encompasses the coverage of the EITI Standard, that is, “corporate entities that apply for or hold a participating interest in an exploration or production oil, gas or mining license or contract”. While MC 15 does not apply to foreign corporations licensed to do business in the Philippines, extractive companies of this kind are quite few at present.

As to the definition of beneficial owner, MC 15 is aligned with the EITI definition of the term as “the natural person(s) who directly or indirectly ultimately owns or controls the corporate entity”. Also, the BO information that MC 15 directs companies to provide substantially coincide with the requirements of the EITI Standard. Of the four data points *required* by the Standard (i.e., name, nationality, country of residence, identification of any PEP), MC 15 covers all except the identification of PEPs. Further, since MC 15 requires the TIN, date of birth, and residential address of the beneficial owner; it also covers other information merely *recommended* by the Standard to be disclosed, namely, a national identity number, date of birth, and residential or service address. As MC 15 does not include identification of PEPs, PH-EITI requested the companies scoped for this report to provide such information through a PEP declaration form, as discussed in the succeeding section on the pilot disclosure.

Having been issued in July 2019, MC 15 became the means by which the Philippines has requested, nay, required extractive companies to disclose beneficial ownership information by the 2020 EITI deadline under the mainstreamed approach agreed upon by the MSG. However, while the mandatory directive became effective in 2019, the timetable for its first-year implementation was from August 2019 to August 2020; and it was only after this period that the compliance of companies could be fairly assessed.

In any case, while MC 15 requires BO disclosure in a public document such as the GIS, it precludes actual publication of the information. MC 15 provides that the BOD, unlike the rest of the GIS, “shall not be uploaded to the Commission’s publicly accessible electronic database,” although “the information shall, nonetheless, be made accessible or available in a

timely manner to competent authorities for law enforcement and other lawful purposes”.⁹⁸

The SEC’s Enforcement and Investor Protection Department has explained that non publication of the BOD is due to the sensitive and confidential information therein. At least for now, BOD information can be accessed from the SEC only by request of government agencies and after the pertinent requirements of RA 10173, or the Data Privacy Act of 2012 (DPA), have been observed.

Nevertheless, there are existing mechanisms for data assurance and validation of the BO information submitted to the SEC. As the BOD forms part of the GIS that must be notarized before it is filed with the SEC every year, it is signed or subscribed and sworn to by the Corporate Secretary. This public attestation serves as a means of assuring the reliability of the declared BO information, besides verification by the SEC through on-site inspection of the books and records of the corporation and/or other means available, which is authorized under MC 15 (Section 9).

As regards legal owners, on the other hand, information on them⁹⁹ as indicated in the GIS remain publicly available and may be accessed from the SEC website for a reasonable fee.¹⁰⁰ However, it must be noted that the revised GIS form already has a separate sheet for the TIN and residential address of the stockholders, directors, and officers.¹⁰¹ This “TIN Page” is excluded from uploading to the public database, presumably to comply with the DPA that protects sensitive personal information such as those contained therein.

IV. Pilot Disclosure

Procedure

Under its mainstreamed approach to BO disclosure, PH-EITI was supposed to simply ask the SEC to publish (in the SEC website) the BODs submitted or filed by all the extractive companies covered by MC 15, provided that it furnishes the SEC with a document duly executed by each of the companies waiving confidentiality and consenting to publication. This mode was also seen as the possible beginnings of a public register of beneficial owners, at least for the extractives sector.

However, the SEC was of the position that MC 15 prevents it from publishing BO information in any manner, even if there is company waiver and consent, since the provision on non-publication does not stipulate any exceptions. Publication would therefore have to be done in another way. PH-EITI then attempted to secure from the SEC a copy of the BODs, still on the condition that it obtains the said company waivers, so that it could process the BODs and be the one to publish the BO information in the present report. This time, the SEC asserted that it could give PH-EITI a copy of the BODs only if PH-EITI not only obtains the consent of the beneficial owners (given by themselves or by an authorized company representative thru a Board resolution) but also duly executes with the SEC a Data Sharing Agreement under NPC Circular No. 16-02¹⁰² in compliance with the DPA.

⁹⁸ Section 2.1, MC 15.

⁹⁹ The GIS includes stockholder information such as name, nationality, residential address, TIN, number of shares subscribed and percentage of ownership, and the top 20 stockholders in number of shares subscribed.

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.sec.gov.ph/online-services/sec-i-view/>

¹⁰¹ See SEC MC 16, s. 2016 at <https://www.sec.gov.ph/mc-2016/mc-no-16-s-2016revision-of-the-general-information-sheet-and-notification-update-form/>.

¹⁰² See NPC Circular No. 16-02 at <https://www.privacy.gov.ph/memorandum-circulars/npc-circular-16-02-data-sharing-agreements-involving-government-agencies/>.

Considering that executing a proper Data Sharing Agreement with the SEC would take time that there was not enough of, and that the process got overtaken by the COVID-19 crisis, the MSG decided to just directly ask the companies themselves for a copy of the BODs they filed with the SEC and for their consent to the publication of their BO information in the Country Report, at least for this sixth reporting cycle.

Thus, PH-EITI asked the companies for a copy of their submitted BOD and requested them to voluntarily execute a waiver/consent as well as a declaration of PEPs as part of their participation in the Sixth Report. The templates used, which were drafted in consultation with the SEC and approved by the MSG, are in **Annex 9** and **Annex 12** of this report, respectively. The company submissions and responses were collected by the PH-EITI secretariat and filed within the premises and safekeeping of the Department of Finance. The information they contained were processed, analyzed, and sorted for publication in this report, as permitted and appropriate.

In conformity with the data privacy principles under the DPA, PH-EITI undertook to process the personal information of the beneficial owners only for the stated purpose, ensure adequate safeguards to protect the data, and publish only the minimum non-sensitive information required by the EITI Standard.

Notwithstanding the modified procedure above, PH-EITI requested the SEC to confirm which extractive companies submitted a BOD in compliance with MC 15. In response, the SEC provided a list to that effect, a copy of which is attached to this report as **Annex 13**

Results

Compliance with MC 15

Per the SEC's account as of the end of October 2020, as may be gleaned from **Annex 13**, there was considerable observance of MC 15 among operating extractive companies, with about 90% of the companies having submitted a BOD to the SEC. Of 81 identified extractive companies, only eight (8) were not recorded by the SEC to have submitted a BOD. Of these 8, the records of two were noted as "not found".

However, despite the ostensibly high compliance rate, not all of the concomitant BO information have been subject to study and publication by the PH-EITI, since not all of the companies were reached by PH-EITI or opted to participate in the pilot BO disclosure.

Participation in PH-EITI Pilot

The following table summarizes the company turnout in the pilot disclosure:

Table 1. Summary of company turnout in the pilot disclosure

PARTICIPATED	DID NOT PARTICIPATE	PARTIALLY PARTICIPATED
29	24	12
metallic: 22 non-metallic: 5 oil and gas: 2	metallic: 18 non-metallic: 3 oil and gas: 2 coal: 1	metallic: 2 non-metallic: 9 oil and gas: 1

In general, the companies that **participated** complied with all the requirements, including consenting to publication of their BO information. The companies that **did not participate** are those that did not execute any waiver/consent/declaration or submit anything, or those that asked for and were given an extended deadline but failed to meet it. The companies that **partially participated** are those that disclosed their BOD to PH-EITI but did not consent to publication or did not have complete supporting documents (e.g., no/pending waiver or Board resolution), or those that provided BO/PEP information using a different form (e.g., in a letter).

The pilot exercise saw modest to moderate participation, with about 44%, or 29 out of 65 covered companies/projects having fully participated. About 18% partially participated, with seven companies providing a copy of their BOD but without consenting to publication. About 37%, or 24 companies, did not participate.

Below is a listing of the companies:

Table 2. List of companies who participated/did not participate/partially participated in the pilot disclosure

PARTICIPATED	DID NOT PARTICIPATE	PARTIALLY PARTICIPATED
1. AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	1. Apex Mining Co., Inc.	1. Apo Land & Quarry Corporation – did not give consent to publication; reason stated in a letter
2. Adnama Mining Resources Inc.	2. Benguet Corp.	2. CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - did not give consent to publication
3. Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	3. Carmen Copper Corporation	3. Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation - did not give consent to publication; reason stated in a letter
4. Benguet Corp. Nickel Mines Inc.	4. Century Peak Corporation	4. Strong Built Mining and Development Corporation - did not give consent to publication
5. Berong Nickel Corporation	5. Citinickel Mines and Development Corporation	5. Concrete Aggregates Corporation - did not give consent to publication
6. Cagdiano Mining Corporation	6. Eramen Minerals, Inc.	6. Bohol Limestone
7. Carrascal Nickel Corporation	7. Filminera Resources Corporation	
8. Chevron Malampaya LLC	8. Greenstone Resources Corporation	
9. Dinapigue Mining Corporation	9. Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc.	
10. FCF Minerals Corporation	10. Krominco Inc.	
11. Hinatuan Mining Corporation	11. LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	
	12. Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	
	13. SR Metals, Inc.	
	14. Gozon Development	

12. Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co. 13. Libjo Mining Corporation 14. Oceanagold (Philippines) Inc. 15. Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corp. 16. Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc. 17. Philsaga Mining Corporation 18. Philex Mining Corporation 19. Platinum Group Metals Corporation 20. Sinosteel Phils. H.Y. Mining Corporation 21. Taganito Mining Corporation 22. Techiron Resources Inc. 23. Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation 24. Dolomite Mining Corporation 25. Eagle Cement Corporation 26. Holcim Mining and Development Corporation 27. JLR Construction and Aggregates Inc. 28. Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation 29. Philippine National Oil Company – Exploration Corporation	Corporation 15. Hardrock Aggregates, Inc. 16. Northern Cement Corporation 17. Galoc Production Company WLL – Philippine Branch 18. Nido Galoc Production 19. Semirara Mining and Power Corporation 20. Atro Mining-Vitali, Inc.* 21. Mt. Sinai Exploration & Development Corporation* 22. Nicua Corporation (<i>non-operating</i>)* 23. Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation* 24. Shenzhou Mining Group Corporation (<i>non-operating</i>)* *Could not be reached or contacted	Corporation - did not give consent to publication 7. Rapid City Realty Development Corporation – did not give consent to publication 8. Republic Cement & Building Materials Inc. – pending waiver & board resolution 9. Republic Cement Iligan Inc. – pending waiver & board resolution 10. Republic Cement Land and Resources Inc. – pending waiver & board resolution 11. Republic Cement Mindanao Inc. – pending waiver & board resolution 12. Shell Philippines Exploration B.V. – with PEP declaration form and consent to publish what is already published at https://www.shell.com/investors/financial-reporting/annual-publications/annual-reports-download-centre.html
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Disclosure

Collating the beneficial ownership information disclosed by participating companies that consented to publication, the matrix in **Annex 14** of this report lists the declared beneficial owners per sector and per company, and presents the personal information required by the EITI Standard, that is, each individual’s name, nationality, and country of residence, as well as whether or not he/she is a PEP.

Analytics and Findings

- In total, there were 128 name entries declared as beneficial owners. Of this number, only 94 are unique, as some beneficial owners repeat for some companies. The companies with the same or similar beneficial owners are mostly subsidiaries of the same parent company.

- All of the declared beneficial owners pertain to natural persons.
- The beneficial owners disclosed to PH-EITI using the BOD form (including those not consented to be published) may be broken down according to the BO categories of MC 15 as follows:

Category	Frequency	Description/Remarks
A	16	Natural person(s) owning, directly or indirectly or through a chain of ownership, at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting rights, voting shares or capital of the reporting corporation.
B	2	Natural person(s) having the ability to elect a majority of the board of directors/trustees, or any similar body, of the corporation.
C	12	Natural person(s) whose directions, instructions, or wishes in conducting the affairs of the corporation are carried out by majority of the members of the board of directors of such corporation who are accustomed or under an obligation to act in accordance with such person's directions, instructions or wishes.
D	7	Natural person(s) having the ability to exert a dominant influence over the management or policies of the corporation.
E	2	Natural person(s) whose directions, instructions, or wishes in conducting the affairs of the corporation are carried out by majority of the members of the board of directors of such corporation who are accustomed or under an obligation to act in accordance with such person's directions, instructions or wishes. (occurred with D)
F	1	Natural person(s) acting as stewards of the properties of corporations, where such properties are under the care or administration of said natural person(s).
G	1	Natural person(s) who actually own or control the reporting corporation through nominee shareholders or nominee directors acting for or on behalf of such natural persons.
H	1	Natural person(s) ultimately owning or controlling or exercising ultimate effective control over the corporation through other means not falling under any of the foregoing categories.
I	97	Natural person(s) exercising control through positions held within a corporation (i.e., responsible for strategic decisions that fundamentally affect the business practices or general direction of the corporation such as the members of the board of directors or trustees or similar body within the corporation; or exercising executive control over the daily or regular affairs of the corporation through a senior management position).
No category indicated	6	"Chairman Emeritus" "Director"

- As may be gleaned from the table above, the predominant category among the declared beneficial owners is category I, with about 75% of all entries reported as Board directors or company executives. It must be pointed out, however, that category I is the category of last resort, that is, it is applicable only in exceptional cases where the company, after exhausting all reasonable means of identification, cannot identify any other natural person as one who ultimately owns or exerts control over the corporation. Using category I must rule out any grounds for suspicion of concealment .
- MC 15 allows classifying a beneficial owner under multiple categories, and a number of declared beneficial owners were, in fact, indicated as a combination of two or more categories. The combinations include AC, CI, DE, ACDG, and even A to I. The last combination was used when one company declared a sole beneficial owner and classed him under all nine categories, making each category occur at least once in this exercise.
- Some foreign beneficial ownership was also disclosed, with 9 unique beneficial owners declared as foreign nationals. The foreign countries of citizenship included Japan, China, Australia, and New Zealand.

There were also 10 beneficial owners declared as residing abroad. The foreign countries of residence included Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, United Arab Emirates, and the United States of America.

The foreign beneficial owners were categorized as either I or C, or both I and C.

- There were no PEPs identified among the declared beneficial owners, except for executives of the State-owned PNOC-EC (including the President of the Philippines) who were classed under category I or category C.

Gaps and Challenges

While MC 15 provided a way to mainstream BO disclosure in the extractives sector, its first year of implementation – which PH-EITI’ s pilot BO reporting hinged on – surfaced issues that need to be addressed if BO disclosure is to achieve its avowed purposes.

Scope

MC 15 applies only to registered domestic corporations required to submit the GIS, leaving out foreign corporations licensed to do business in the Philippines, among which some extractive companies are counted. As far as the extractive sector is concerned, the companies not covered by the regulation are quite few, so the gap in scope may appear small. However, foreign players in the country, those in the mining and oil and gas industries included, are often large companies with substantial investments and assets. Moreover, for the policy’ s purpose, there is no substantial distinction between domestic and foreign companies for the rule not to apply equally to both classes. Fortunately, the SEC recognizes this and has stated that it is drafting a similar issuance to apply to foreign companies.

As reported by the SEC, about 90% of covered extractive companies have submitted a BOD in compliance with MC 15, an initial affirmation that a mainstreamed or systematic approach is the way to go.

Accuracy

Beneficial ownership information really only come from the companies or the data subjects – the beneficial owners – themselves, with the information reported being subject only to the government’s random validation or ad hoc investigation. While such self-reporting serves as a relatively simple and inexpensive way to collect data, it gives rise to concerns about the validity and reliability of the information.

Under MC 15, the mechanisms for data assurance and validation include public attestation of the BOD by an authorized officer of the reporting company as well as the general authority of the SEC to verify information through on-site inspection of the books and records of the corporation and/or other means available.

The results of PH-EITI’s pilot BO reporting show that a large majority of the declared beneficial owners, about 75%, were reported under category I, which refers to the “natural person(s) exercising control through positions held within a corporation,” such as members of the board of directors and senior executives. These persons are often legal owners of the company, or otherwise, are already disclosed in the company’s regular reports. MC 15 makes category I the category of last resort, expressly providing that it applies only in exceptional cases where the company, after exhausting all reasonable means of identification, cannot identify any other natural person as beneficial owner.

While the BODs submitted may be correct and true, it may bring into question the practical value of the exercise, considering that much of the information disclosed are already regularly being reported and made public. In other words, it does not yield new information at best. At worst, it may generate inaccurate information out of expediency, if not deliberate concealment. Nevertheless, MC 15 stipulates that application of category I is conditioned on the absence of any grounds for suspicion. Thus, if such grounds are found to exist, then the company may be held liable for a violation.

In any case, this exercise is an initial implementation, and the findings from this pilot should inform and guide future action to improve policies and procedures.

Privacy concerns

Not least of the challenges being faced by BO disclosure under MC 15 is the issue of data privacy. Privacy concerns, in fact, underlie MC 15’s provision prohibiting publication of the BOD. They have likewise been cited as legal grounds in court cases that have been filed to void MC 15 and halt its implementation. Also, they have been one of the major reasons for companies’ general resistance to or wariness of BO disclosure.

The Data Privacy Act (DPA)¹⁰³ is the country’s comprehensive privacy law “to protect the fundamental human right of privacy while ensuring free flow of information” and “to ensure that personal information in information and communications systems in the government and in the private sector are secured and protected”. Together with its implementing rules and regulations,¹⁰⁴ it has often been cited as a check against measures that involve personal information, such as BO disclosure.

¹⁰³ <https://www.privacy.gov.ph/data-privacy-act/>

¹⁰⁴ <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2016/08/25/implementing-rules-and-regulations-of-republic-act-no-10173/>

To be sure, the law allows processing of personal information, subject to compliance with its requirements and adherence to the principles of transparency, legitimate purpose and proportionality. After repeated consultations with the National Privacy Commission (NPC) along with the SEC, it appears that PH-EITI BO reporting may be considered as “lawful processing of personal information”, given certain conditions.

Upon the request of PH-EITI, the NPC issued Privacy Policy Office Advisory Opinion No. 2020-047 dated 10 November 2020 and signed by the Privacy Commissioner on the general subject of disclosure and publication of beneficial ownership information by the PH-EITI. A copy is attached hereto as **Annex 15**. The Opinion affirms that the DPA, particularly Section 12(c), allows the processing of personal information (such as BO information) when it is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the personal information controller (in this case, PH-EITI) is subject. Then, in a qualified manner, it states that EO 79 and EO 147, in relation to the EITI Standard, “may constitute as lawful bases for processing BO information from the extractive industries”. It, however, reminds that the processing of personal data must still adhere to the general data privacy principles (i.e., transparency, legitimate purpose, and proportionality) and further advises that publication should contain only the information necessary to achieve PH-EITI’s purpose of ensuring transparency and accountability in the extractive industries and possibly deterring illegal activities.

For the pilot PH-EITI BO disclosure, substantial compliance was done by obtaining the companies’ waiver/consent and by limiting publication to the minimum data required by the EITI Standard, which incidentally do not constitute sensitive personal information which are accorded stricter protection under the DPA. It has also become clear that PH-EITI can pursue a data sharing agreement (DSA) with the SEC to facilitate sharing of BO information.

Under the aforementioned NPC Circular No. 16-02,¹⁰⁵ PH-EITI just needs to ensure that the DSA specifies its purpose/s, including the public function or service the DSA is meant to facilitate; who will have access to personal data and what type of personal data will be accessed and how these will be accessed and processed; the remedies available in case of any violation of data privacy rights; the designated data protection officer; operational details of the sharing or transfer of personal data (procedure) under the agreement; and the duration; security measures including policies to ensure protection of the personal data; additional provisions if there will be online access to the personal data; among others.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁵ *Supra* note 14.

¹⁰⁶ **SECTION 6. Content of a Data Sharing Agreement.** A data sharing agreement shall be in writing and must comply with the following conditions:

- A. It shall specify, with due particularity, the purpose or purposes of the data sharing agreement, including the public function or public service the performance or provision of which the agreement is meant to facilitate: *Provided*, that if the purpose includes the grant of online access to personal data, or if access is open to the public or private entities, these shall also be clearly specified in the agreement.
- B. It shall identify all personal information controllers that are party to the agreement, and for every party, specify:
 1. the type of personal data to be shared under the agreement;
 2. any personal information processor that will have access to or process the personal data, including the types of processing it shall be allowed to perform;
 3. how the party may use or process the personal data, including, but not limited to, online access;
 4. the remedies available to a data subject, in case the processing of personal data violates his or her rights, and how these may be exercised;
 5. the designated data protection officer or compliance officer.
- C. It shall specify the term or duration of the agreement, which may be renewed on the ground that the purpose or purposes of such agreement continues to exist: *Provided*, that in no case shall such term or

All in all, the Advisory Opinion is a welcome development that can pave the way for making further inroads into BO disclosure and transparency as a whole. In particular, it can serve as a basis for more systematic publication of BO information, subject, of course, to safeguards in compliance with the law. A sensible way forward would be to pursue the amendment of MC 15 to include publication, or, at the very least, allow exceptions to the current prohibition.

Effectiveness

While it may be too early to assess the efficacy of MC 15, there must be continued monitoring of its implementation and parallel, if not joint, efforts to continually engage companies to ensure cooperation and compliance.

BO transparency through data disclosure and publication, without doubt, has value in anti-corruption and good governance efforts, but it is not without cost. For beneficial owners other than the legal owners that are already routinely reported in regular corporate filings, there must be an incentive or, at least, no disincentive on their part to bare themselves and disclose their personal data. Rational enforcement of data privacy laws can actually help towards this end.

Owing to its complexity, BO disclosure in the country is still attended by issues and challenges. The irony is that the burden of complying with beneficial ownership regulations can fall heavily on honest players yet still leave unscrupulous actors unseen and untouched. This real possibility must be addressed.

The just purpose of BO disclosure is undisputed, but the means to the end needs careful consideration and deliberate and concerted action. Initiatives like the EITI, under which this pilot reporting is conducted, can help move the cause forward in a principled, systematic, and participatory way.

any subsequent extensions thereof exceed five (5) years, without prejudice to entering into a new data sharing agreement.

- D. It shall contain an overview of the operational details of the sharing or transfer of personal data under the agreement. Such overview must adequately explain to a data subject and the Commission the need for the agreement, and the procedure that the parties intend to observe in implementing the same.
- E. It shall include a general description of the security measures that will ensure the protection of the personal data of data subjects, including the policy for retention or disposal of records.
- F. It shall state how a copy of the agreement may be accessed by a data subject: *Provided*, that the government agency may redact or prevent the disclosure of any detail or information that could endanger its computer network or system, or expose to harm the integrity, availability or confidentiality of personal data under its control or custody. Such information may include the program, middleware and encryption method in use, as provided in the next succeeding paragraph.
- G. If a personal information controller shall grant online access to personal data under its control or custody, it shall specify the following information:
 - 1. Justification for allowing online access;
 - 2. Parties that shall be granted online access;
 - 3. Types of personal data that shall be made accessible online;
 - 4. Estimated frequency and volume of the proposed access; and
 - 5. Program, middleware and encryption method that will be used.
- H. It shall specify the personal information controller responsible for addressing any information request, or any complaint filed by a data subject and/or any investigation by the Commission: *Provided*, that the Commission shall make the final determination as to which personal information controller is liable for any breach or violation of the Act, its IRR, or any applicable issuance of the Commission.
- I. It shall identify the method that shall be adopted for the secure return, destruction or disposal of the shared data and the timeline therefor.
- J. It shall specify any other terms or conditions that the parties may agree on.

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Annexes

Annex 1: Directory of Agency Websites

AGENCY	WEBSITE ADDRESS/ URL	OTHER ONLINE DATABASES OR PORTALS	URL	REMARKS
1. DOF main	https://www.dof.gov.ph/	About > Transparency Seal	https://www.dof.gov.ph/index.php/transparency-seal/	Includes DBM approved budget and corresponding targets, Statement of Appropriations, Allotments, Obligations, Disbursements and Balances, Summary Report on Disbursements, Quarterly Report on Revenue and other Receipts, etc.
		Data > Statistical Data	https://www.dof.gov.ph/index.php/data/statistics-bulletin/	Includes Statement of General Government Operations (SGGO), Revenue and Tax Effort, Fiscal Sector, NG Budget, and NG Cash Budget: Total Revenues
		Data > National Government Fiscal Position	https://www.dof.gov.ph/index.php/data/national-government-fiscal-position/	
		Data > Data.gov.ph > Open Data Philippines	https://www.dof.gov.ph/index.php/data/data-gov-ph/ http://www.data.gov.ph/	
		Issuances > Financial Statements	https://www.dof.gov.ph/index.php/issuances/agency-reports/financial-statements/	
		Advocacies > Tax Reform	http://taxreform.dof.gov.ph/	
		Advocacies > LGU Iskorong Yong Bayan	https://www.dof.gov.ph/index.php/advocacies/lgu-iskor-ng-yong-bayan/	Link doesn't work
		2. DOF - BLGF	http://blgf.gov.ph/	Statistics
3. DOF - BIR	https://www.bir.gov.ph/	Transparency > BIR Transparency Seal	https://www.bir.gov.ph/index.php/transparency/bir-transparency-seal.html	Includes Approved Budget, Annual Financial Reports, etc.
		Transparency > BIR Annual Reports	https://www.bir.gov.ph/index.php/transparency/bir-annual-report.html	
		Transparency > BIR Collection Statistics	https://www.bir.gov.ph/index.php/transparency/bir-collection-statistics.html	
		Revenue Issuances	https://www.bir.gov.ph/index.php/revenue-issuances.html	

		Tax Information	https://www.bir.gov.ph/index.php/tax-information.html	
		Rulings and Legal Matters > Rulings > 2019 BIR Rulings	https://www.bir.gov.ph/index.php/rulings-and-legal-matters/rulings/2019-bir-rulings.html	
4. DOF - BOC	http://customs.gov.ph/	Aduana E-Library > Customs Administration Virtual Library	http://www.aduanaelibrary.com/?search_string=&filter_by=all&type=	
		Document Tracker > Document Tracking System	https://doctrack.customs.gov.ph/external	
		Quick Links > Freedom of Information	https://www.foi.gov.ph/	
5. DENR main	https://www.denr.gov.ph/	DENR Offices > Attached Agencies > Natural Resources Development Corporation	http://nrdc.denr.gov.ph/	Website is currently down for maintenance
		DENR Offices > Attached Agencies > Philippine Mining Development Corporation	http://pmdc.gov.ph/site/	
		Products and Services > ENR Statistics Information System	http://enssis.denr.gov.ph/	You need to register in order to have access to the system
		Good Governance > Transparency Seal	https://www.denr.gov.ph/index.php/transparency/transparency-seal-provisions	
6. DENR - MGB	http://mgb.gov.ph/en/	Transparency	http://mgb.gov.ph/en/transparency	
		Transparency > Annual Financial Reports > Quarterly Report on Revenue	http://mgb.gov.ph/en/transparency/2015-05-04-07-06-07/2015-05-04-08-07-14	

		and other Receipts		
		Mineral Industry > Mining Tenements > Approved Mining Permits and Contracts	http://mgb.gov.ph/en/2015-05-13-01-44-56/2015-05-13-01-46-18/2015-06-03-03-42-49	
		Mineral Industry > Mining Tenements > Mining Application in Regional Offices	http://mgb.gov.ph/en/2015-05-13-01-44-56/2015-05-13-01-46-18/2015-05-13-02-16-13	
		Mineral Industry > Mining Tenements > Mining Tenement Maps	http://mgb.gov.ph/en/2015-05-13-01-44-56/2015-05-13-01-46-18/2015-05-13-02-17-43	
		Mineral Industry > Mineral Processing Permit Compliance Monitoring	http://mgb.gov.ph/en/2015-05-13-01-44-56/mpp-compliance-monitoring	
		Mineral Industry > Mineral Statistics	http://mgb.gov.ph/en/2015-05-13-01-44-56/2015-05-13-01-47-51	
		MGB Central Database	http://databaseportal.mgb.gov.ph/#/public	
		Primers and Info Materials	http://mgb.gov.ph/en/2015-05-25-04-46-40/2015-05-27-08-41-36	
7. DENR - EMB	https://emb.gov.ph/	Transparency Seal	https://emb.gov.ph/transparency-seal-2/	
		E-Library	https://emb.gov.ph/e-library-2/	
		Document Online Tracking System	https://emb.gov.ph/doctrack/	
8. DOE main	https://www.doe.gov.ph/	Transparency > Transparency Reports > Annual Reports	https://www.doe.gov.ph/transparency/doe-annual-reports	
		Transparency > Freedom of Information	https://www.doe.gov.ph/transparency/freedom-information	Includes updated FOI Reports
		Upstream	https://www.doe.gov.ph/pe	

		Oil and Gas Roadmap 2017-2040	p/upstream-oil-and-gas-roadmap-2017-2040	
		Coal Roadmap 2017-2040	https://www.doe.gov.ph/pep/coal-roadmap-2017-2040	
		Downstream Oil Industry Roadmap 2017-2040	https://www.doe.gov.ph/pep/downstream-oil-industry-roadmap-2017-2040	
		Programs and Projects > Energy Statistics	https://www.doe.gov.ph/energy-statistics	
		The Philippine Coal Contract System	https://www.doe.gov.ph/energy-statistics?q=energy-resources/philippine-coal-contract-system	
		Overall Coal Statistics	https://www.doe.gov.ph/energy-statistics?q=energy-resources/overall-coal-statistics	
		Coal Statistics	https://www.doe.gov.ph/energy-statistics?q=energy-resources/coal-statistics	
		Accredited Coal Traders	https://www.doe.gov.ph/energy-statistics?q=energy-resources/coal-traders	
		Registered Coal End-Users	https://www.doe.gov.ph/energy-statistics?q=energy-resources/coal-end-users	
		Coal Reserves	https://www.doe.gov.ph/energy-statistics?q=energy-resources/coal-reserves	Current available data: 2015 Summary of Coal Reserves
9. DILG	https://dilg.gov.ph/	Programs and Projects > Full Disclosure Policy Portal	http://fdpp.dilg.gov.ph/	
		LGU Reports	https://fdpp.dilg.gov.ph/documents	
		Reports and Resources > Accomplishments	https://dilg.gov.ph/reports-and-resources/accomplishment-report/2/	
		Reports and Resources > Resources & Downloads	https://dilg.gov.ph/reports-and-resources/resources-and-downloads/3/	
10. DBM	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/index.php	Annual Reports	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/index.php/about-us/annual-reports	
		DBM	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/in	

	Releases > Special Allotment Release Order (SARO Listing)	dex.php/programs-projects/special-allotment-release-order-saro	
	DBM Releases > Notice of Cash Allocation (NCA Listing)	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/in dex.php/programs-projects/notice-of-cash-allocation-nca-listing	
	DBM Releases > General Allotment Release Order (GARO)	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/in dex.php/programs-projects/general-allotment-release-order-garo	
	DBM Releases > Statement of Allotment, Obligation and Balances	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/in dex.php/programs-projects/statement-of-allotment-obligation-and-balances	
	DBM Releases > Status of Allotment Releases	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/in dex.php/programs-projects/status-of-allotment-releases	
	DBM Releases > Status of NCA Utilization	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/in dex.php/programs-projects/status-of-nca-utilization	
	DBCC Matters > Reports > Fiscal Program > Quarterly Fiscal Program	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/in dex.php/dbcc-matters/reports/fiscal-program/quarterly-fiscal-program	
	DBCC Matters > Reports > NG Disbursement Performance	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/in dex.php/dbcc-matters/reports/ng-disbursement-performance/1419-2019-ng-disbursement-performance	
	DBCC Matters > Reports > Mid-Year Report	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/in dex.php/dbcc-matters/reports/mid-year-report	
	DBCC Matters > Reports > Annual	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/in dex.php/dbcc-matters/reports/annual-fiscal-report	

	Fiscal Report		
	DBCC Matters > Publication > Fiscal Risk Statement	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/index.php/dbcc-matters/dbcc-publication/fiscal-risk-statement	
	DBCC Matters > Publication > Fiscal Statistics Handbook	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/index.php/dbcc-matters/dbcc-publication/fiscal-statistics-handbook	
	DBM Publications > National Expenditure Program	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/index.php/budget-documents/2019/national-expenditure-program-fy-2019	
	DBM Publications > Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing (BESF)	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/index.php/budget-documents/2019/budget-of-expenditures-and-sources-of-financing-fy-2019	
	DBM Publications > General Appropriations Act (GAA)	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/index.php/dbm-publications/general-appropriations-act-gaa	
	DBM Publications > Public Financial Management Assessment Tool for Local Government Units (PFMAT for LGUs)	https://www.dbm.gov.ph/index.php/dbm-publications/public-financial-management-assessment-tool-for-local-government-units-pfmat-for-lgus	Doesn't actually have any content as of the moment
	Related Links > Budget Treasury and Management System	https://www.btms.gov.ph/	
	Related Links > Unified Accounts Code Structure	https://www.uacs.gov.ph/	
	Related Links > Public	http://pfm.gov.ph/	

		Financial Management		
		Related Links > Philippines Open Government Partnership	https://www.opengovpartnership.org/members/philippines/	
11. SEC	http://www.sec.gov.ph/	About us > Transparency Seal	http://www.sec.gov.ph/about/transparency/	Includes documents such as Annual Financial Reports, Quarterly Report of Revenue and other Receipts, Annual Procurement Plans, etc.
		Online Services > SEC i-View	https://ireport.sec.gov.ph/iview/index.html	
		Online Services > SEC i-View eLoading System	https://ivieweloading.sec.gov.ph/epay_inc/login.php	
		Online Services > SEC Express System	https://secexpress.ph/	
12. NCIP	http://www.ncip.gov.ph/	Transparency Seal	http://www.ncip.gov.ph/transparency.php	Includes Annual Financial Reports, Major Projects, Programs and Activities, Beneficiaries, and Status of Implementation, Annual Procurement Plan, etc.
		Publications	http://www.ncip.gov.ph/publication.php	Features Annual Report and Info Kit
13. PMDC (GOCC)	https://pmdc.gov.ph/site/	Transparency Seal	http://pmdc.gov.ph/site/transparency-seal/	Features GIS, Government Corporate Information Sheet (GCIS), Annual Reports, Quarterly Reports, etc.
		Projects > Cancelled Tenements	http://pmdc.gov.ph/site/cancelled-tenements/	
14. PNOC EC (GOCC)	https://pnoc-ec.com.ph/	Sitemap	https://pnoc-ec.com.ph/sitemap/	
		Transparency > GCG Requirements	https://pnoc-ec.com.ph/gcg-requirements/	Features latest annual Audited Financial and Performance Report, Audited Financial Statements, Quarterly, Annual Reports and Trial Balance, etc.
		Transparency > Reports	https://pnoc-ec.com.ph/reports/	
		Services > Service Contracts, Petroleum Exploration & Production	https://pnoc-ec.com.ph/petroleum-exploration-and-production/	
		Services > Coal Operating	https://pnoc-ec.com.ph/coal-exploration-development/	

		Contracts		
		Services > Coal Marketing and Trading	https://pnoc-ec.com.ph/coal-marketing-trading/	
		Resources > Transparency Seal > Past Reports	https://pnoc-ec.com.ph/transparency-seal-archives/	
		Resources > GCG Requirements > Past Reports	https://pnoc-ec.com.ph/gcg-requirements-past-reports/	

Annex 2: PH-EITI Extractive Companies covered by PH-EITI operating within CADT Areas

Extractive Companies covered by PH-EITI operating within CADT areas

Mining Companies	Contract No. ¹	MPSA Location ²	Within Approved CADT? ³	CADT No./ Approval Date ⁴	CADT Location ⁵	IP groups ⁶	With Certification Precondition? ⁷
CAR							
1. Philex Mining Corp.	MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Tuba & Itogon, Benguet	Yes	CAR-ITO-0709-121 22 July 2009	Itogon, Benguet	Kankana-ey/Ibaloi	Yes
2. Benguet Corporation - Balatoc Tailing Project only (not the Acupan Project, which is covered by PH-EITI)	Patented Mining Claims denominated as PC-ACMP-002-CAR	Itogon, Benguet	Yes	CAR-ITO-0709-121 22 July 2009	Brgy. Virac, Ucab, and Poblacion, Itogon, Benguet	Kankana-ey/Ibaloi	Yes
3. Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.	MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	Mankayan, Benguet	LCMC is located in the Municipality of Mankayan (in Benguet), which was declared as a CADT area in December 2008 ⁸	CAR-MAN-1208-094 17 December 2008	Mankayan, Benguet	Kankana-ey	No. LCMC obtained its contract seven (7) years before IPRA was enacted in 1997. As per MGB CAR's Senior Ecosystems Management Specialist, Engr. Virginia Briones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LCMC's MPSA renewal is still

¹ MGB Central Office. Mining Tenements Management Division. MPSA Database as of July 31, 2019.

² Ibid.

³ NCIP ADO-Recognition Division. *Master List of Approved CADTs* as of July 31, 2019

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ NCIP ADO-Resource Management Division. *List of Projects with Certification Precondition* as of November 2015

⁶ NCIP ADO-Recognition Division. *Master List of Approved CADTs* as of July 31, 2019

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ NCIP ADO-Recognition Division. *Master List of Approved CADTs* as of July 31, 2019

							<p>under litigation up to present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LCMC applied for MPSA renewal with MGB 90 days before it expired on March 15, 2015. MGB required them to conduct FPIC. However, LCMC insisted that they are not covered by IPRA's FPIC requirement. ▪ NCIP filed for Motion for Reconsideration in 2015 ▪ Makati Regional Trial Court ordered government agencies, including MGB and NCIP, to avoid disrupting the operations of LCMC until the issues on its MPSA renewal is resolved. Hence, even the application for conversion of portions of LCMC's MPSA to FTAA with Far Southeast Gold Resources Inc. (FSGRI) is also pending. FSRGI, on the other hand, has conducted FPIC. <p>The renewal of its MPSA, was "upheld by final arbitral award", exempting LCMC from FPIC requirement. Based on an official letter of LCMC to PSE, Inc., LCMC received through counsel notice of the final award of the arbitral tribunal dated 27 November 2015 holding⁹ "The FPIC and Certification Precondition may not be validly imposed as a requirement for the renewal of</p>
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⁹ LCMC Letter for Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc. dated 2 December 2015 re: "Renewal of Lepanto's MPSA 001-90-CAR Upheld by Final Arbitral Award". Retrieved on 5 August 2019 at http://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=561a4a0a992c3258b15effbf9088d1ab#sthash.zT94S8Fx.dpbs.

							MPSA 001-90, and the latter should be renewed under the same terms and conditions, without prejudice to changes mutually agreed upon by the parties."
Region IV-B							
4. Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp. Processing Plant: Coral Bay Nickel Corp.	MPSA No. 114-98-IV	Bataraza, Palawan	None yet. RTNMC is located at Barangay Rio Tuba, Batazara, Palawan, but has no approved CADT to date ¹⁰		Barangay Rio Tuba, Bataraza, Palawan	Palawefio	Yes. RTNMC, as well as its processing plant, Coral Bay Nickel Corporation, both have Certification Precondition
5. Berong Nickel Corp.	MPSA No. 235-2007-IVB	Quezon, Palawan	Yes	R04-QUE-0709-131 24 July 2009	Sitio Dangla, Brgy., Berong, Municipality of Quezon, Palawan	Tagbanua	Yes
6. Citnickel Mines and Development Corp.	MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	Narra and Sofronio Española, Palawan	Yes	R04-QUE-0709-131 24 July 2009 (only for Brgy. San Isidro, Narra)	San Isidro, Narra, Palawan & Pulot Interion, Sofronio Española, Palawan	Tagbanua	Yes
Region XI							
7. Apex Mining Co., Inc.	MPSA No. 225-2005-XI	Maco, Compostela Valley	Yes	R11-PAN-0908-076	Maco, Compostela Valley	Mansaka	Yes

¹⁰ NCIP ADO-Recognition Division. Master List of Approved CADTs as of July 31, 2019.

				2 September 2008			
Region XIII							
8. Contractor: Agata Processing, Inc. <i>(contractor was formerly Minimax Mineral Exploration Corporation)</i> Agata Mining Ventures, Inc. <i>(formerly MRL Gold Phils., Inc., which became MRL Nickel Phils., Inc.)</i> Agata, MRL, and Minimax are part of Agata Mining Joint Venture	MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Jabonga, Santiago and Tubay, Agusan Del Norte	Yes. Both its MPSA and its 3 exploration areas are within CADT	R13-TUB-1218-237 19 December 2018 (only for the area of operation)	Sitio Coro, Brgy. Colorado, Jabonga, Tubay and Santiago, Agusan del Norte 3 exploration areas: 1. Bgys. Bunga, San Vicente, & Baleguian, Maraiging, Jabonga, Agusan del Norte 2. Brgy. Tapan, Mainit, Surigao del Norte 3. Brgy. Mat-I, Surigao City	Mamanwa	Yes. Both its MPSA (with contractors, Agata Processing, Inc. and Minimax Mineral Exploration Corp.) and its 3 exploration areas have Certification Precondition
9. SR Metals, Inc.	MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII (Amended)	Tubay, Agusan del Norte	Yes	R13-CAB-1108-092 13 November 2008	Brgy. La Fraternidad, Tubay, Agusan del Norte	Manobo & Mamanwa	Yes
10. Philsaga Mining Corp. Processing plant: Mindanao	MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Bunawan and Rosario, Agusan del Sur	Yes the operation area and its 12 exploration areas	R13-BUN-0909-136 23 September 2009	Brgy. Bayugan III, Wasian and Sta. Cruz, Rosario, Agusan del Sur & Brgy. Consuelo, San Andres and Imelda, Bunawan Agusan	Manobo	Yes, PMC's 1 operation area and 12 exploration areas have Certification Precondition

Mineral Processing and Refining Corporation					del Sur 10+ exploration areas: 1. Brgy. Bayugan 3, Bunawan, Agusan del Sur 2. Bunawan, Agusan del Sur 3. Cabantao, Maligaya, and Marfil, Rosario, Agusan del Sur 4. Bunawan Brook and San Andres, Bunawan, Agusan del Sur 5. Mahayahay & Tagpupuran, Lingig, Surigao del Sur 6. Bunawan, Brook and Imelda, Bunawan, Agusan del Sur 7. Brgy. Bayugan 3, Rosario and Consuelo, Bunawan, both in Agusan del Sur 8. San Vicente, Maglatab, & Ugoban, Tagbina, Surigao del Sur 9. Brgys. Coletto, San Roque, Maharlika, Bislig City, Surigao del Sur; Bayugan 3, Wasian, & Cabantao/Marfil, Rosario; Consuelo, Bunawan; Brgy. Manat, Trento, Agusan del Sur 10. Brgy. Doña Carmen & Sta. Juana, Tagbina, Surigao del Sur; Bayugan 3, Wasian, & Cabantao/Marfil, Rosario; Consuelo, Bunawan, Agusan del Sur 11. Parcel 1: Guinhalinan, Barobo, Surigao del Sur; Parcel 2: Brgys. Marfil, Sta Cruz, Wasian, Bayugan 3, Rosario, Agusan del Sur; Parcel 3: Brgys. San Isidro, San Roque, Cebulin and Tudela, Trento, Agusan del Sur		
11. Taganito Mining Corp. Processing Plant: Taganito HPAL Nickel Corp.	MPSA No. 266-2008-XIII-SMR (Amended)	Claver, Surigao del Norte	Yes	R13-CLA-0906-048 22 September 2006	Brgys. Taganito, Urbiztondo, Hayanggabon, & Cagdianao, Claver, Surigao del Norte	Mamanwa	Yes
12. Contractor:	MPSA No.	Claver,	Yes	R13-CLA-	Brgy. Cagdianao, Claver,	Mamanwa	Yes

Surigao Integrated Resources Corp. Operator: Platinum Group Metals Corp.	007-92-X	Surigao del Norte (within Parcel I of Surigao Mineral Reservation)		0906-048 22 September 2006	Surigao del Norte		
13. Adnama Mining Resources, Inc. (contractor was formerly Oriental Synergy Mining Corp)	MPSA No. 259-2007-XIII (SMR) (Amended II)	Claver, Surigao del Norte	Yes	R13-CLA-0906-048 22 September 2006	Brgy., Urbiztondo, Claver, Surigao del Norte	Mamanwa	Yes
14. Greenstone Resources Corp.	MPSA No. 184-2002-XIII	Alegria, Mainit, Tubod and Bacuag, Surigao Del Norte	Portions of GRC's MPSA are within CADT 048, which was approved on 22 September 2006.	R13-CLA-0906-048 22 September 2006 (for Alegria, Tubod, and Bacuag areas)	Alegria, Mainit, Tubod and Bacuag, Surigao Del Norte	Mamanwa	Not in the NCIP ADO RMD's list of projects with CP ¹¹ NCIP Surigao del Norte Provincial Director Vicente Baldoza said in March 2015 that GRC initially paid P5 million to the Mamanwas (from the P19 million IP royalty demand), which led Mamanwas to end their six-day barricade. Provincial Director said that Mamanwas and GRC have an existing Memorandum of Agreement signed in 2002, allowing GRC to operate. He added that GRC's MPSA is covered by CADT No. 048. GRC's extraction area is not under CADT. ¹²
15. Contractor: Claver Mineral Development Corp.	MPSA No. 103-98-XIII (SMR)	Claver, Surigao del Norte (within Parcel I of	Yes	R13-CLA-0906-048 22 September	Brgy. Cagdianao, Claver, Surigao del Norte	Mamanwa	Yes

¹ NCIP ADO-Resource Management Division. *List of Projects with Certification Precondition* as of November 2015.

² Catoto, Roel. MindaNews's article on "Surigao mining firm pays initial P5 million to Mamanwas, barricade lifted" dated 26 March 2015. Retrieved on 5 August 2019 at <https://www.mindanews.com/top-stories/2015/03/surigao-mining-firm-pays-initial-p5-million-to-mamanwas-barricade-lifted/>

Operator: Shenzhou Mining Group Corp.		Surigao Mineral Reservation)		2006			
16. Carrascal Nickel Corp.	MPSA No. 243-2007-XIII (SMR)	Surigao del Sur	Yes, CADT for Brgys. Pantukan, Adlay, Babuyan, Panikian, & Portion of Bon-ot in Carrascal, Surigao del Sur were approved recently on 17 January 2019	R13-CAR- 0119-238 17 January 2019	Brgy. Bon-ot, Bacolod, Gamutan, Pantukan, Agyav, Babuyan and Panikian, Carrascal, Surigao del Sur	Manobo & Mamanwa	Yes
17. Marcventures Mining and Development Corp.	MPSA No. 016-93-X (SMR)	Surigao del Sur	Yes	R13-CAR- 0119-238 17 January 2019	Brgy. Cabangahan in Cantilan; Sitio Maicam, Brgy. Panikian in Carrascal; and Brgy. Bayogo in Madrid, all in Surigao del Sur	Manobo & Mamanwa	Yes

Annex 3: Value and Volume of Philippine Exports (Mining): January to December 2018

VALUE AND VOLUME OF PHILIPPINE EXPORTS : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2018									
PSCC2015	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COUNTRY CODE	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	GROSS KILO (IN KG)	QUANTITY	FREE ON BOARD (VALUE IN USD)	INSURANCE (IN USD)	FREIGHT (IN USD)
				TOTAL	28,406,273,658		1,132,891,544	4	4
2601110000	-- Non-agglomerated	Net kg	412	JAPAN	316,395,600	316,395,600	1,044,650	0	0
2601110000	-- Non-agglomerated	Net kg	732	SOUTH AFRICA, REP. OF	330	300	60	0	0
2601120000	-- Agglomerated	Net kg	412	JAPAN	294,916,417	279,496,417	7,477,955	0	0
2602000001	Ores	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	100,000	100,000	3,180	0	0
2603000001	Ores	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	4,013,369	3,940,438	2,747,554	0	0
2603000001	Ores	Net kg	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	1,857,440	1,857,440	3,858,468	0	0
2603000001	Ores	Net kg	412	JAPAN	46,000	46,000	18,000	0	0
2603000001	Ores	Net kg	428	CAMBODIA (DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCH	40,000	40,000	18,000	0	0
2603000001	Ores	Net kg	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	40,000	40,000	9,000	0	0
2603000001	Ores	Net kg	780	THAILAND	40,000	40,000	14,000	0	0
2603000002	Concentrates	Net kg	128	CANADA	40,000,000	38,181,818	65,957,600	0	0
2603000002	Concentrates	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	34,042,791	32,913,416	54,268,599	0	0
2603000002	Concentrates	Net kg	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	1,880,715	1,738,093	4,952,243	0	0
2603000002	Concentrates	Net kg	299	GEORGIA	12,100,000	11,000,000	30,262,342	0	0
2603000002	Concentrates	Net kg	376	INDIA	29,521,000	26,837,273	69,269,255	0	0
2603000002	Concentrates	Net kg	380	INDONESIA	26,000	26,000	7,800	0	0
2603000002	Concentrates	Net kg	412	JAPAN	37,971,032	36,352,609	234,715,425	0	0
2603000002	Concentrates	Net kg	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	16,105,500	14,691,280	50,123,774	0	0
2603000002	Concentrates	Net kg	720	SINGAPORE	55,100,000	53,095,409	106,509,961	0	0
2604000001	Ores	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	25,317,162,000	25,317,162,000	431,794,327	0	0
2604000001	Ores	Net kg	412	JAPAN	1,703,100,000	1,703,100,000	56,268,400	0	0
2604000002	Concentrates	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	274,241	274,241	26,878	0	0
2610000001	Ores	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	55,032,000	53,915,549	7,862,448	0	0
2610000001	Ores	Net kg	412	JAPAN	304,000	299,360	135,000	0	0
2611000000	Tungsten ores and concentrates.	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	40,000	38,000	38,713	0	0
2613900000	- Other	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	485,000,000	485,000,000	4,765,000	0	0
2615900001	Niobium	Net kg	412	JAPAN	4	4	54	2	2
2615900009	Other	Net kg	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	2	2	500	0	0
2615900009	Other	Net kg	780	THAILAND	3,334	3,000	5,330	2	2
2616100001	Ores	Net kg	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	10	10	3,462	0	0
2616900002	Concentrates of gold (excluding gold from coppe	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	120,000	120,000	156,948	0	0
2616900009	Other	Net kg	064	BELGIUM	26,128	24,631	11,192	0	0
2616900009	Other	Net kg	412	JAPAN	12	11	185	0	0
2616900009	Other	Net kg	780	THAILAND	66,672	62,852	546,509	0	0
2617900009	Other	Net kg	036	AUSTRALIA	61	60	150	0	0
2617900009	Other	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	594,000	550,000	12,075	0	0
2617900009	Other	Net kg	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	75,000	73,500	901	0	0
2617900009	Other	Net kg	412	JAPAN	240,000	235,200	3,606	0	0
2617900009	Other	Net kg	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	40,000	40,000	2,000	0	0

VALUE AND VOLUME OF PHILIPPINE EXPORTS : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2018

PSCC2015	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COUNTRY CODE	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	GROSS KILO (IN KG)	QUANTITY	FREE ON BOARD (VALUE IN USD)	INSURANCE (IN USD)	FREIGHT (IN USD)
				TOTAL	2,565,555,992		32,378,078	11	11
2501001000	- Table salt	Net kg	412	JAPAN	382,600	375,601	38,941	0	0
2501001000	- Table salt	Net kg	724	SOLOMON ISLANDS (BRITISH)	20	18	60	0	0
2501002002	Other	Net kg	228	ECUADOR	4	3	36	0	0
2501002002	Other	Net kg	309	GERMANY	6	6	42	0	0
2501002002	Other	Net kg	412	JAPAN	8	7	80	0	0
2501002002	Other	Net kg	592	NEW ZEALAND	6	6	99	0	0
2501002002	Other	Net kg	860	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	25	24	423	0	0
2501009001	Other salt containing at least 94.7% of sodium ch	Net kg	412	JAPAN	40,200	36,137	3,990	0	0
2501009002	Other salt containing at least 94.7% of sodium ch	Net kg	412	JAPAN	20,000	19,800	1,995	0	0
2501009005	Other, in package of less than 50 kg	Net kg	116	MYANMAR, UNION OF (BURMA)	535	500	850	0	0
2501009005	Other, in package of less than 50 kg	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	40,000	39,500	387,318	0	0
2503000001	Crude or unrefined	Net kg	748	SRI LANKA (CEYLON)	22,088	19,879	6,930	0	0
2503000009	Other	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	81,980,000	75,495,157	6,700,902	0	0
2503000009	Other	Net kg	340	GUATEMALA	22,088	20,080	7,260	0	0
2503000009	Other	Net kg	380	INDONESIA	15,764,938	14,317,514	1,351,325	0	0
2503000009	Other	Net kg	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	601,003	588,082	55,010	0	0
2503000009	Other	Net kg	500	MALAYSIA	2,088,832	2,036,824	519,018	0	0
2503000009	Other	Net kg	748	SRI LANKA (CEYLON)	105,277	99,260	32,090	0	0
2503000009	Other	Net kg	780	THAILAND	772,535	742,184	204,340	0	0
2503000009	Other	Net kg	892	VIETNAM	6,157,242	5,944,237	975,776	0	0
2505100001	Silica	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	125	125	100	0	0
2505100001	Silica	Net kg	412	JAPAN	48	46	200	0	0
2505100001	Silica	Net kg	720	SINGAPORE	32,987,000	23,000,000	57,270	0	0
2505100001	Silica	Net kg	724	SOLOMON ISLANDS (BRITISH)	51	44	150	0	0
2505100001	Silica	Net kg	780	THAILAND	46	44	150	0	0
2505100001	Silica	Net kg	860	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	20	20	109	1	1
2505900002	Natural (river and sea) sand	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	20,000,000	20,000,000	70,000	0	0
2505900002	Natural (river and sea) sand	Net kg	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	300,000,000	299,607,843	1,050,000	0	0
2505900002	Natural (river and sea) sand	Net kg	364	HONG KONG, CHINA	55,000,000	55,000,000	247,500	0	0
2505900002	Natural (river and sea) sand	Net kg	412	JAPAN	7,500,000	7,500,000	26,250	0	0
2505900002	Natural (river and sea) sand	Net kg	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	34,000,000	33,189,667	119,000	0	0
2505900002	Natural (river and sea) sand	Net kg	868	GUAM	7,700,000	7,332,967	26,950	0	0
2505900009	Other	Net kg	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	60,000,000	60,000,000	210,000	0	0
2505900009	Other	Net kg	364	HONG KONG, CHINA	55,000,000	55,000,000	247,500	0	0
2505900009	Other	Net kg	412	JAPAN	127,200,082	126,905,959	445,452	0	0
2505900009	Other	Net kg	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	140	133	49	0	0
2505900009	Other	Net kg	626	PALAU, REP. OF	3,000,000	2,820,000	15,377	0	0
2505900009	Other	Net kg	720	SINGAPORE	260,000,000	243,500,000	1,040,000	0	0
2505900009	Other	Net kg	780	THAILAND	8	8	25	0	0
2507000000	Kaolin and other kaolinic clays, whether or not c	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	78,312	78,000	24,180	0	0
2508300000	-- Fire-clay	Net kg	632	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	700	630	861	0	0
2508409000	-- Other	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	1,275	1,262	22,000	0	0
2508409000	-- Other	Net kg	412	JAPAN	2,625	2,498	20,005	0	0
2510201000	-- Apatite	Net kg	860	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	22,440	21,318	11,550	0	0
2513100001	Crude or in irregular pieces, including crushed pi	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	24,000	23,500	2,079	0	0
2513100001	Crude or in irregular pieces, including crushed pi	Net kg	720	SINGAPORE	50,100	50,000	6,300	0	0
2513100009	Other	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	25,500	24,000	2,214	0	0
2513100009	Other	Net kg	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	192,656	186,662	18,816	0	0
2513100009	Other	Net kg	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	138,666	136,368	12,479	0	0
2513100009	Other	Net kg	720	SINGAPORE	150,300	144,306	19,152	0	0
2513100009	Other	Net kg	780	THAILAND	25,050	23,576	3,444	0	0
2513100009	Other	Net kg	836	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, N.E.S.	35	29	60	0	0
2513200000	- Emery, natural corundum, natural garnet and o	Net kg	108	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	60	60	30	1	1
2513200000	- Emery, natural corundum, natural garnet and o	Net kg	364	HONG KONG, CHINA	7,042	6,685	3,462	2	2
2513200000	- Emery, natural corundum, natural garnet and o	Net kg	412	JAPAN	1,209	1,138	594	3	3
2513200000	- Emery, natural corundum, natural garnet and o	Net kg	604	NIGERIA	60	60	30	1	1
2513200000	- Emery, natural corundum, natural garnet and o	Net kg	704	SAUDI ARABIA	5,635	5,635	3,243	1	1
2513200000	- Emery, natural corundum, natural garnet and o	Net kg	720	SINGAPORE	1,400	1,400	692	1	1
2514000000	Slate, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely	Net kg	036	AUSTRALIA	15,049	14,768	100,314	0	0
2514000000	Slate, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely	Net kg	400	ITALY	4,580	4,494	61,949	0	0
2515110000	-- Crude or roughly trimmed	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	270,800	270,800	40,620	0	0
2515121000	--- Blocks	Net kg	412	JAPAN	262,749	262,749	69,377	0	0
2515122000	--- Slabs	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	21,329,507	21,054,957	2,490,430	0	0
2515122000	--- Slabs	Net kg	364	HONG KONG, CHINA	238	238	1,428	0	0
2515122000	--- Slabs	Net kg	412	JAPAN	11	11	1,906	0	0
2517100001	Of granite	Net kg	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	104,000	101,463	6,400	0	0
2517100001	Of granite	Net kg	309	GERMANY	18,500	16,650	7,007	0	0
2517100001	Of granite	Net kg	412	JAPAN	363,000	337,285	37,698	0	0
2517100001	Of granite	Net kg	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	111,010	105,258	11,946	0	0
2517100001	Of granite	Net kg	500	MALAYSIA	344,000	332,283	19,220	0	0
2517100002	White pebbles	Net kg	500	MALAYSIA	24,000	23,317	1,716	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	036	AUSTRALIA	220,000	220,000	9,726	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	052	BAHRAIN	24,000	23,077	1,716	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	064	BELGIUM	1,081,000	1,031,061	101,013	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	092	BRAZIL	77,600	75,132	31,434	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	128	CANADA	152,400	146,741	19,046	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	100,000	97,204	9,000	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	4,934,000	4,749,862	235,020	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	212	DENMARK	20,000	19,077	7,518	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	309	GERMANY	511,368	495,053	64,448	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	364	HONG KONG, CHINA	199,000	198,944	7,970	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	376	INDIA	20,500	19,493	5,671	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	412	JAPAN	6,870,130	6,586,199	622,043	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	3,613,370	3,531,574	284,144	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	500	MALAYSIA	5,179,000	5,051,464	339,696	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	576	NETHERLANDS	126,000	124,881	10,435	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	648	POLAND	40,000	37,681	15,985	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	720	SINGAPORE	1,005,000	992,696	68,940	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	780	THAILAND	40,000	37,763	5,244	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	856	UK OF GREAT BRITAIN AND N. IRELAN	40,800	39,860	10,490	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	860	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1,253	1,221	9,180	0	0
2517100009	Other	Net kg	872	HAWAII	886,811	880,430	183,338	0	0
2518100001	Not calcined or sintered	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	20,008,500	20,008,500	205,200	0	0
2518100001	Not calcined or sintered	Net kg	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	267,500,000	263,100,000	1,908,800	0	0
2518100001	Not calcined or sintered	Net kg	412	JAPAN	62,007,000	60,407,000	552,690	0	0
2519100000	- Natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite)	Net kg	412	JAPAN	100,000	100,000	3,000	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	10,092,801	10,080,432	500,595	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	119,000,000	112,800,000	448,500	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	268	FRANCE	10,000,000	10,000,000	47,000	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	309	GERMANY	220	200	200	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	364	HONG KONG, CHINA	173,900,000	168,272,846	389,536	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	376	INDIA	50,000,000	50,000,000	326,000	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	380	INDONESIA	269,538,500	266,338,500	2,233,000	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	412	JAPAN	5,000	4,500	30	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	584	NEW CALEDONIA	353,950,000	338,560,000	2,300,736	0	0

2518100001	Not calcined or sintered	Net kg	412	JAPAN	62,007,000	60,407,000	552,690	0	0
2519100000	- Natural magnesium carbonate (magnesite)	Net kg	412	JAPAN	100,000	100,000	3,000	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	10,092,801	10,080,432	500,595	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	119,000,000	112,800,000	448,500	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	268	FRANCE	100,000,000	100,000,000	620,000	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	309	GERMANY	220	200	200	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	364	HONG KONG, CHINA	173,900,000	168,272,846	389,536	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	376	INDIA	50,000,000	50,000,000	326,000	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	380	INDONESIA	269,538,500	266,338,500	2,233,000	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	412	JAPAN	5,000	4,500	30	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	584	NEW CALEDONIA	353,950,000	338,560,000	2,300,736	0	0
2521000000	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous	Net kg	860	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	550	450	1,344	0	0
2522300000	- Hydraulic lime	Net kg	626	PALAU, REP. OF	1,540	1,520	223	0	0
2523109000	-- Other	Net kg	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	707,000	706,000	169,850	0	0
2523109000	-- Other	Net kg	364	HONG KONG, CHINA	50	50	576	0	0
2523109000	-- Other	Net kg	412	JAPAN	746,400	745,400	176,840	0	0
2523109000	-- Other	Net kg	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,005,200	1,005,200	194,750	0	0
2523109000	-- Other	Net kg	720	SINGAPORE	20,200	20,200	4,750	0	0
2523109000	-- Other	Net kg	892	VIETNAM	121,200	120,800	31,500	0	0
2523210000	-- White cement, whether or not artificially colored	Net kg	632	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	700	630	968	0	0
2523299000	--- Other	Net kg	522	MARSHALL ISLANDS, REP. OF	31,500	31,200	5,226	0	0
2523299000	--- Other	Net kg	538	MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF	12,224,520	12,075,456	1,866,230	0	0
2523900009	Other	Net kg	036	AUSTRALIA	51	46	81	0	0
2523900009	Other	Net kg	412	JAPAN	72,886	71,019	161,347	0	0
2523900009	Other	Net kg	632	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	300	285	468	0	0
2524900000	- Other	Net kg	632	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	70	63	188	0	0
2525200000	- Mica powder	Net kg	380	INDONESIA	6,600	6,139	1,585	0	0
2526209000	-- Other	Net kg	309	GERMANY	26	24	3,410	1	1
2530100001	Perlite	Net kg	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	1,555,200	1,548,709	221,982	0	0
2530909009	Other	Net kg	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	1,036,800	1,024,481	148,012	0	0
2530909009	Other	Net kg	364	HONG KONG, CHINA	24,000	23,626	15,700	0	0
2530909009	Other	Net kg	380	INDONESIA	2,750,666	2,735,598	968,742	0	0
2530909009	Other	Net kg	720	SINGAPORE	24,386	23,620	26,015	0	0
2530909009	Other	Net kg	732	SOUTH AFRICA, REP. OF	200	197	400	0	0
2530909009	Other	Net kg	780	THAILAND	22,260	22,150	3,778	0	0

Annex 4: Summary of Employment Data in Mining and Quarrying, by Sex and Region

Notes from 0.0 - Less than 0.05 percent
 PSA: Philippine Statistics Authority, October 2018 Labor Force Survey
 Source:

Year	Number by Sex	Percentage Distribution
Philippines		
▪ Total Male & Female	206,625	0.5% from the <u>41,325,000</u> total employed persons in the Philippines
▪ Male	178,836	0.7% from the <u>25,548,000</u> total employed males in the Philippines
▪ Female	15,777	0.1% from the <u>15,777,000</u> total employed females in the Philippines
NCR		
▪ Total Male & Female	5,268	0.1% from the <u>5,268,000</u> total employed persons in NCR
▪ Male	3,034	0.1% from the <u>3,034,000</u> total employed males in NCR
▪ Female	2,234	0.1% from the <u>2,234,000</u> total employed females in NCR
CAR		
▪ Total Male & Female	11,430	1.5% from the <u>762,000</u> total employed persons in CAR
▪ Male	11,600	2.5% from the <u>464,000</u> total employed males in CAR
▪ Female	-	"-" (from <u>297,000</u> total employed females in NCR)
Region I		
▪ Total Male & Female	8,048	0.4% from the <u>2,012,000</u> total employed persons in Region I
▪ Male	8,729	0.7% from the <u>1,247,000</u> total employed males in Region I
▪ Female	-	"-" (from <u>765,000</u> total employed females in Region I)
Region II		
▪ Total Male & Female	1,481	0.1% from the <u>1,481,000</u> total employed persons in Region II
▪ Male	948	0.1% from the <u>948,000</u> total employed males in Region II
▪ Female	533	0.1% from <u>533,000</u> total employed females in Region II
Region III		
▪ Total Male & Female	21,805	0.5% from the <u>4,361,000</u> total employed persons in Region III

▪ Male	19,285	0.7% from the <u>2,755,000</u> total employed males in Region III
▪ Female	3,212	0.2% from <u>1,606,000</u> total employed females in Region III

Region IV-A		
▪ Total Male & Female	Figure might be 2,413 (0.04%) or less	Less than 0.05% from the <u>6,032,000</u> total employed persons in Region IV-A
▪ Male	Figure might be 1,413 (0.04%) or less	Less than 0.05% from the <u>3,533,000</u> total employed males in Region IV-A
▪ Female	Figure might be 1,000 (0.04%) or less	Less than 0.05% from <u>2,499,000</u> total employed females in Region IV-A

Region IV-B		
▪ Total Male & Female	3,582	0.3% from the <u>1,194,000</u> total employed persons in Region IV-B
▪ Male	2,283	0.3% from the <u>761,000</u> total employed males in Region IV-B
▪ Female	866	0.2% from <u>433,000</u> total employed females in Region IV-B

Region V		
▪ Total Male & Female	26,708	1.1% from the <u>2,428,000</u> total employed persons in Region V
▪ Male	23,040	1.5% from the <u>1,536,000</u> total employed males in Region V
▪ Female	3,568	0.4% from <u>892,000</u> total employed females in Region V

Region VI		
▪ Total Male & Female	15,655	0.5% from the <u>3,131,000</u> total employed persons in Region VI
▪ Male	13,195	0.7% from the <u>1,885,000</u> total employed males in Region VI
▪ Female	2,490	0.2% from <u>1,245,000</u> total employed females in Region VI

Region VII		
▪ Total Male & Female	6,162	0.2% from the <u>3,081,000</u> total employed persons in Region VII
▪ Male	5,445	0.3% from the <u>1,815,000</u> total employed males in Region VII
▪ Female	1,266	0.1% from <u>1,266,000</u> total employed females in Region VII

Region VIII		
▪ Total Male & Female	14,256	0.8% from the <u>1,782,000</u> total employed persons in Region VIII
▪ Male	12,650	1.1% from the <u>1,150,000</u> total employed males in Region VIII
▪ Female	1,264	0.2% from <u>632,000</u> total employed females in Region VIII

Region IX		
▪ Total Male & Female	11,496	0.8% from the <u>1,437,000</u> total employed persons in Region IX
▪ Male	12,389	1.3% from the <u>953,000</u> total employed males in Region IX
▪ Female	-	"-" (from <u>484,000</u> total employed females in Region IX)

Region X		
▪ Total Male & Female	4,206	0.2% from the <u>2,103,000</u> total employed persons in Region X
▪ Male	2,578	0.2% from the <u>1,289,000</u> total employed males in Region X
▪ Female	814	0.1% from <u>814,000</u> total employed females in Region X

Region XI		
▪ Total Male & Female	28,742	1.4% from the <u>2,053,000</u> total employed persons in Region XI
▪ Male	27,260	2.0% from the <u>1,363,000</u> total employed males in Region XI
▪ Female	1,380	0.2% from <u>690,000</u> total employed females in Region XI

Region XII		
▪ Total Male & Female	3,822	0.2% from the <u>1,911,000</u> total employed persons in Region XII
▪ Male	3,789	0.3% from the <u>1,263,000</u> total employed males in Region XII
▪ Female	648	0.1% from <u>648,000</u> total employed females in Region XII

Region XIII		
▪ Total Male & Female	21,451	1.9% from the <u>1,129,000</u> total employed persons in Region XIII
▪ Male	20,272	2.8% from the <u>724,000</u> total employed males in Region XIII
▪ Female	1,215	0.3% from <u>405,000</u> total employed females in Region XIII

ARMM		
▪ Total Male & Female	2,320	0.2% from the <u>1,160,000</u> total employed persons in ARMM
▪ Male	1,654	0.2% from the <u>827,000</u> total employed males in ARMM
▪ Female	-	"-" (from <u>333,000</u> total employed females in ARMM)

Annex 5: *Minahang Bayan* declared by DENR as of December 2019

Region		Petitioner	Commodity	Area (Has.)	Province	Municipality	Barangay
1	IV-A	Manlana Small-Scale Miners Association	Gold	332.3417	Quezon	Buenevista	Manlana
2	XIII	Masabong Village SSM Association	Gold/Silver	592.393	Agusan Del Sur	Rosario	Bayugan 3
3	XIII	Tubajon Peoples Small-Scale Mining Area	Chromite	1175.9829	Dinagat Island	Tubajon	Navarro
4	VII	Waso Small Scale Mining Producers Association and Binalay Small-Scale Mining Producers Association	Chromite	83.851	Eastern Samar	Llorente	Waso
5	XI	Development Community Mining Livelihood Cooperative	Chromite	49	Davao Oriental	Banaybanay	Maputi
6	XI	Pintatagan SSM Producer Cooperative	Chromite	56	Davao Oriental	Banaybanay	Pintatagan
7	V	Rodel Lim Panes	Gold	333.9976	Masbate	Aroroy	Tinago, Pinanaan, Lahong Interior and Jaboyan
8	XIII	Small-Scale Miners and Mineral Processors of Del Pilar, Cabadbaran City, Agu Del Norte	Gold	20	Agusan Del Norte	Cabadbaran	Del Pilar
9	XI	Matigdao Small-Scale Mining Producers Coop.	Gold	81	Davao Oriental	Lupon	Marayag
10	XII	Datu Jun K. Camsa	Gold	319.91	Sultan Kudarat	Bagumbayan & Isulan	Chua & Bual
11	V	Sangguniang Bayan of Paracale, Camarines Norte	Gold	26.4319	Camarines Norte	Paracale	Casalugan
12	V	Magkamatao Small Scale Miners Association (MSSMA)	Gold	72.5933	Camarines Norte	Labo	Malaya
13	VI	MGB RO No. VI	Silica Quartz	40.564	Antique	Libertad	Igcagay
14	CAR	Loacan Itogon Pocket Miners Association	Gold	64.6486	Benguet	Itogon	Loacan
15	XII	Carmen B. Nor	Gold	20	Sultan Kudarat	Bagumbayan	Bai Saripinang
16	XII	Arnold B. Nor	Gold	20	Sultan Kudarat	Bagumbayan	Bai Saripinang
17	CAR	Provincial Mining Regulatory Board of Benguet, Goldstar Small Scale Miner's Association	Gold	20	Benguet	Bakun	Gambang
18	XI	Nabunturan Integrated Miners Development Cooperative	Gold	20	Compostela Valley	Nabunturan	Mainit
19	XI	Panoraon Small-Scale Miners Cooperative	Gold	81	Compostela Valley	Maco	Panoraon
20	XI	Davao-ComVal Small-Scale Miners Cooperative	Gold	81	Compostela Valley	Maco	New Leyte
21	XI	Boringot Tunnel Operators and Ore Processors Association, Inc. (BTOOPA)	Gold	81	Compostela Valley	Pantukan	Napnapan
22	XI	Diat Small-Scale Miners	Gold	81	Compostela	Pantukan	Napnapan

		Cooperative			Valley		
23	XI	Biasong Small-Scale Miners Cooperative	Gold	81	Compostela Valley	Pantukan	Napnapan
24	XI	Bagong Silang Miners Cooperative	Gold	81	Compostela Valley	Maco/Tandik, Maragusan	Panoraon
25	XI	Anogkot Araibo Miners Cooperative	Gold	19.7786	Compostela Valley	Pantukan	Anogkot
26	XI	New Bataan Camanlangan Mansaka Tribal Council, Inc. c/o Datu Richard Baugto	Gold	81	Compostela Valley	New Bataan	Tandawan
27	XII	Desawo Integrated Small-Scale Mining Association Inc.	Gold/Silver	84.98	South Cotabato	T'boli	Desawo
28	XII	T'boli Minahang Bayan Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Gold/Silver	20	South Cotabato	T'boli	Kematu
29	XIII	Canticol Small-Scale Miners Association	Gold	124	Agusan Del Norte	Santiago	Poblacion 1

Annex 6: SSM Contracts issued by MGB as of December 2019

Region	SSM Contract Holder	Tenement Number	Date Approved	Expiry Date
XIII	Vicencio P. Ocite	SSMC (XIII-ADS) 05-03-17	20-Jan-17	19-Jan-19
XIII	Rosario Manobo Tribal Association (ROMATRA)	SSMC (XIII-ADS) 05-01-17	20-Jan-17	19-Jan-19
XIII	Lilibeth R. Tion	SSMC (XIII-ADS) 05-02-17	20-Jan-17	19-Jan-19
XIII	Del Pilar Small-Scale Mining Association Incorporated	SSMC 001-2018-XIII-AND	20-Dec-18	19-Dec-20
VIII	Waso Small Scale Mining Producers Association	SSMC-01-2016-VIII	28-Apr-16	27-Apr-18
VIII	Strong "K" Waso Miners Association	SSMC-02-2016-VIII	18-Jul-16	17-Jul-18
VIII	Binalay Small Scale Mining Producers Association	SSMC-03-2016-VIII	18-Jul-16	17-Jul-18
VIII	Vigan, Laurel, Binalay Small Scale Mining Association	SSMC-04-2016-VIII	18-Jul-16	17-Jul-18
XI	Davao-Comval Small Scale Miners Cooperative (DCSSMC)	SSMC-2017-093	24-May-17	23-May-19
XI	Nabunturan Integrated Miners Development Cooperative (NIMDC)	SSMC-2014-053	22-Dec-16	21-Dec-16
XI	Panoraon Small Scale Miners Cooperative	SSMC-2015-029-XI	5-Feb-18	4-Feb-20
XI	Emmanuel C. Go, Sr.	SSMC-2015-031-XI	5-Feb-18	4-Feb-20
XII	Maguan Clan Small-Scale Miners Association, Inc.	SSMC-001-XII-2019	12-Mar-19	11-Mar-21
XI	Pintatagan Small-Scale Mining Producers Cooperative	SSMC-MGBXI-001	28-Jun-17	27-Jun-19
XI	Matigdao Small Scale Miners and Producers Association		31-Aug-18	30-Aug-20
CAR	Loacan Itogon Pocket Miners association (LIPMA)	SSMC-01-CAR	14-May-19	13-May-21

Annex 7: Value and Volume of Philippine Exports (Oil & Gas): January to December 2018

VALUE AND VOLUME OF PHILIPPINE EXPORTS : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2018									
PSCC2015	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COUNTRY CODE	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	GROSS KILO (IN KG)	QUANTITY (VARIOUS)	FREE ON BOARD (VALUE IN USD)	INSURANCE (IN USD)	FREIGHT (IN USD)
				TOTAL	1,625,031,275		784,008,375	7	7
2709001000	- Crude petroleum oils	Barrel	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	94,108,560	696,402	50,201,599	0	0
2709001000	- Crude petroleum oils	Barrel	720	SINGAPORE	47,656,280	352,656	26,475,136	0	0
2709002000	- Condensates	Barrel	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	36,368,000	309,128	9,000,000	0	0
2709002000	- Condensates	Barrel	720	SINGAPORE	109,104,000	927,384	27,000,000	0	0
2709002000	- Condensates	Barrel	780	THAILAND	363,680,000	3,091,280	90,000,000	0	0
2710121409	Other	Liter	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	46,702,000	48,369,026	37,024,575	0	0
2710121409	Other	Liter	500	MALAYSIA	23,351,000	24,184,513	18,324,600	0	0
2710121409	Other	Liter	720	SINGAPORE	49,494,000	51,260,686	26,860,572	0	0
2710121609	Other	Liter	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	44,351,000	45,934,108	27,067,525	0	0
2710121609	Other	Liter	500	MALAYSIA	19,607,000	20,306,871	11,207,700	0	0
2710121609	Other	Liter	720	SINGAPORE	14,000,000	14,499,730	8,148,000	0	0
2710121609	Other	Liter	780	THAILAND	7,000,000	7,249,865	4,214,000	0	0
2710121609	Other	Liter	860	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	26,143,000	27,076,173	14,943,600	0	0
2710127000	--- Naphtha, reformates and other preparations	Liter	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	52,208,000	54,071,563	29,355,357	0	0
2710127000	--- Naphtha, reformates and other preparations	Liter	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	45,536,000	47,161,406	26,298,406	0	0
2710127000	--- Naphtha, reformates and other preparations	Liter	500	MALAYSIA	14,011,000	14,511,122	7,409,199	0	0
2710127000	--- Naphtha, reformates and other preparations	Liter	720	SINGAPORE	101,779,000	109,009,532	58,527,569	0	0
2710128000	--- Other alpha olefins	Liter	720	SINGAPORE	10,126,000	11,071,676	6,351,818	0	0
2710194300	---- Other lubricating oils	Net kg	036	AUSTRALIA	22,608	20,554	86,861	0	0
2710194300	---- Other lubricating oils	Net kg	108	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	59,314	53,897	75,650	0	0
2710194300	---- Other lubricating oils	Net kg	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	39,600	39,600	19,800	2	2
2710194300	---- Other lubricating oils	Net kg	268	FRANCE	324	314	1,332	0	0
2710194300	---- Other lubricating oils	Net kg	309	GERMANY	4,320	3,927	2,617	0	0
2710194300	---- Other lubricating oils	Net kg	428	CAMBODIA (DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCH	367,931	336,612	461,077	0	0
2710194300	---- Other lubricating oils	Net kg	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,266	1,246	7,392	5	5
2710194300	---- Other lubricating oils	Net kg	500	MALAYSIA	316,574	285,256	457,335	0	0
2710194300	---- Other lubricating oils	Net kg	632	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	17,008	15,462	15,040	0	0
2710194300	---- Other lubricating oils	Net kg	720	SINGAPORE	14,229	13,020	19,740	0	0
2710194300	---- Other lubricating oils	Net kg	780	THAILAND	1,040	945	4,108	0	0
2710194300	---- Other lubricating oils	Net kg	856	UK OF GREAT BRITAIN AND N. IRELAN	5,400	4,909	3,271	0	0
2710194300	---- Other lubricating oils	Net kg	892	VIETNAM	241,854	222,580	343,212	0	0
2710194400	---- Lubricating greases	Net kg	412	JAPAN	330	297	2,740	0	0
2710194400	---- Lubricating greases	Net kg	500	MALAYSIA	720	700	3,672	0	0
2710194400	---- Lubricating greases	Net kg	780	THAILAND	724	704	5,920	0	0
2710195000	--- Hydraulic brake fluid	Net kg	892	VIETNAM	23,064	21,356	25,440	0	0
2710197100	---- Automotive diesel fuel	Net kg	720	SINGAPORE	16,120,000	14,620,465	10,644,000	0	0
2710197200	---- Other diesel fuels	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	58,378,000	52,818,000	49,774,463	0	0
2710197200	---- Other diesel fuels	Net kg	500	MALAYSIA	29,189,000	26,409,000	22,157,625	0	0
2710197909	Other	Net kg	720	SINGAPORE	251,073,748	228,678,344	112,665,106	0	0
2710197909	Other	Net kg	780	THAILAND	6,187	3,093	17,419	0	0
2710199001	Mineral oil	Net kg	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	620	583	434	0	0
2710199009	Other	Net kg	036	AUSTRALIA	2	2	100	0	0
2710199009	Other	Net kg	284	FRENCH POLYNESIA	108	98	1,722	0	0
2710199009	Other	Net kg	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	39,000	35,384	8,220	0	0
2710199009	Other	Net kg	720	SINGAPORE	53,865,000	46,128,781	21,445,123	0	0
2710199009	Other	Net kg	780	THAILAND	11,524	10,456	23,739	0	0
2710199009	Other	Net kg	860	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1	1	50	0	0
2710199009	Other	Net kg	892	VIETNAM	7,688	6,975	12,200	0	0
2711149000	--- Other	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	14,800,000	14,110,000	11,485,552	0	0
2711149000	--- Other	Net kg	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	4,000,000	3,768,194	3,082,738	0	0
2711149000	--- Other	Net kg	380	INDONESIA	22,000,000	21,768,194	19,080,906	0	0
2711149000	--- Other	Net kg	412	JAPAN	6,000,000	6,000,000	4,683,548	0	0
2711149000	--- Other	Net kg	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	28,000,000	27,900,000	21,479,554	0	0
2711149000	--- Other	Net kg	720	SINGAPORE	10,000,000	10,000,000	7,234,154	0	0
2711149000	--- Other	Net kg	780	THAILAND	6,000,000	5,768,194	4,966,654	0	0
2711190001	Liquefied petroleum gas (mixture of propane an	Net kg	860	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	299,250	295,314	261,477	0	0
2711190009	Other	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	2,900,000	2,610,000	2,214,170	0	0
27111290000	-- Other	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	14,000,000	13,600,000	10,955,904	0	0
27111290000	-- Other	Net kg	380	INDONESIA	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,868,654	0	0

Annex 8: Value and Volume of Philippine Exports (Coal): January to December 2018

VALUE AND VOLUME OF PHILIPPINE EXPORTS : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2018									
PSCC2015	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COUNTRY CODE	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	GROSS KILO (IN KG)	QUANTITY	FREE ON BOARD (VALUE IN USD)	INSURANCE (IN USD)	FREIGHT (IN USD)
				TOTAL	5,468,517,600		281,013,208	0	0
2701110000	-- Anthracite	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	80,000	64,000	6,680	0	0
2701110000	-- Anthracite	Net kg	376	INDIA	177,600	160,000	12,298	0	0
2701110000	-- Anthracite	Net kg	440	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	560,000	450,000	56,780	0	0
2701190000	-- Other coal	Net kg	164	PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	5,302,700,000	5,261,300,000	273,222,450	0	0
2701190000	-- Other coal	Net kg	168	TAIWAN (REP. OF CHINA)	65,000,000	65,000,000	3,315,000	0	0
2701190000	-- Other coal	Net kg	376	INDIA	50,000,000	50,000,000	2,450,000	0	0
2701190000	-- Other coal	Net kg	780	THAILAND	50,000,000	50,000,000	1,950,000	0	0
						5,426,974,000			

Annex 9: BIR/Taxpayer's Waiver template

TAXPAYER'S WAIVER FOR PURPOSES OF THE PHILIPPINE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE

I, **[NAME OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE]**, the **[POSITION/TITLE]** and duly authorized representative¹⁰⁷ of **[NAME OF THE MINING/EXTRACTIVE FIRM]** (TIN: insert TIN number here) (the "Company") with principal office address at [insert office address here], under oath, hereby –

1. Freely consents and allows the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (the "Commissioner") and her duly authorized representatives to disclose, supply, and/or furnish the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative ("EITI"), financial information on taxes paid by the Company, based on the information contained in the Company's tax returns, audited financial statements and related information available in the possession of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (the "Bureau"), particularly its internal revenue tax payments for the taxable year 2018;
2. Holds free from the liabilities sanctioned under (1) Section 270 of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended, (2) Republic Act ("R.A.") No. 6713, also known as the Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials, and (3) R.A. No. 10173, otherwise known as the Data Privacy Act of 2012, and other related laws, regulations, or issuances thereof, the Commissioner and any officer or employee of the Bureau duly authorized by the Commissioner to disclose pertinent data/information in the Bureau's possession of the Company's audited financial records and tax returns to the EITI; and
3. Willingly allows EITI to disseminate and publish such information for the purpose of compliance with the Philippine implementation of EITI principles and criteria.
4. The execution of the foregoing waiver is solely and exclusively for the purpose of compliance with the implementation of the EITI principles and standard.

Executed this ____ day in _____, Philippines.

ACCEPTED BY:

CAESAR R. DULAY
Commissioner of Internal Revenue

[NAME OF THE COMPANY]

By:

By:

REPRESENTATIVE]
Revenue Official/Position

[NAME OF AUTHORIZED

[POSITION]

WITNESSES

[INSERT NAME HERE]
(Signature over printed name)

[INSERT NAME HERE]
(Signature over printed name)

¹⁰⁷Attached and made an integral part hereof is the Taxpayer's/Authorized Signatory's Duly Notarized Proof of Authorization (Special Power of Attorney [for Single Proprietorship], Partner's Resolution [for Partnership], Board of Directors Resolution [For Corporation])

Annex 10: SEC MC 15 s. 2019



SEC MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 15
Series of 2019

TO: ALL SEC REGISTERED DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS REQUIRED TO SUBMIT THE GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET (GIS)

SUBJECT: AMENDMENT OF SEC MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 17, SERIES OF 2018 ON THE REVISION OF THE GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET (GIS) TO INCLUDE BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP INFORMATION ("2019 REVISION OF THE GIS")

By the authority vested in the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under Republic Act No. 11232 otherwise known as the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines (RCC) and pursuant to its mandate to assist in the implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA), as amended, and the Terrorist Financing Prevention and Suppression Act (TFPSA) and their respective Implementing Rules and Regulations, the Commission *En Banc* in its meeting on 09 July 2019 approved the herein amended version of SEC Memorandum Circular No. 17, Series of 2018 on the Revision of the General Information Sheet (GIS) to Include Beneficial Ownership Information.

SECTION 1. Coverage. This Memorandum Circular shall apply to all SEC registered stock and non-stock domestic corporations required to submit the GIS under existing laws, rules and regulations.

SECTION 2. Definition of Terms. -

- 2.1. **"Beneficial Owner"** refers to any natural person(s) who ultimately own(s) or control(s) or exercise(s) ultimate effective control over the corporation. This definition covers the natural person(s) who actually own or control the corporation as distinguished from the legal owners as defined herein. Such beneficial ownership may be determined on the basis of the following:

Category	Description
A	Natural person(s) owning, directly or indirectly or through a chain of ownership, at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting rights, voting shares or capital of the reporting corporation. This is without prejudice to ownership thresholds that may be imposed by other regulators.
B	Natural person(s) who exercise control over the reporting corporation, alone or together with others, through any contract, understanding, relationship, intermediary or tiered entity.
C	Natural person(s) having the ability to elect a majority of the board of directors/trustees, or any similar body, of the corporation.
D	Natural person(s) having the ability to exert a dominant influence over the management or policies of the corporation.

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- E** Natural person(s) whose directions, instructions or wishes in conducting the affairs of the corporation are carried out by majority of the members of the board of directors of such corporation who are accustomed or under an obligation to act in accordance with such person's directions, instructions or wishes.
- F** Natural person(s) acting as stewards of the properties of corporations, where such properties are under the care or administration of said natural person(s).
- G** Natural person(s) who actually own or control the reporting corporation through nominee shareholders or nominee directors acting for or on behalf of such natural persons.
- H** Natural person(s) ultimately owning or controlling or exercising ultimate effective control over the corporation through other means not falling under any of the foregoing categories.
- I** Natural person(s) exercising control through positions held within a corporation (i.e., responsible for strategic decisions that fundamentally affect the business practices or general direction of the corporation such as the members of the board of directors or trustees or similar body within the corporation; or exercising executive control over the daily or regular affairs of the corporation through a senior management position). This category is only applicable in exceptional cases where no natural person is identifiable who ultimately owns or exerts control over the corporation, the reporting corporation having exhausted all reasonable means of identification and provided there are no grounds for suspicion.

- 2.2. "Beneficial Ownership Information"** refers to the identification documents or information on the beneficial owner of the corporation as required under this Circular.
- 2.3. "Direct Ownership"** refers to ownership of shares in the reporting corporation and not through ownership of shares in a corporate shareholder nor any intermediate layers of corporate shareholders.
- 2.4. "Dominant Influence"** refers to a situation in which the instructions or directions given by any natural person, who may or may not be a stockholder of the reporting corporation, on the management or policies of the corporation, are always or almost always followed or carried out.
- 2.5. "GIS"** refers to the General Information Sheet.
- 2.6. "Grandfather Rule"** refers to the "method by which the percentage of Filipino equity in a corporation engaged in nationalized and/or partly nationalized areas of activities, provided for under the Constitution and other nationalization laws, is computed, in cases where corporate shareholders are present, by attributing the nationality of the second or even subsequent tier of ownership to determine the nationality of the corporate shareholder."¹

For the purpose of this Memorandum Circular, the reference to the Grandfather Rule shall be limited only to the method of computing the percentage of indirect ownership in determining the beneficial owner of the reporting corporation and shall not affect its applicability in determining the nationality of a corporate shareholder.

¹ Villanueva, Cesar Lapuz, Philippine Corporate Law p. 54, cited in Narra Mining and Development Corp., et al. vs. Redmont Consolidated Mines Corp., G.R. No. 195580, January 23, 2015.

- 2.7. "Indirect Ownership"** refers to the type of ownership through one's percentage of ownership in a corporate shareholder of a corporation or through layers of corporate shareholders.
- 2.8. "Legal Owner"** means the natural or juridical person who, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of Philippine law, owns or has the controlling ownership interest over the corporation or has the ability of taking relevant decisions within the corporation and impose those resolutions.
- 2.9. "Multiple Layers"** refers to the layers of corporations comprising the ownership structure of the reporting corporation.
- 2.10. "Reporting Corporation"** refers to the corporation submitting or required to submit the GIS to the Commission.
- 2.11. "Senior Managing Official"** refers to the natural person who exercises executive control over the daily or regular affairs of the corporation through a senior management position, such as a chief executive officer (CEO), chief financial officer (CFO), managing or executive director, or president.
- 2.12. "Ultimate Effective Control"** refers to any situation in which ownership/control is exercised through actual or a chain of ownership or by means other than direct control. This may be achieved through, but not limited to, any of the following situations:
- a) direct or indirect ownership of at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting shares or capital of a corporation or otherwise has or shares voting power, which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of, such security; and/or investment returns or power, which includes the power to dispose of, or to direct, the disposition of such security;
 - b) the ability to elect a majority of the board of directors, or any similar body, of a legal person or arrangement; or
 - c) any situation in which:
 - (i) a person has the ability in fact to exert a dominant influence over the management or policies of a legal person or arrangement; or
 - (ii) a majority of the members of the board of directors of such legal person or arrangement, or any equivalent body, are accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with a given person's directions, instructions or wishes in conducting the affairs of the legal person or arrangement.
- 2.13. "Voting right"**, as used in Section 4(i) and Category A under Section 2.1, refers to the right of the members of a Non-Stock Corporation to vote which may be limited, broadened, or denied in the Articles of Incorporation or the By-Laws.

SECTION 3. Disclosure of Beneficial Ownership Information. – To ensure timely access to adequate, accurate and current information on the beneficial ownership and control of SEC registered corporations by competent authorities, all SEC registered corporations are required to take reasonable measures to obtain and hold up-to-date information on their beneficial owners as defined herein and to disclose the same in a timely manner in the GIS. Accordingly, the GIS is hereby revised to include such information.

The following information on the beneficial owner shall be provided, to wit:

- a. Complete name which shall include the surname, given name, middle name and name extension (i.e., Jr., Sr., III);
- b. Specific residential address;
- c. Date of Birth;
- d. Nationality;
- e. Tax identification number; and
- f. Percentage of ownership, if applicable.

Such information, however, shall not be uploaded to the Commission's publicly accessible electronic database. Said information shall, nonetheless, be made accessible or available in a timely manner to competent authorities for law enforcement and other lawful purposes.

SECTION 4. Identification of Beneficial Owner. Beneficial ownership shall be determined as follows:

- i. *The identity of the natural person(s) who ultimately has controlling ownership interest in the corporation.*

For purposes of determining beneficial ownership, any natural person directly or indirectly, or through a chain of ownership, owning at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting shares or capital of the corporation, or at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting rights therein, as may be applicable, shall be considered as a beneficial owner.

In the event that the entity owning at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the reporting corporation is an estate, trust or partnership, the natural person owning or controlling the estate, trust or partnership shall be disclosed as beneficial owner.

- ii. *The identity of the natural persons (if any) exercising control of the corporation through other means.*
- iii. *The identity of the natural persons composing the Board of Directors/Trustees or any similar body and/or the senior managing official of the reporting corporation.*

This is only in exceptional circumstances where no natural person can be identified as ultimately owning or controlling or exercising ultimate effective control over the corporation through controlling ownership interest, controlling voting rights, or through other means. The reporting corporation must be able to show that it has exhausted all other means of identifying the beneficial owner. This is subject to verification and strict monitoring by the Commission.

SECTION 5. Determination of Natural Person Who Ultimately Owns the Corporation Through Indirect Ownership. In determining the natural person(s) who ultimately owns the corporation, the percentage of ownership shall be computed using the methodology applied in the "Grandfather Rule". The natural person(s) who ultimately owns at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting shares or capital of the reporting corporation through ownership of shares in a corporate stockholder or through multiple layers of corporate stockholders shall be considered as a Beneficial Owner. To arrive at the actual percentage of beneficial ownership in the reporting corporation, both the direct and indirect shareholdings in the corporation shall be considered.

To guide reporting corporations in determining indirect ownership applying the method used in the Grandfather Rule, an example is attached to this Circular as Annex "A."

SECTION 6. Members of the Board of Directors/Trustees or Any Similar Body and/or Senior Managing Official as Beneficial Owner/s in Exceptional Cases. In exceptional cases where no natural person is identifiable who ultimately owns or exerts control over the corporation, the reporting corporation having exhausted all other means of identification and provided there are no grounds for suspicion, may consider the natural persons composing the Board of Directors/Trustees or any similar body and/or the senior managing official of the reporting corporation to be the beneficial owner(s).

In the event that another corporation and not a natural person ultimately owns at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting shares or capital of the reporting corporation computed in accordance with the methodology used in the Grandfather Rule, the members of the Board of Director/Trustees or any similar body and/or senior managing official of such corporation may be considered as beneficial owner(s) of the reporting corporation.

It is to be emphasized herein that this will be subject to strict monitoring and verification by the Commission. Any clear indication that this was resorted to despite evidence showing that the corporation has beneficial owner(s) with controlling ownership interest or through other means as defined herein shall be considered as a prima facie evidence of a violation of this Circular and the making of a false statement in the GIS.

SECTION 7. Updating of Beneficial Ownership Information. – The SEC shall be timely apprised of relevant changes in the submitted beneficial ownership information as they arise. An updated GIS shall be submitted to the SEC within seven (7) working days after such change occurred or became effective.

For corporations with multiple layers of corporate stockholders, an updated GIS shall be submitted within the same seven-day period. In the event that the corporation with such multiple layers fails to do so, it shall submit the updated GIS within thirty (30) working days from the time such change occurred or became effective with an explanation for the failure to submit the same within the prescribed period.

SECTION 8. Obligation of Directors/Trustees and Officers. The Directors/Trustees and Officers of the reporting corporation shall exercise the due diligence required in ensuring that the requirement to disclose its beneficial owner in the GIS is complied with. This due diligence requirement is deemed complied with if reasonable measures are undertaken to obtain and hold updated information on the beneficial owner(s) of the corporation as defined herein and to ensure that such information is timely disclosed in the GIS. Such reasonable measures include the adoption of written procedures for obtaining, updating and recording beneficial ownership information and in timely disclosing the same in the GIS submitted to the Commission by the Corporate Secretary. Board and Senior Management oversight in ensuring that such procedures are observed shall likewise be required as part of the due diligence measures.

SECTION 9. Validating Information. – The Commission may, at any reasonable time, verify the beneficial ownership information provided in the GIS through an on-site inspection of the books and records of the corporation and/or through other means available which may include but not limited to information that may be obtained from other sources such as the books and records of other corporate entities and data gathered by law enforcement and other government agencies and/or the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) in the exercise of their respective functions.

SECTION 10. Modifications in the GIS. For purposes of incorporating the modifications as provided for and adopted in this Circular, the Beneficial Ownership Declaration Page and the Attestation Page in the GIS shall be in the form as appearing in the corresponding pages in **Annex “B” (GIS for Stock Corporations)** and **Annex “C” (GIS for Non-Stock Corporations)** hereof.

SECTION 11. Penalties.

- i. **Failure to Disclose.** If after due notice and hearing, the Commission finds that the reporting corporation has committed a violation of this Circular by failing to disclose, without any lawful cause, its Beneficial Owner in accordance with the provisions thereof, the reporting corporation shall be penalized as follows:

For Stock Corporations with retained earnings of less than Php500,000.00:

- a. For the first violation.....Php10,000.00
- b. For the second violation.....Php20,000.00
- c. For the third violation.....Php50,000.00
- d. For the fourth and subsequent violations.....Php100,000.00

For Non-Stock Corporations with fund balance of less than Php500,000.00:

- a. For the first violation.....Php5,000.00
- b. For the second violation.....Php10,000.00
- c. For the third violation.....Php20,000.00
- d. For the fourth and subsequent violations.....Php50,000.00

For Stock Corporations with retained earnings or Non-Stock Corporations with fund balance of Php500,000.00 or more but less than Php5,000,000.00, the penalties shall be twice the amount of the penalties imposed for those with retained earnings or fund balance of less than Php500,000.00.

For Stock Corporations with retained earnings or Non-Stock Corporations with fund balance of Php5,000,000.00 or more but less than Php10,000,000.00, the penalties shall be thrice the amount imposed for those with retained earnings or fund balance of less than Php500,000.00.

For Stock Corporations with retained earnings or Non-Stock Corporations with fund balance of Php10,000,000.00 or more, the penalties shall be four times the penalties imposed for those with retained earnings or fund balance of less than Php500,000.00.

The failure to submit the GIS with the required beneficial ownership information shall be prima facie proof of such violation.

ii. **Liability of Directors/Trustees and/or Officers of the Corporation.** If the Commission, after due notice and hearing, finds that the directors/trustees and/or officers of the reporting corporation, without any lawful cause, failed to exercise the due diligence required in ensuring compliance with the requirement to disclose beneficial ownership information in accordance with Section 9 hereof resulting in no beneficial owner(s) as defined herein being timely disclosed in the GIS or in the non-submission of the GIS containing such information within the prescribed period, the following penalties shall be imposed upon such directors, trustees and/or officers:

- a. For the first violation.....Php5,000.00
- b. For the second violation.....Php10,000.00
- c. For the third violation.....Php20,000.00
- d. For the fourth and subsequent violations.....Php50,000.00

The absence of written procedures and policies for obtaining, updating and recording beneficial ownership information and for the timely disclosure thereof to the Commission, as provided in Section 9 hereof, or the lack of Board or senior management oversight to ensure compliance with such policies and procedures, shall be prima facie proof of the failure to exercise the due diligence required. Every submission of the GIS without the required beneficial ownership information or every instance of non-submission or late submission of such GIS, arising from the failure to exercise the due diligence required, shall be considered as a prima facie violation of the duty to exercise due diligence by said directors/trustees and/or officers.

iii. The foregoing penalties are without prejudice to the imposition of other applicable penalties as provided for under the RCC, SRC and other rules and regulations of the Commission.

SECTION 12. Submission of GIS in Electronic Format. The submission of the GIS in electronic format pursuant to SEC Memorandum Circular No. 6, Series of 2006 is hereby suspended until further notice.

SECTION 13. Submission of the GIS with the Required Beneficial Ownership Information. The GIS Form as provided for in this Circular shall be used by corporations whose GIS are due for submission beginning **31 July 2019**.

SECTION 14. Amendment/Repeal. All rules, regulations, orders, circulars and issuances of the Commission that are inconsistent with this Memorandum Circular are hereby amended and/or repealed accordingly.

SECTION 15. Separability Clause. If any portion or provision of this Circular is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other portions or provisions hereof, which are not affected thereby shall continue in full force and effect.

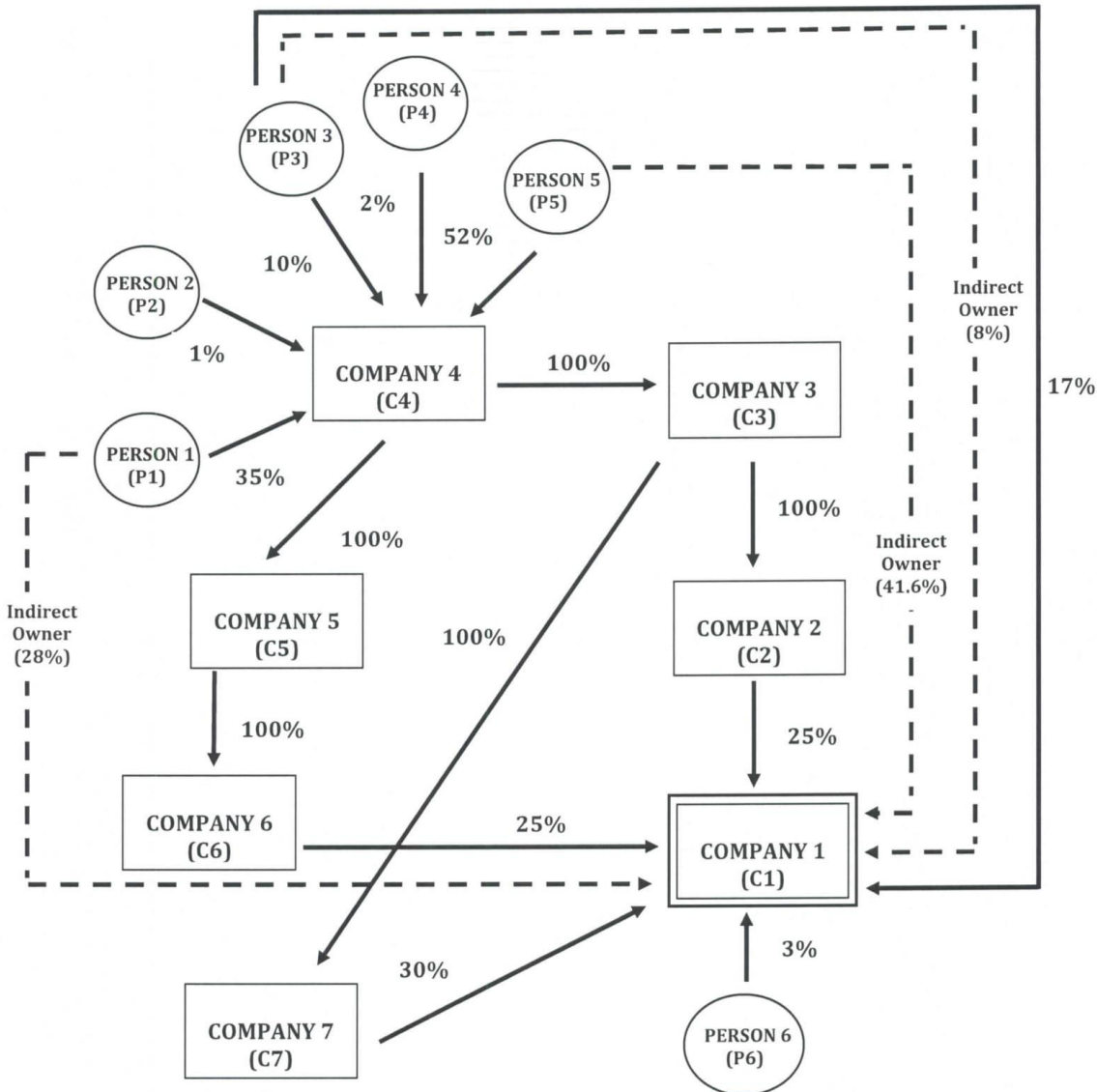
SECTION 16. Effectivity. This Memorandum Circular shall take effect immediately after its publication in two (2) national newspapers of general circulation and its posting in the Commission's website.

Pasay City, Philippines, 26 July 2019.

FOR THE COMMISSION:


EMILIO B. AQUINO
Chairperson

ANNEX "A"



PERSON 1, PERSON 3 and PERSON 5 are the beneficial owners of COMPANY 1.

• PERSON 1 indirectly owns 28% of COMPANY 1 computed as follows:
 $\%P1 \times \%C4 \times \%C3 \times \%C2 = 35\% \times 100\% \times 100\% \times 25\% = 8.75\%$
 $\%P1 \times \%C4 \times \%C3 \times \%C7 = 35\% \times 100\% \times 100\% \times 30\% = 10.50\%$
 $\%P1 \times \%C4 \times \%C5 \times \%C6 = 35\% \times 100\% \times 100\% \times 25\% = 8.75\%$
TOTAL 28.00%

• PERSON 5 indirectly owns 41.60% of COMPANY 1 computed as follows:
 $\%P5 \times \%C4 \times \%C3 \times \%C2 = 52\% \times 100\% \times 100\% \times 25\% = 13.00\%$
 $\%P5 \times \%C4 \times \%C3 \times \%C7 = 52\% \times 100\% \times 100\% \times 30\% = 15.60\%$
 $\%P5 \times \%C4 \times \%C5 \times \%C6 = 52\% \times 100\% \times 100\% \times 25\% = 13.00\%$
TOTAL 41.60%

• PERSON 3 indirectly owns 8% of COMPANY 1 computed as follows:
 $\%P3 \times \%C4 \times \%C3 \times \%C2 = 10\% \times 100\% \times 100\% \times 25\% = 2.50\%$
 $\%P3 \times \%C4 \times \%C3 \times \%C7 = 10\% \times 100\% \times 100\% \times 30\% = 3.00\%$
 $\%P3 \times \%C4 \times \%C5 \times \%C6 = 10\% \times 100\% \times 100\% \times 25\% = 2.50\%$
SUBTOTAL 8.00%
 PERSON 3 directly owns 12% of COMPANY 1 = **17.00%**
TOTAL 25.00%

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET (GIS)		ANNEX "B"
FOR THE YEAR _____		
STOCK CORPORATION		
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:		
1. FOR USER CORPORATION: THIS GIS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED WITHIN THIRTY (30) CALENDAR DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. DO NOT LEAVE ANY ITEM BLANK. WRITE "N.A." IF THE INFORMATION REQUIRED IS NOT APPLICABLE TO THE CORPORATION OR "NONE" IF THE INFORMATION IS NON-EXISTENT. IF THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING IS HELD ON A DATE OTHER THAN THAT STATED IN THE BY-LAWS, THE GIS SHALL BE SUBMITTED WITHIN THIRTY (30) CALENDAR DAYS AFTER THE ELECTION OF THE DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION AT THE ANNUAL MEMBERS' MEETING. 2. IF NO MEETING IS HELD, THE CORPORATION SHALL SUBMIT THE GIS NOT LATER THAN JANUARY 30 OF THE FOLLOWING YEAR. HOWEVER, SHOULD AN ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING BE HELD THEREAFTER, A NEW GIS SHALL BE SUBMITTED/FILED. 3. THIS GIS SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ENGLISH AND CERTIFIED AND SWORN TO BY THE CORPORATE SECRETARY OF THE CORPORATION. 4. THE SEC SHOULD BE TIMELY APPRISED OF RELEVANT CHANGES IN THE SUBMITTED INFORMATION AS THEY ARISE. FOR CHANGES RESULTING FROM ACTIONS THAT AROSE BETWEEN THE ANNUAL MEETINGS, THE CORPORATION SHALL SUBMIT AMENDED GIS CONTAINING THE NEW INFORMATION TOGETHER WITH A COVER LETTER SIGNED THE CORPORATE SECRETARY OF THE CORPORATION. THE AMENDED GIS AND COVER LETTER SHALL BE SUBMITTED WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS AFTER SUCH CHANGE OCCURED OR BECAME EFFECTIVE. 5. SUBMIT FOUR (4) COPIES OF THE GIS TO THE RECEIVING SECTION AT THE SEC MAIN OFFICE, OR TO SEC SATELLITE OFFICES OR EXTENSION OFFICES. ALL COPIES SHALL UNIFORMLY BE ON A4 OR LETTER-SIZED PAPER. THE PAGES OF ALL COPIES SHALL USE ONLY ONE SIDE 6. ONLY THE GIS ACCOMPLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS HAVING BEEN FILED. 7. THIS GIS MAY BE USED AS EVIDENCE AGAINST THE CORPORATION AND ITS RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORS/OFFICERS FOR ANY VIOLATION OF EXISTING LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS		
===== PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY =====		
CORPORATE NAME:		DATE REGISTERED:
BUSINESS/TRADE NAME:		FISCAL YEAR END:
SEC REGISTRATION NUMBER:		
DATE OF ANNUAL MEETING PER BY-LAWS:		CORPORATE TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (TIN)
ACTUAL DATE OF ANNUAL MEETING:		WEBSITE/URL ADDRESS:
COMPLETE PRINCIPAL OFFICE ADDRESS:		E-MAIL ADDRESS:
COMPLETE BUSINESS ADDRESS:		FAX NUMBER:
NAME OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR & ITS SIGNING PARTNER:		SEC ACCREDITATION NUMBER (if applicable):
		TELEPHONE NUMBER(S):
PRIMARY PURPOSE/ACTIVITY/INDUSTRY PRESENTLY ENGAGED IN:	INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION:	GEOGRAPHICAL CODE:
===== INTERCOMPANY AFFILIATIONS =====		
PARENT COMPANY	SEC REGISTRATION NO.	ADDRESS
SUBSIDIARY/AFFILIATE	SEC REGISTRATION NO.	ADDRESS
NOTE: USE ADDITIONAL SHEET IF NECESSARY		

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET STOCK CORPORATION ===== PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY =====	
Corporate Name:	
A. Is the Corporation a covered person under the Anti Money Laundering Act (AMLA), as amended? (Rep. Acts. 9160/9164/10167/10365) <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Please check the appropriate box:	
1. <input type="checkbox"/> a. Banks <input type="checkbox"/> b. Offshore Banking Units <input type="checkbox"/> c. Quasi-Banks <input type="checkbox"/> d. Trust Entities <input type="checkbox"/> e. Non-Stock Savings and Loan Associations <input type="checkbox"/> f. Pawnshops <input type="checkbox"/> g. Foreign Exchange Dealers <input type="checkbox"/> h. Money Changers <input type="checkbox"/> i. Remittance Agents <input type="checkbox"/> j. Electronic Money Issuers <input type="checkbox"/> k. Financial Institutions which Under Special Laws are subject to Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas' (BSP) supervision and/or regulation, including their subsidiaries and affiliates.	4. <input type="checkbox"/> Jewelry dealers in precious metals, who, as a business, trade in precious metals
2. <input type="checkbox"/> a. Insurance Companies <input type="checkbox"/> b. Insurance Agents <input type="checkbox"/> c. Insurance Brokers <input type="checkbox"/> d. Professional Reinsurers <input type="checkbox"/> e. Reinsurance Brokers <input type="checkbox"/> f. Holding Companies <input type="checkbox"/> g. Holding Company Systems <input type="checkbox"/> h. Pre-need Companies <input type="checkbox"/> i. Mutual Benefit Association <input type="checkbox"/> j. All Other Persons and entities supervised and/or regulated by the Insurance Commission (IC)	5. <input type="checkbox"/> Jewelry dealers in precious stones, who, as a business, trade in precious stone
3. <input type="checkbox"/> a. Securities Dealers <input type="checkbox"/> b. Securities Brokers <input type="checkbox"/> c. Securities Salesman <input type="checkbox"/> d. Investment Houses <input type="checkbox"/> e. Investment Agents and Consultants <input type="checkbox"/> f. Trading Advisors <input type="checkbox"/> g. Other entities managing Securities or rendering similar services <input type="checkbox"/> h. Mutual Funds or Open-end Investment Companies <input type="checkbox"/> i. Close-end Investment Companies <input type="checkbox"/> j. Common Trust Funds or Issuers and other similar entities <input type="checkbox"/> k. Transfer Companies and other similar entities <input type="checkbox"/> l. Other entities administering or otherwise dealing in currency, commodities or financial derivatives based there on <input type="checkbox"/> m. Entities administering of otherwise dealing in valuable objects <input type="checkbox"/> n. Entities administering or otherwise dealing in cash Substitutes and other similar monetary instruments or property supervised and/or regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	6. Company service providers which, as a business, provide any of the following services to third parties: <input type="checkbox"/> a. acting as a formation agent of juridical persons <input type="checkbox"/> b. acting as (or arranging for another person to act as) a director or corporate secretary of a company, a partner of a partnership, or a similar position in relation to other juridical persons <input type="checkbox"/> c. providing a registered office, business address or accommodation, correspondence or administrative address for a company, a partnership or any other legal person or arrangement <input type="checkbox"/> d. acting as (or arranging for another person to act as) a nominee shareholder for another person
7. Persons who provide any of the following services: <input type="checkbox"/> a. managing of client money, securities or other assets <input type="checkbox"/> b. management of bank, savings or securities accounts <input type="checkbox"/> c. organization of contributions for the creation, operation or management of companies <input type="checkbox"/> d. creation, operation or management of juridical persons or arrangements, and buying and selling business entities	8. <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above
Describe nature of business:	
B. Has the Corporation complied with the requirements on Customer Due Diligence (CDD) or Know Your Customer (KYC), record-keeping, and submission of reports under the AMLA, as amended, since the last filing of its GIS? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET

STOCK CORPORATION

===== PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY =====

CORPORATE NAME:							
CAPITAL STRUCTURE							
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK							
	TYPE OF SHARES *	NUMBER OF SHARES	PAR/STATED VALUE	AMOUNT (PhP) (No. of shares X Par/Stated Value)			
	-----	-----	-----	-----			
	-----	-----	-----	-----			
TOTAL			TOTAL P				
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL							
FILIPINO	NO. OF STOCK-HOLDERS	TYPE OF SHARES *	NUMBER OF SHARES	NUMBER OF SHARES IN THE HANDS OF THE PUBLIC **	PAR/STATED VALUE	AMOUNT (PhP)	% OF OWNERSHIP
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL			TOTAL	TOTAL P			
FOREIGN (INDICATE BY NATIONALITY)	NO. OF STOCK-HOLDERS	TYPE OF SHARES *	NUMBER OF SHARES	NUMBER OF SHARES IN THE HANDS OF THE PUBLIC **	PAR/STATED VALUE	AMOUNT (PhP)	% OF OWNERSHIP
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL			TOTAL	TOTAL P			
Percentage of Foreign Equity :			TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL P		
				TOTAL SUBSCRIBED P			
PAID-UP CAPITAL							
FILIPINO	NO. OF STOCK-HOLDERS	TYPE OF SHARES *	NUMBER OF SHARES	PAR/STATED VALUE	AMOUNT (PhP)	% OF OWNERSHIP	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL			TOTAL	TOTAL P			
FOREIGN (INDICATE BY NATIONALITY)	NO. OF STOCK-HOLDERS	TYPE OF SHARES *	NUMBER OF SHARES	PAR/STATED VALUE	AMOUNT (PhP)	% OF OWNERSHIP	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL			TOTAL	TOTAL P			
				TOTAL PAID-UP P			
NOTE: USE ADDITIONAL SHEET IF NECESSARY							
* Common, Preferred or other classification							
** Other than Directors, Officers, Shareholders owning 10% of outstanding shares.							

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET

STOCK CORPORATION

===== PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY =====

CORPORATE NAME:								
DIRECTORS / OFFICERS								
NAME/CURRENT RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	NATIONALITY	INC'R	BOARD	GENDER	STOCK HOLDER	OFFICER	EXEC. COMM.	TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.								
11.								
12.								
13.								
14.								
15.								
INSTRUCTION: FOR SEX COLUMN, PUT "F" FOR FEMALE, "M" FOR MALE. FOR BOARD COLUMN, PUT "C" FOR CHAIRMAN, "M" FOR MEMBER, "I" FOR INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR. FOR INC'R COLUMN, PUT "Y" IF AN INCORPORATOR, "N" IF NOT. FOR STOCKHOLDER COLUMN, PUT "Y" IF A STOCKHOLDER, "N" IF NOT. FOR OFFICER COLUMN, INDICATE PARTICULAR POSITION IF AN OFFICER, FROM VP UP INCLUDING THE POSITION OF THE TREASURER, SECRETARY, COMPLIANCE OFFICER AND/OR ASSOCIATED PERSON. FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, INDICATE "C" IF MEMBER OF THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE; "A" FOR AUDIT COMMITTEE; "N" FOR NOMINATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE. ADDITIONALLY WRITE "C" AFTER SLASH IF CHAIRMAN AND "M" IF MEMBER.								

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET
STOCK CORPORATION

===== PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY =====						
CORPORATE NAME:						
TOTAL NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS:				NO. OF STOCKHOLDERS WITH 100 OR MORE SH.		
TOTAL ASSETS BASED ON LATEST AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:						
STOCKHOLDER'S INFORMATION						
NAME, NATIONALITY AND CURRENT RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	SHARES SUBSCRIBED				AMOUNT PAID (PhP)	TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
	TYPE	NUMBER	AMOUNT (PhP)	% OF OWNERSHIP		
1.						
	TOTAL					
2.						
	TOTAL					
3.						
	TOTAL					
4.						
	TOTAL					
5.						
	TOTAL					
6.						
	TOTAL					
7.						
	TOTAL					
TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL				0.00%	0.00	
TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAID-UP CAPITAL						0.00

INSTRUCTION: SPECIFY THE TOP 20 STOCKHOLDERS AND INDICATE THE REST AS OTHERS
Note: For PDTC Nominee included in the list, please indicate further the beneficial owners owning more than 5% of any class of the company's voting securities. Attach separate sheet, if necessary.

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET
STOCK CORPORATION

===== PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY =====

CORPORATE NAME:						
TOTAL NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS:				NO. OF STOCKHOLDERS WITH 100 OR MORE SHARES EACH:		
TOTAL ASSETS BASED ON LATEST AUDITED FS:						
STOCKHOLDER'S INFORMATION						
NAME, NATIONALITY AND CURRENT RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	SHARES SUBSCRIBED				AMOUNT PAID (PhP)	TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
	TYPE	NUMBER	AMOUNT (PhP)	% OF OWNERSHIP		
8.						
	TOTAL					
9.						
	TOTAL					
10.						
	TOTAL					
11.						
	TOTAL					
12.						
	TOTAL					
13.						
	TOTAL					
14.						
	TOTAL					
TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL				0.00%	0.00	
TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAID-UP CAPITAL						
INSTRUCTION: SPECIFY THE TOP 20 STOCKHOLDERS AND INDICATE THE REST AS OTHERS						
<small>Note: For PDTC Nominee included in the list, please indicate further the beneficial owners owning more than 5% of any class of the company's voting securities. Attach separate sheet, if necessary.</small>						

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET
STOCK CORPORATION

===== PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY =====

CORPORATE NAME:						
TOTAL NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS:				NO. OF STOCKHOLDERS WITH 100 OR MORE SHARES EACH:		
TOTAL ASSETS BASED ON LATEST AUDITED FS:						
STOCKHOLDER'S INFORMATION						
NAME, NATIONALITY AND CURRENT RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	SHARES SUBSCRIBED				AMOUNT PAID (PhP)	TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
	TYPE	NUMBER	AMOUNT (PhP)	% OF OWNER-SHIP		
15.						
	TOTAL					
16.						
	TOTAL					
17.						
	TOTAL					
18.						
	TOTAL					
19.						
	TOTAL					
20.						
	TOTAL					
21. OTHERS (Indicate the number of the remaining stockholders)						
	TOTAL					
TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL				0.00%	0.00	
TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAID-UP CAPITAL					0.00	
INSTRUCTION: SPECIFY THE TOP 20 STOCKHOLDERS AND INDICATE THE REST AS OTHERS						
Note: For PDTC Nominee included in the list, please indicate further the beneficial owners owning more than 5% of any class of the company's voting securities. Attach separate sheet, if necessary.						

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET
STOCK CORPORATION

===== PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY =====			
CORPORATE NAME:			
1. INVESTMENT OF CORPORATE FUNDS IN ANOTHER CORPORATION		AMOUNT (PhP)	DATE OF BOARD RESOLUTION
1.1 STOCKS			
1.2 BONDS/COMMERCIAL PAPER (Issued by Private Corporations)			
1.3 LOANS/ CREDITS/ ADVANCES			
1.4 GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS			
1.5 OTHERS			
2. INVESTMENT OF CORPORATE FUNDS IN ACTIVITIES UNDER ITS SECONDARY PURPOSES (PLEASE SPECIFY:)		DATE OF BOARD RESOLUTION	DATE OF STOCKHOLDERS RATIFICATION
3. TREASURY SHARES		NO. OF SHARES	% AS TO THE TOTAL NO. OF SHARES ISSUED
4. UNRESTRICTED/UNAPPROPRIATED RETAINED EARNINGS AS OF END OF LAST FISCAL YEAR			
5. DIVIDENDS DECLARED DURING THE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING YEAR:			
TYPE OF DIVIDEND		AMOUNT (PhP)	DATE DECLARED
5.1 CASH			
5.2 STOCK			
5.3 PROPERTY			
TOTAL		P	
6. ADDITIONAL SHARES ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD:			
DATE	NO. OF SHARES	AMOUNT	
SECONDARY LICENSE/REGISTRATION WITH SEC AND OTHER GOV'T AGENCY:			
NAME OF AGENCY:	SEC	B S P	I C
TYPE OF LICENSE/REGN.			
DATE ISSUED:			
DATE STARTED OPERATIONS:			
TOTAL ANNUAL COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS DURING THE PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR (in PhP)	TOTAL NO. OF OFFICERS	TOTAL NO. OF RANK & FILE EMPLOYEES	TOTAL MANPOWER COMPLEMENT

NOTE: USE ADDITIONAL SHEET IF NECESSARY

I, _____, Corporate Secretary of _____
declare under penalty of perjury that all matters set forth in this GIS have been made in good faith, duly
verified by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief are true and correct.

I hereby attest that all the information in this GIS are being submitted in compliance with the rules and
regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) the collection, processing, storage and sharing
of said information being necessary to carry out the functions of public authority for the performance of the
constitutionally and statutorily mandated functions of the SEC as a regulatory agency.

I further attest that I have been authorized by the Board of Directors/Trustees to file this GIS with the SEC.

I understand that the Commission may place the corporation under delinquent status for failure to submit
the reportorial requirements three (3) times, consecutively or intermittently, within a period of five (5)
years (*Section 177, RA No. 11232*).

Done this ____ day of _____, 20 ____ in _____.

(Signature over printed name)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me in _____ on _____ by affiant who
personally appeared before me and exhibited to me his/her competent evidence of identity consisting of
_____ issued at _____ on _____.

NOTARY PUBLIC

BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP DECLARATION

Instructions:

1. Identify the Beneficial Owner/s of the corporation as described in the Categories of Beneficial Ownership in items A to I below. List down as many as you can identify. You may use an additional sheet if necessary.
2. Fill in the required information on the beneficial owner in the fields provided for.
3. In the "Category of Beneficial Ownership" column, indicate the letter(s) corresponding thereto. In the event that the person identified as beneficial owner falls under several categories, indicate all the letters corresponding to such categories.
4. If the category is under letter "I", indicate the position held (i.e., Director/Trustee, President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, etc.).
5. Do not leave any item blank. Write "N/A" if the information required is not applicable or "NONE" if non-existent.

"Beneficial Owner" refers to any natural person(s) who ultimately own(s) or control(s) or exercise(s) ultimate effective control over the corporation. This definition covers the natural person(s) who actually own or control the corporation as distinguished from the legal owners. Such beneficial ownership may be determined on the basis of the following:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	Natural person(s) owning, directly or indirectly or through a chain of ownership, at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting rights, voting shares or capital of the reporting corporation.
B	Natural person(s) who exercise control over the reporting corporation, alone or together with others, through any contract, understanding, relationship, intermediary or tiered entity.
C	Natural person(s) having the ability to elect a majority of the board of directors/trustees, or any similar body, of the corporation.
D	Natural person(s) having the ability to exert a dominant influence over the management or policies of the corporation.
E	Natural person(s) whose directions, instructions, or wishes in conducting the affairs of the corporation are carried out by majority of the members of the board of directors of such corporation who are accustomed or under an obligation to act in accordance with such person's directions, instructions or wishes.
F	Natural person(s) acting as stewards of the properties of corporations, where such properties are under the care or administration of said natural person(s).
G	Natural person(s) who actually own or control the reporting corporation through nominee shareholders or nominee directors acting for or on behalf of such natural persons.
H	Natural person(s) ultimately owning or controlling or exercising ultimate effective control over the corporation through other means not falling under any of the foregoing categories.
I	Natural person(s) exercising control through positions held within a corporation (i.e., responsible for strategic decisions that fundamentally affect the business practices or general direction of the corporation such as the members of the board of directors or trustees or similar body within the corporation; or exercising executive control over the daily or regular affairs of the corporation through a senior management position). This category is only applicable in exceptional cases where no natural person is identifiable who ultimately owns or exerts control over the corporation, the reporting corporation having exhausted all reasonable means of identification and provided there are no grounds for suspicion.

COMPLETE NAME (Surname, Given Name, Middle Name, Name Extension (i.e., Jr., Sr., III))	SPECIFIC RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	NATIONALITY	DATE OF BIRTH	TAX IDENTIFICATION NO.	% OF OWNERSHIP ¹ / % OF VOTING RIGHTS ²	TYPE OF BENEFICIAL OWNER ³ Direct (D) or Indirect (I)	CATEGORY OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP

Note: This page is not for uploading on the SEC iView.

¹ For Stock Corporations.

² For Non-Stock Corporations.

³ For Stock Corporations.

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET

NON-STOCK CORPORATION

===== PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY =====

Corporate Name:

A. Is the Corporation a covered person under the Anti Money Laundering Act (AMLA), as amended? (Rep. Acts. 9160/9164/10167/10365) Yes No

Please check the appropriate box:

<p>1.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. Banks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> b. Offshore Banking Units</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> c. Quasi-Banks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> d. Trust Entities</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> e. Non-Stock Savings and Loan Associations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> f. Pawnshops</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> g. Foreign Exchange Dealers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> h. Money Changers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> i. Remittance Agents</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> j. Electronic Money Issuers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> k. Financial Institutions which Under Special Laws are subject to Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas' (BSP) supervision and/or regulation, including their subsidiaries and affiliates.</p>	<p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> Jewelry dealers in precious metals, who, as a business, trade in precious metals</p>
<p>2.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. Insurance Companies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> b. Insurance Agents</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> c. Insurance Brokers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> d. Professional Reinsurers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> e. Reinsurance Brokers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> f. Holding Companies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> g. Holding Company Systems</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> h. Pre-need Companies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> i. Mutual Benefit Association</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> j. All Other Persons and entities supervised and/or regulated by the Insurance Commission (IC)</p>	<p>5. <input type="checkbox"/> Jewelry dealers in precious stones, who, as a business, trade in precious stone</p> <p>6. Company service providers which, as a business, provide any of the following services to third parties:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. acting as a formation agent of juridical persons</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> b. acting as (or arranging for another person to act as) a director or corporate secretary of a company, a partner of a partnership, or a similar position in relation to other juridical persons</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> c. providing a registered office, business address or accommodation, correspondence or administrative address for a company, a partnership or any other legal person or arrangement</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> d. acting as (or arranging for another person to act as) a nominee shareholder for another person</p>
<p>3.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. Securities Dealers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> b. Securities Brokers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> c. Securities Salesman</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> d. Investment Houses</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> e. Investment Agents and Consultants</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> f. Trading Advisors</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> g. Other entities managing Securities or rendering similar services</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> h. Mutual Funds or Open-end Investment Companies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> i. Close-end Investment Companies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> j. Common Trust Funds or Issuers and other similar entities</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> k. Transfer Companies and other similar entities</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> l. Other entities administering or otherwise dealing in currency, commodities or financial derivatives based there on</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> m. Entities administering of otherwise dealing in valuable objects</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> n. Entities administering or otherwise dealing in cash Substitutes and other similar monetary instruments or property supervised and/or regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)</p>	<p>7. Persons who provide any of the following services:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a. managing of client money, securities or other assets</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> b. management of bank, savings or securities accounts</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> c. organization of contributions for the creation, operation or management of companies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> d. creation, operation or management of juridical persons or arrangements, and buying and selling business entities</p> <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above</p>
<p>B. Has the Corporation complied with the requirements on Customer Due Diligence (CDD) or Know Your Customer (KYC), record-keeping, and submission of reports under the AMLA, as amended, since the last filing of its GIS?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p>

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET

NON-STOCK CORPORATION

===== PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY =====

CORPORATE NAME:

DIRECTORS / OFFICERS

NAME AND CURRENT RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	NATIONALITY	INCORPORATOR	BOARD	SEX	OFFICER	TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
13.						
14.						
15.						

INSTRUCTIONS:

FOR SEX COLUMN, PUT "F" FOR FEMALE, "M" FOR MALE.
 FOR INCORPORATOR COLUMN, PUT "Y" IF AN INCORPORATOR, "N" IF NOT.
 FOR BOARD COLUMN, PUT "C" FOR CHAIRMAN, "M" FOR MEMBER.
 FOR OFFICER COLUMN, INDICATE PARTICULAR POSITION IF AN OFFICER, SUCH AS:

PRE - PRESIDENT	CEO - CHIEF EXEC. OFFICER	CTO - TREASURER
COO - CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER	COS - CORPORATE SECRETARY	LEG - LEGAL COUNSEL
AUD - EXTERNAL AUDITOR	GOV - GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE	OTR - OTHERS
		N - NONE

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET NON-STOCK CORPORATION ===== PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY =====							
CORPORATE NAME:							
1. INTERCOMPANY AFFILIATIONS							
PARENT COMPANY	SEC REG. NO.	ADDRESS					
AFFILIATE	SEC REG. NO.	ADDRESS					
NOTE: USE ADDITIONAL SHEET IF NECESSARY							
2. INVESTMENT OF CORPORATE FUNDS IN ANOTHER CORPORATION		AMOUNT (<i>in PhP</i>)			DATE OF BOARD RESOLUTION		
2.1 STOCKS							
2.2 BONDS/COMMERCIAL PAPER (issued by private corporations)							
2.3 LOANS/ CREDITS/ ADVANCES							
2.4 GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS							
2.5 OTHERS							
3. INVESTMENT OF CORPORATE FUNDS IN ACTIVITIES UNDER ITS SECONDARY PURPOSES (PLEASE SPECIFY:)				DATE OF BOARD RESOLUTION		DATE OF MEMBERS' RATIFICATION	
3.1							
3.2							
3.3							
3.4							
3.5							
4. FUND BALANCE (<i>in PhP</i>):							
5. SECONDARY LICENSE/REGISTRATION/AUTHORITY/ACCREDITATION OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY:							
5.1 NAME OF AGENCY:		BANGKO SENTRAL NG PILIPINAS	INSURANCE COMMISSION	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION	TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT
5.2 DATE ISSUED:							
5.3 DATE STARTED OPERATIONS:							
6. TOTAL ANNUAL COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS/TRUSTEES DURING THE PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR (<i>in PhP</i>)			7. TOTAL NO. OF OFFICERS		8. TOTAL NO. OF RANK & FILE EMPLOYEES	9. TOTAL MANPOWER COMPLEMENT	
NOTE: USE ADDITIONAL SHEET IF NECESSARY							

I, _____, Corporate Secretary of _____
declare under penalty of perjury that all matters set forth in this GIS have been made in good faith, duly
verified by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief are true and correct.

I hereby attest that all the information in this GIS are being submitted in compliance with the rules and
regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) the collection, processing, storage and sharing
of said information being necessary to carry out the functions of public authority for the performance of the
constitutionally and statutorily mandated functions of the SEC as a regulatory agency.

I further attest that I have been authorized by the Board of Directors/Trustees to file this GIS with the SEC.

I understand that the Commission may place the corporation under delinquent status for failure to submit
the reportorial requirements three (3) times, consecutively or intermittently, within a period of five (5)
years (*Section 177, RA No. 11232*).

Done this ____ day of _____, 20 ____ in _____.

(Signature over printed name)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me in _____ on _____ by affiant who
personally appeared before me and exhibited to me his/her competent evidence of identity consisting of
_____ issued at _____ on _____.

NOTARY PUBLIC

BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP DECLARATION

- Instructions:**
1. Identify the Beneficial Owner/s of the corporation as described in the Categories of Beneficial Ownership in items A to I below. List down as many as you can identify. You may use an additional sheet if necessary.
 2. Fill in the required information on the beneficial owner in the fields provided for.
 3. In the "Category of Beneficial Ownership" column, indicate the letter(s) corresponding thereto. In the event that the person identified as beneficial owner falls under several categories, indicate all the letters corresponding to such categories.
 4. If the category is under letter "I", indicate the position held (i.e., Director/Trustee, President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, etc.).
 5. Do not leave any item blank. Write "N/A" if the information required is not applicable or "NONE" if non-existent.

"Beneficial Owner" refers to any natural person(s) who ultimately own(s) or control(s) or exercise(s) ultimate effective control over the corporation. This definition covers the natural person(s) who actually own or control the corporation as distinguished from the legal owners. Such beneficial ownership may be determined on the basis of the following:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	Natural person(s) owning, directly or indirectly or through a chain of ownership, at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting rights, voting shares or capital of the reporting corporation.
B	Natural person(s) who exercise control over the reporting corporation, alone or together with others, through any contract, understanding, relationship, intermediary or tiered entity.
C	Natural person(s) having the ability to elect a majority of the board of directors/trustees, or any similar body, of the corporation.
D	Natural person(s) having the ability to exert a dominant influence over the management or policies of the corporation.
E	Natural person(s) whose directions, instructions, or wishes in conducting the affairs of the corporation are carried out by majority of the members of the board of directors of such corporation who are accustomed or under an obligation to act in accordance with such person's directions, instructions or wishes.
F	Natural person(s) acting as stewards of the properties of corporations, where such properties are under the care or administration of said natural person(s).
G	Natural person(s) who actually own or control the reporting corporation through nominee shareholders or nominee directors acting for or on behalf of such natural persons.
H	Natural person(s) ultimately owning or controlling or exercising ultimate effective control over the corporation through other means not falling under any of the foregoing categories.
I	Natural person(s) exercising control through positions held within a corporation (i.e., responsible for strategic decisions that fundamentally affect the business practices or general direction of the corporation such as the members of the board of directors or trustees or similar body within the corporation; or exercising executive control over the daily or regular affairs of the corporation through a senior management position). This category is only applicable in exceptional cases where no natural person is identifiable who ultimately owns or exerts control over the corporation, the reporting corporation having exhausted all reasonable means of identification and provided there are no grounds for suspicion.

COMPLETE NAME (Surname, Given Name, Middle Name, Name Extension (i.e., Jr., Sr., III))	SPECIFIC RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	NATIONALITY	DATE OF BIRTH	TAX IDENTIFICATION NO.	% OF OWNERSHIP ¹ / % OF VOTING RIGHTS ²	TYPE OF BENEFICIAL OWNER ³ Direct (D) or Indirect (I)	CATEGORY OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP

Note: This page is not for uploading on the SEC iView.

¹ For Stock Corporations.

² For Non-Stock Corporations.

³ For Stock Corporations.

Annex 11: Beneficial Ownership Declaration form

Beneficial Ownership Declaration

Instructions:

1. Identify the Beneficial Owner/s of the corporation as described in the Categories of Beneficial Ownership in items A to I below. List down as many as you can identify. You may use an additional sheet if necessary.
2. Fill in the required information on the beneficial owner in the fields provided for.
3. In the "Category of Beneficial Ownership" column, indicate the letter(s) corresponding thereto. In the event that the person identified as beneficial owner falls under several categories, indicate all the letters corresponding to such categories.
4. If the category is under letter "I", indicate the position held (i.e., Director/Trustee, President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, etc.).
5. Do not leave any item blank. Write "N/A" if the information required is not applicable or "NONE" if non-existent.

"Beneficial Owner" refers to any natural person(s) who ultimately own(s) or control(s) or exercise(s) ultimate effective control over the corporation. This definition covers the natural person(s) who actually own or control the corporation as distinguished from legal owners. Such beneficial ownership may be determined on the basis of the following:

- | <u>Category</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|-----------------|---|
| A. | Natural person(s) owning, directly or indirectly or through a chain of ownership, at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting rights, voting shares or capital of the reporting corporation. |
| B. | Natural person(s) who exercise control over the reporting corporation, alone or together with others, through any contract, understanding, relationship, intermediary or tiered entity. |
| C. | Natural person(s) having the ability to elect a majority of the board of directors/trustees, or any similar body, of the corporation. |
| D. | Natural person(s) having the ability to exert a dominant influence over the management or policies of the corporation. |
| E. | Natural person(s) whose directions, instructions, or wishes in conducting the affairs of the corporation are carried out by majority of the members of the board of directors of such corporation who are accustomed or under an obligation to act in accordance with such person's directions, instructions or wishes. |
| F. | Natural person(s) acting as stewards of the properties of corporations, where such properties are under the care or administration of said natural person(s). |
| G. | Natural person(s) who actually own or control the reporting corporation through nominee shareholders or nominee directors acting for or on behalf of such natural persons. |
| H. | Natural person(s) ultimately owning or controlling or exercising ultimate effective control over the corporation through other means not falling under any of the foregoing categories. |
| I. | Natural person(s) exercising control through positions held within a corporation (i.e., responsible for strategic decisions that fundamentally affect the business practices or general direction of the corporation such as the members of the board of directors or trustees or similar body within the corporation; or exercising executive control over the daily or regular affairs of the corporation through a senior management position). This category is only applicable in exceptional cases where no natural person is identifiable who ultimately owns or exerts control over the corporation, the reporting corporation having exhausted all reasonable means of identification and provided there are no grounds for suspicion. |

COMPLETE NAME (Surname, Given Name, Middle Name, Name Extension [i.e., Jr., Sr., III])	SPECIFIC RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	NATIONALITY	DATE OF BIRTH	TAX IDENTIFICATION NO.	% OF OWNERSHIP ¹ / % OF VOTING RIGHTS ²	TYPE OF BENEFICIAL OWNER ³ Direct (D) or Indirect (I)	CATEGORY OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP

I, _____, Corporate Secretary of _____ declare under penalty of perjury that all matters set forth in this GIS have been made in good faith, duly verified by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief, are true and correct.

I hereby attest that all the information in this GIS are being submitted in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) the collection, processing, storage and sharing of said information being necessary to carry out the functions of public authority for the performance of the constitutionally and statutorily mandated functions of the SEC as regulatory agency.

I further attest that I have been authorized by the Board of Directors/Trustees to file this GIS with the SEC.

I understand that the Commission may place the corporation under delinquent status for failure to submit the reportorial requirements three (3) times, consecutively or intermittently, within a period of (5) years (*Section 177, RA No. 11232*).

Done this __ day of __, 20__ in _____.

(Signature over printed name)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me in _____ on _____ by affiant who personally appeared before me and exhibited to me his/her competent evidence of identity consisting of _____ issued at _____ on _____.



NOTARY PUBLIC

Annex 13: SEC list of PH-EITI covered companies that submitted BOD



PH EITI List of Corporations in the Extractive Industry								
#	Name of Corporation	Project Name/Contract Number	Location	SEC Registration No.	Date of Latest GIS Submission	Date of Receipt by SEC	Actual Date of Annual Meeting	Beneficial Ownership Information
1	AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration & Development Corp. (Parcel 1)	Dinagat Chromite/Nickel Project (Parcel 1)	Basilisa and San Jose, Dinagat Islands (Parcel II of Surigao Mineral Reservation)	CS200507076	July 24, 2019	July 24, 2019	July 19, 2019	Submitted
2	AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration & Development Corp. (Parcel 2B)	Dinagat Chromite/Nickel Project (Parcel 2B) MPSA No. 328-2010-XIII (SMR)						Submitted
3	Abra Mining & Industrial Corp.	MPSA No. 143-99-CAR	Bucay, Abra	25844	January 16, 2020	January 17, 2020	December 20, 2019	Submitted
4	Adnama Mining Resources Inc.	MPSA No. 259-2007-XIII (SMR) (Amended II)	Claver, Surigao del Norte	CS200627583	November 7, 2019	November 7, 2019	October 20, 2019	Submitted
5	Agata Processing, Inc. Operator: Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Jabonga, Santiago and Tubay, Agusan Del Norte	CS201219788	May 22, 2020	May 22, 2020	GIS not yet available for viewing	Submitted
6	Apex Mining Company Inc.	MPSA No. 225-2005-XI	Maco, Compostela Valley	40621	July 24, 2019	July 24, 2019	June 28, 2019	Submitted
7	Atlas Consolidated Mining & Development Corporation/Carmen Copper Corp.	MPSA No. 210-2005-VII	Toledo City, Cebu	PW0000115A	June 6, 2019	June 6, 2019	May 7, 2019	Submitted
8	Atro Mining-Vitalic Inc.	MPSA No. 237-2007-IX	Vitali, Zamboanga City	CS201114104	October 20, 2015	October 20, 2015	April 13, 2015	Submitted
9	Benguet Corporation	PC-ACMP-002-CAR	Itogon, Benguet	11341	February 24, 2020	February 24, 2020	November 7, 2019	Submitted
10	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines Inc.	MPSA No. 226-2005-III (ZMR)	Sta. Cruz, Zambales	CS200915412	February 11, 2020	February 12, 2020	no meeting held	Submitted
11	Berong Nickel Corp.	MPSA No. 235-2007-IVB	Quezon, Palawan	CS200414409	June 25, 2019	June 27, 2019	May 8, 2019	Submitted
12	Cagdianao Mining Corp./East Coast Mineral Resources Co. Inc.	MPSA No. 078-97-XIII (SMR)	Cagdianao, Dinagat Islands	A199712837	July 8, 2019	July 8, 2019	June 6, 2019	Submitted
13	Century Peak Corp. (Esperanza Nickel Project)	MPSA No. 283-2009-XIII (SMR)	Loreto and Libjo, Dinagat Islands (within Parcel III Surigao Mineral Reservation)	CS200605247	July 22, 2019	July 22, 2019	June 30, 2019	Submitted
14	Century Peak Corp. (Casiguran Nickel Project)	MPSA No. 010-92-X (SMR)	Loreto, Dinagat Islands (Within Parcel III of Surigao Mineral Reservation)					
15	Chromiteking, Inc./Techiron Resources	MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII (Amended B)	Guiuan, Eastern Samar	CS201605862	N/A	December 18, 2019	N/A	Submitted
16	Cit nickel Mines & Development Corp.	MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	Narra and Sofronio Espanola, Palawan	CS200608739	January 16, 2019	January 17, 2019	no meeting held	Submitted
17	CTP Construction & Mining Corp. - Adlay	MPSA No. 018-93-X (SMR)	Carrascal, Surigao del Sur (Within Parcel I of Surigao Mineral Reservation)					
18	CTP Construction & Mining Corp. - Dahican	MPSA No. 158-00-XIII (SMR)	Carrascal, Surigao Del Sur (Within Parcel of Surigao Mineral Reservation)					
19	CTP Construction & Mining Corp./Carrascal Nickel	MPSA No. 243-2007-XIII (SMR)	Carrascal, Surigao del Sur (Within Parcel I of Surigao Mineral Reservation)					

Not found in ODRS
 Found in ODRS but BO Page not available



20	Dinapigue Mining Corp. (formerly Geogen Corporation)	MPSA No. 258-2007-II	Dinapigue, Isabela	A199815459	July 4, 2019	July 4, 2019	June 6, 2019	Submitted
21	Eramen Minerals Inc.	MPSA No. 209-2005-III	Sta. Cruz and Candelaria, Zambales	CS200254763	January 22, 2019	January 23, 2020	December 23, 2019	Submitted
22	FCF Mineral Corporation	FTAA No. 04-2009-II	Quezon, Nueva Vizcaya	A200118080	May 7, 2019	May 8, 2019	April 30, 2019	Submitted
23	Filminera Resources Corporation	MPSA No. 255-2007-V Amended I	Aroroy, Masbate	170096	December 21, 2018	December 27, 2018	December 10, 2018	Submitted
24	Greenstore Resources Corp.	MPSA No. 184-2002-XIII	Alegria, Maitit, Tubod and Bacuag, Surigao Del Norte	CS200309053	November 19, 2019	November 19, 2019	November 14, 2019	Submitted
25	Hinatuan Mining Corp.	MPSA No. 246-2007-XIII (SMR)	Tagana-an, Surigao del Norte (within Parcel II Surigao Mineral Reservation)	88919	July 4, 2019	July 4, 2019	June 6, 2019	Submitted
26	Itogon Suyoc Resources, Inc.	Sangilo Gold Project	Itogon and Mankayan, Benguet	CS200251038	June 8, 2018	June 11, 20018	May 18, 2018	Submitted
27	Johnson Gold Mining Corp.	MPSA No. 139-99 -V	Jose Panganiban, Camarines Norte					
28	Krominco Inc.	MPSA No. 291-2009-XIII (SMR)	Loreto, Dinagat Islands (Within Parcel III of Surigao Mineral Reservation)	52295	N/A	May 3, 2019	N/A	Submitted
29	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	Victoria Gold Project	Mankayan, Benguet	PW00000101	May 16, 2018	May 16, 2018	April 16, 2018	Submitted
30	Libjo Mining Corp. & Westernshore Nickel Corp./East Coast Mineral Resources Co., Inc.	MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII (SMR)	Libjo, Dinagat Islands	Libjo Mining Corp - CS201210443 Westernshore Nickel Corp. - CS201321944 East Coast Mineral Resources Co., Inc. - AS95009726	Libjo Mining - December 20, 2019 Westernshore Nickel Corp. - July 23, 2019 East Coast Mineral Resources Co., Inc. - October 15, 2019	Libjo Mining Corp. - December 20, 2019 Westernshore Nickel Corp. - July 23, 2019 East Coast Mineral Resources Co., Inc. - October 15, 2019	Libjo Mining Corp - N/A Westernshore Nickel Corp.- July 1, 2019 East Coast Mineral Resources Co., Inc. - September 18, 2019	Submitted
31	LNL Archipelago Minerals Inc./Filipinas Mining	MPSA No. 268-2008-III	Sta. Cruz, Zambales	LNL Archipelago Minerals Inc. - CS200701111 Filipinas Mining Corp.- PW00001815	LNL Archipelago Minerals Inc. - November 26, 2018 Filipinas Mining Corp.- September 3, 2018	LNL Archipelago Minerals Inc. - November 26, 2018 Filipinas Mining Corp.- September 28, 2018	LNL Archipelago Minerals Inc. - October 25, 2018 Filipinas Mining Corp.- July 19, 2018	Submitted
32	Marcventures Mining & Development Corp.	MPSA No. 016-93-X (SMR)	Cantilan, Surigao del Sur	AS95000416	October 11, 2019	October 14, 2019	September 26, 2019	Submitted
33	Mill-Oro Mining Corp./Austral-Asia Link Mining	Pujada Nickel Mining Project	Mati and Gov. Generoso, Davao Oriental	Mill-Oro Mining Corp.- not found Austral-Asia Link Mining - CS200419975	Mill-Oro Mining Corp.- not found Austral-Asia Link Mining- January 29, 2020	Mill-Oro Mining Corp.- not found Austral-Asia Link Mining - January 30, 2020	Mill-Oro Mining Corp.- not found Austral-Asia Link Mining - December 31, 2019	Mill-Oro Mining Corp.- not found Austral-Asia Link Mining - Submitted
34	Mt. Sinai Mining Exploration and Development Corporation	Elluvial Chromite Mining and Concentration Project	Homonhon Island, Guiuan, Eastern Samar	CS20006903	July 18, 2019	July 18, 2019	June 21, 2019	Submitted
35	Nicua Corporation/Vincent Tan Tiong	MPSA No. 290-2009-VIII	MacArthur and Javier, Leyte	CS200252084	November 21, 2018	November 21, 2018	no meeting held	Submitted
36	OceanaGold Philippines, Inc.	FTAA No. 001	Lasibu, Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino	A199602982	July 15, 2020	July 15, 2020	June 4, 2020	Submitted
37	Oriental Synergy Mining Corp.	MPSA No. 011-92-X (SMR)	Loreto and San Jose, Province of Dinagat Islands (Within Parcel III of Surigao Mineral Reservation)	CS200519567	N/A	June 30, 2020	N/A	Not Found

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38	Oriental Vision Mining Phils. Corp./Norweah Metals and Minerals Company, Inc.	MPSA No. 242-2007-XIII	Tubajon, Libjo and Cagdianao, Province of Dinagat Islands (within Parcel III Surigao Mineral Reservation)	Oriental Vision Mining Phils. Corp.- CS200805131 Norweah Metals and Minerals Company, Inc. - AS2002754	Oriental Vision Mining Phils. Corp.- April 17, 2017 Norweah Metals and Minerals Company, Inc.- N/A	Oriental Vision Mining Phils. Corp.- April 26, 2018 Norweah Metals and Minerals Company, Inc.- June 15, 2020	Oriental Vision Mining Phils. Corp.- March 31, 2017 Norweah Metals and Minerals Company, Inc.- N/A	Submitted
39	Philex Mining Corp.	MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Tuba & Itogon, Benguet	10044	June 28, 2019	June 28, 2019	June 26, 2019	Submitted
40	Philsaga Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Bunawan and Rosario, Agusan del Sur	D200100478	June 5, 2020	June 5, 2020	N/A	Submitted
41	Platinum Group Metals Corp./Surigao Integrated Resources	MPSA No. 007-92-X	Claver, Surigao del Norte (within Parcel I of Surigao Mineral Reservation)	Platinum Group Metals Corp. - 110027 Surigao Integrated Resources - A199908617	Platinum Group Metals Corp. - July 25, 2019 Surigao Integrated Resources Corp - January 24, 2020	Platinum Group Metals Corp. - July 25, 2019 Surigao Integrated Resources - January 27, 2020	Platinum Group Metals Corp. - July 3, 2019 Surigao Integrated Resources - December 27, 2019	Platinum Group Metals Corp. - Submitted Surigao Integrated Resources - submitted
42	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining and Trading Corp.	MPSA No. 114-98-IV	Bataraza, Palawan	38850	July 3, 2019	July 4, 2019	June 6, 2019	Submitted
43	Shangfil Mining and Trading Corp.	MPSA No. 250-2007-III (Amended I)	Sta. Cruz, Zambales	CS200808614	January 27, 2020	January 30, 2019	January 23, 2020	Submitted
44	Sinosteel Philippines H.Y. Mining Corp.	MPSA No. 002-90-X (SMR)	Loreto, Dinagat Islands (Within Parcel III of Surigao Mineral Reservation)	CS200507430	May 29, 2020	June 18, 2020	May 22, 2020	Submitted
45	SR Metals, Inc.	MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII (Amended)	Tubay, Agusan del Norte	CS2005967	May 28, 2019	May 28, 2019	May 14, 2019	Submitted
46	Strong Built (Mining) Development Corporation	MPSA No. 254-2007-VIII	Dulag and Mayorga, MacArthur, javier and Abuyog, Leyte	C199900878	January 7, 2020	January 7, 2020	December 10, 2019	Submitted
47	Taganito Mining Corp.	MPSA No. 266-2008-XIII SMR (Amended)	Claver, Surigao del Norte	138682	July 3, 2019	July 4, 2019	June 6, 2019	Submitted
48	Tribal Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 090-97-XI	T'boli, South Cotabato					
49	Wellex Mining Corp./Vista Buena Mining Corp.	Wellex Area II Nickel Mining Project MPSA No. 031-94-X (SMR)	Libjo and Tubajon, Province of Dinagat Islands (Within Parcel III of Surigao Mineral Reservation)	CS200800322	May 2, 2019	May 2, 2019	April 19, 2019	Submitted
50	Zambales Diversified Metals Corp.	MPSA No. 191-2004-III	Sta. Cruz and Candelaria, Zambales	CS200713160	June 25, 2019	June 27, 2019	May 8, 2019	Not Found
51	Asencio-Pinzon Aggregates Corp./Pacific Concrete Products, Inc. & Vulcan Materials Corp.	MPSA No. 070-97-IV	Rodriguez, Rizal	Asencio-Pinzon Aggregates Corp. - N/A Pacific Concrete Products, Inc.- 154142 Vulcan Materials Corp. - 195611	Asencio-Pinzon Aggregates Corp. - N/A Pacific Concrete Products, Inc.- June 12, 2008 Vulcan Materials Corp. - June 25, 2019	Asencio-Pinzon Aggregates Corp. - N/A Pacific Concrete Products, Inc.- June 13, 2008 Vulcan Materials Corp. - June 27, 2019	Asencio-Pinzon Aggregates Corp. - N/A Pacific Concrete Products, Inc.- June 6, 2008 Vulcan Materials Corp. - June 15, 2019	Asencio-Pinzon Aggregates Corp.- Not found Pacific Concrete Products, Inc.- Submitted Vulcan Materials Corp.-Submitted

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52	Bohol Limestone Corp.	MPSA-150-2000-VII	Garcia hernandez, Bohol	A199806065	June 3, 2020	June 11, 2020	April 21, 2019	Submitted
53	Concrete Aggregates Corp.	MPSA No. 032-95-IV	Angono, Rizal	36140	N/A	December 27, 2019	N/A	Submitted
54	Dolomite Mining Corp.	MPSA 208-2005-VII	Alcoy and Dalaguete, Cebu	72771	June 27, 2019	June 28, 2019	May 28, 2019	Submitted
55	Eagle Cement Corp.	MPSA 181-2002-III	San Ildefonso, Bulacan	AS95005885	June 27, 2019	June 28, 2019	June 18, 2019	Submitted
56	Gozon Dev't Corp.	MPSA 296-2009-IVA	Antipolo City, Rizal					
57	Hardrock Aggregates Inc.	MPSA -202-2004-IVA	Antipolo City, Rizal	AS92004626	September 18, 2019	October 1, 2019	September 9, 2019	Submitted
58	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation and Doric Marble Corp. (Assignment from Holcim Philippines, Inc.)	MPSA No. 140-99-III	Dona Remedios Trinidad and Norzagaray, Bulacan	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - 144982 Doric Marble Corp.- 161490	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - June 27, 2019 Doric Marble Corp.- January 18, 2019	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - June 27, 2019 Doric Marble Corp.- January 21, 2019	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - May 28, 2019 Doric Marble Corp.- December 27, 2018	Submitted
59	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - HMDC (Assignment with Subscription Agreement from Holcim Philippines, Inc.)	MPSA-274-08-XI	Davao City and Maasim, Sarangani	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - 144982	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - June 27, 2019	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - June 27, 2019	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - May 28, 2019	Submitted
60	Holcim Mining and Development Coporation - HDMC (Assignment with Subscription Agreement from Holcim Philippines, Inc.)	MPSA 236-2007	Balaoan, La Union Bacnotan and Balaoan, La Union	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - 144982	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - June 27, 2019	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - June 27, 2019	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - May 28, 2019	Submitted
61	Holcim Resources and Development Corp. (Assignment from Holcim Philippines Manufacturing Corp.)	MPSA 238-2007	Iligan and Lugait, Misamis Oriental	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - 144982	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - June 27, 2019	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - June 27, 2019	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - May 28, 2019	Submitted
62	Island Quarry & Aggregates Corp./Solid Cement Corp.	MPSA -125-98-IV (Amended B)	Antipolo City, Rizal	Island Quarry & Aggregates Corp.- 198665 Solid Cement Corp.- 144282	Island Quarry & Aggregates Corp.- June 11, 2020 Solid Cement Corp.- June 11, 2020	Island Quarry & Aggregates Corp.- June 12, 2020 Solid Cement Corp.- June 12, 2020	Island Quarry & Aggregates Corp.- May 15, 2020 Solid Cement Corp.- May 15, 2020	Submitted
63	JLR Construction and Aggregates Inc.	MPSA-194-2004-VII	Naga and Minglanilla, Cebu	CS95000098	December 19, 2019	December 20, 2019	December 18, 2019	Submitted
64	Montalban Millex Aggregate Corporation	MPSA-239-2007-IV	Rodriguez, Rizal	179419	November 12, 2019	November 12, 2019	May 3, 2019	Submitted
65	Northern Cement Corp.	MPSA 106-98-I	Sison, Pangasinan	31563	June 15, 2020	June 16, 2020	March 3, 2020	Submitted
66	Rapid City Realty and Dev't Corp.	MPSA-074-97-IV	Teresa, Rizal	149430	May 4, 2019	June 14, 2019	May 4, 2019	Submitted
67	Rapid City Realty and Dev't Corp.	MPSA-087-97-IV	Antipolo City, Rizal	149430	May 4, 2019	June 14, 2019	May 4, 2019	Submitted

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68	Rapid City Realty and Dev't Corp.	MPSA-064-96-IV, MPSA 075-97-IV, MPSA-088-97-IV	Antipolo City, Antipolo City, Rizal	149430	May 4, 2019	June 14, 2019	May 4, 2019	Submitted
69	Republic Cement Land and Resources, Inc. Formerly: Luzon Continental and Corporation	MPSA 056-1996-III	Norzagaray and San Jose del Monte, Bulacan	A199816152	May 24, 2019	May 24, 2019	April 25, 2019	Submitted
70	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Teresa Plant	MPSA-138-99-IV	Teresa, Rizal	9803	May 24, 2019	May 24, 2019	April 25, 2019	Submitted
71	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Bulacan (Formerly Lafarge Republic, Inc.)	MPSA 026-1994-III	Norzagaray, Bulacan	9803	May 24, 2019	May 24, 2019	April 25, 2019	Submitted
72	Republic Cement Mindanao, Inc. (Formerly Lafarge Mindanao Inc)	MPSA-031-95-III	Iligan City, Lanao del Norte	12707	June 11, 2019	June 14, 2019	May 30, 2019	Submitted
73	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	MPSA NO. 213-2005-IVB	Bataraza, Palawan	38850	July 3, 2019	July 4, 2019	June 6, 2019	Submitted
74	San Rafael Dev't Corp.	MPSA-136-99-IV	Rodriguez, Rizal	29252	June 1, 2019	June 11, 2019	May 22, 2019	Submitted
75	Solid North Mineral Corp. (Assignment from Holcim Philippines, Inc.)	MPSA 161-2000-III	San Ildefonso, Bulacan	AS95006937	July 25, 2019	July 30, 2019	July 15, 2019	Submitted
76	China International Mining Petroleum Co., Ltd.	SC No. 049		FS201111550	May 30, 2019	May 31, 2019	N/A PH branch office only	Submitted
77	Galoc Production Company WLL	SC No. 14C	Offshore, Northwest Palawan	FS200519723	January 8, 2020	January 14, 2020	N/A PH branch office only	Submitted
78	PNOC - Exploration Corporation	Joint venture partner of Service Contract No. 38. PNOC-EC is a partner of Shell and Chevron in the Malampaya Consortium	Offshofre, Palawan	67111	July 24, 2019	July 26, 2019	July 1, 2019	Submitted
79	Shell Philippines Exploration BV	SC No. 38	Offshore, Palawan	F000001359	February 5, 2020	February 6, 2020	N/A PH branch office only	Submitted
80	The Philodrill Corporation	SC No. 14		38683	July 5, 2019	July 5, 2019	June 19, 2019	Submitted
81	Semirara Mining and Power Corp.		Caluya Antique	91447	May 14, 2019	May 15, 2019	May 6, 2019	Submitted

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Annex 14: Beneficial Ownership Disclosure List

BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF EXTRACTIVE COMPANIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Based on company declaration to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and/or PH-EITI¹⁰⁸

Based on company submissions to PH-EITI in September 2020¹⁰⁹

SUMMARY

PARTICIPATED		DID NOT PARTICIPATE	
29	metallic: 22 non-metallic: 5 oil and gas: 2	24	metallic: 18 non-metallic: 3 oil and gas: 2 coal: 1
		12	metallic: 2 non-metallic: 9 oil and gas: 1

A. METALLIC MINING

Name	Nationality	Country of Residence	Category of Beneficial Owner ¹¹⁰	PEP ¹¹¹
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¹⁰⁸ Based on the copy of the Beneficial Ownership Declaration form accomplished/executed and submitted by the company to the SEC (by virtue of SEC Memorandum Circular No. 15, s. 2019) and/or to PH-EITI in response to the latter's official request in line with the sixth PH-EITI reporting cycle. The PEP (politically exposed person) column is based on the PEP Declaration form accomplished/executed and submitted by the company to PH-EITI upon request. The actual forms submitted are in the custody of the PH-EITI secretariat within the DOF system and protected by encryption.

¹⁰⁹ The beneficial owners disclosed herein are as of the period covered by the company declarations submitted to PH-EITI in September 2020, which should generally cover 2019/2020, the first year SEC Memorandum Circular No. 15 was implemented.

¹¹⁰ The following are the categories of beneficial owner as provided and defined in SEC Memorandum Circular No. 15, s. 2019:

- A. Natural person(s) owning, directly or indirectly or through a chain of ownership, at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting rights, voting shares or capital of the reporting corporation.
- B. Natural person(s) who exercise control over the reporting corporation, alone or together with others, through any contract, understanding, relationship, intermediary or tiered entity.

[Y/N]

AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation – with consent but inconsistent name of authorized signature in the consent form and board resolution

Kho, Kitson Soriano	Philippines	Philippines	A	No
Ngo, Francis Albert	Philippines	Philippines	I - President	No
Adnama Mining Resources Inc.				
Borja, Fernando S.	Philippines	Philippines	A	No
Borja, Beatriz Amanda L.	Philippines	Philippines	B	No
Borja, Carmen L.	Philippines	Philippines	D	No
Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.				
Villar, Manuel Paolo Aguilar	Philippines	Philippines	A	No
Apex Mining Co., Inc. – requested extension				
Benguet Corp. – pending files; board meeting scheduled in November				

- C. Natural person(s) having the ability to elect a majority of the board of directors/trustees, or any similar body, of the corporation.
- D. Natural person(s) having the ability to exert a dominant influence over the management or policies of the corporation.
- E. Natural person(s) whose directions, instructions, or wishes in conducting the affairs of the corporation are carried out by majority of the members of the board of directors of such corporation who are accustomed or under an obligation to act in accordance with such person's directions, instructions or wishes.
- F. Natural person(s) acting as stewards of the properties of corporations, where such properties are under the care or administration of said natural person(s).
- G. Natural person(s) who actually own or control the reporting corporation through nominee shareholders or nominee directors acting for or on behalf of such natural persons.
- H. Natural person(s) ultimately owning or controlling or exercising ultimate effective control over the corporation through other means not falling under any of the foregoing categories.
- I. Natural person(s) exercising control through positions held within a corporation (i.e., responsible for strategic decisions that fundamentally affect the business practices or general direction of the corporation such as the members of the board of directors or trustees or similar body within the corporation; or exercising executive control over the daily or regular affairs of the corporation through a senior management position). This category is only applicable in exceptional cases where no natural person is identifiable who ultimately owns or exerts control over the corporation, the reporting corporation having exhausted all reasonable means of identification and provided there are no grounds for suspicion.

¹¹¹ Politically exposed person (PEP), defined as holding or having held an elective or appointive position in government, either at the national or local level.

Benguet Corp. Nickel Mines Inc.				
Mendoza, Reynaldo Pacamarra	Philippines	Philippines	D	No
Fernandez, Lina Galing	Philippines	Philippines	D	No
Berong Nickel Corporation				
Consunji, Isidro Almeda	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Cagdianao Mining Corporation				
Zamora, Martin Antonio, G	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Brimo, Gerard, H.	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Ang, Philip, T.	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Higo, Toru	Japan	Philippines	I	No
Kamiya, Masahiro	Japan	Japan	I	No
Riingen, Maria Patricia, Z.	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Virata, Luis, J.	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Factoran, Fulgencio, S., Jr.	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Dy, Frederick, Y	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Zamora, Manuel, B., Jr.	Philippines	Philippines	Chairman Emeritus	No
Carmen Copper Corporation				
Century Peak Corporation – pending files				
Citinickel Mines and Development Corporation				
Carrascal Nickel Corporation				
Co, Antonio Lim	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation – did not give consent to publish				
Dinapigue Mining Corporation				
Zamora, Martin Antonio, G.	Philippines	Philippines	I – President of Nickel Asia	No

			Corporation (NAC)	
Brimo, Gerard, H.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Chairman and CEO of NAC	No
Ang, Philip, T.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Vice Chairman of NAC	No
Higo, Toru	Japan	Philippines	I – Director of NAC	No
Kamiya, Masahiro	Japan	Japan	I – Director of NAC	No
Riingen, Maria Patricia, Z.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Director of NAC	No
Virata, Luis, J.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Director of NAC	No
Factoran, Fulgencio, S., Jr.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Independent Director of NAC	No
Dy, Frederick, Y.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Independent Director of NAC	No
Zamora, Manuel, B., Jr.	Philippines	Philippines	Chairman Emeritus	No
Eramen Minerals, Inc.				
FCF Minerals Corporation				
Bowden, Darren Patrick	Australia	Philippines	I – Chairman/President	No
Filminera Resources Corporation				
Greenstone Resources Corporation				
Hinatuan Mining Corporation				
Zamora, Martin Antonio, G	Philippines	Philippines	I – President of Nickel Asia Corporation (NAC)	No
Brimo, Gerard, H.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Chairman and CEO of NAC	No
Ang, Philip, T.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Vice Chairman of NAC	No
Higo, Toru	Japan	Philippines	I – Director of NAC	No
Kamiya, Masahiro	Japan	Japan	I – Director of NAC	No
Riingen, Maria Patricia, Z.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Director of NAC	No
Virata, Luis, J.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Director of NAC	No
Factoran, Fulgencio, S., Jr	Philippines	Philippines	I – Independent Director of NAC	No
Dy, Frederick, Y	Philippines	Philippines	I – Independent Director of NAC	No
Zamora, Manuel, B., Jr	Philippines	Philippines	Chairman Emeritus	No

Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc. – requested extension				
Krominco Inc.				
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.				
Felipe U. Yap	Philippines	Philippines	C	No
Libjo Mining Corporation				
Salvador B. Zamora III	Philippines	Philippines	A, C, D, G	No
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.				
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation				
Oceanagold (Philippines) Inc.				
Michael Harvy Lou Holmes	Australia	Australia	I – Director and Chairman	No
Joan D. Adaci-Cattiling	Philippines	Philippines	I – Director and President	No
David James Way	New Zealand	New Zealand	I – Director and General Manager	No
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corp.				
Borja, Fernando Selim	Philippines	Philippines	A-I	No
Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.				
Ang, Ramon See	Philippines	Philippines	A	No
Zobel, Iñigo Urquijo	Philippines	Philippines	A	No
Philex Mining Corporation				
Manuel V. Pangilinan	Philippines	Philippines	D	No
Philsaga Mining Corporation				
Villanueva, Raul Conde	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Platinum Group Metals Corporation				
Sy, Joseph C.	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Bravo, Dante R.	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Sinosteel Phils. H.Y. Mining Corporation				
Tang, Willie Lim	Philippines	Philippines	A,C	No

Hulaton, Noel Carreon	Philippines	Philippines	C	No
Tao Peng	China	Philippines	C	No
Hui, Ty Tiao	Philippines	Philippines	C, I	No
Zhenghao, Zheng	China	China	C, I	No
Wenliang, Pan	China	China	C, I	No
Dagdag, Aimee S.	Philippines	Philippines	C, I	No
Dagdag, Daniel N.	Philippines	Philippines	C, I	No
SR Metals , Inc.				
Strong Built Mining and Development Corporation - did not give consent to publish (reason stated in a letter)				
Taganito Mining Corporation				
Higo, Toru	Japan	Philippines	I – Director of NAC	
Kamiya, Masahiro	Japan	Japan	I – Director of NAC	
Riingen, Maria Patricia Z.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Director of NAC	
Virata, Luis J.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Director of NAC	
Factoran, Fulgencio S., Jr.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Independent Director of NAC	
Dy, Frederick Y.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Independent Director of NAC	
Zamora, Manuel B., Jr.	Philippines	Philippines	Chairman Emeritus	
Aoyama, Masayuki	Japan	Japan	Director	
Ichiyonagi, Hiroaki	Japan	Japan	Director	
Techiron Resources Inc.				
Malinovskiy, Pavel	Russia	UAE	A	
Gil, Anthony James K.	Philippines	Philippines	D, E	
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation				
Consunji, Isidro Almeda	Philippines	Philippines	I - Chairman	No
Atro Mining-Vitali, Inc.				
Mt. Sinai Exploration & Development Corporation				
Nicua Corporation (non-operating)				

Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation
Shenzhou Mining Group Corporation (<i>non-operating</i>)

B. NON-METALLIC MINING

Name	Nationality	Country of Residence	Category of Beneficial Owner	PEP [Y/N]
Apo Land & Quarry Corporation – <i>did not give consent to publish (reason stated in a letter)</i>				
Concrete Aggregates Corporation – <i>did not give consent to publish (reason stated in a letter)</i>				
Bohol Limestone Corporation – <i>did not give consent to publication (reason stated in a letter)</i>				
Dolomite Mining Corporation				
Tuazon, Victor Masaru A.	Philippines	Philippines	A	No
Eagle Cement Corporation				
Ang, Ramon See	Philippines	Philippines	A	No
Gozon Development Corporation				
Hardrock Aggregates, Inc.				
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation				
Renato A. Baja	Philippines	Philippines	I – General and General Manager	No

Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation - did not give consent to publish (reason stated in a letter)				
JLR Construction and Aggregates Inc.				
Regner, Lizbeth V.	Philippines	Philippines	A	No
Regner, Vergel Luis V.	Philippines	Philippines	A	No
Neri, Candice Regner	Philippines	Philippines	A	No
Northern Cement Corporation – asked for extension				
Rapid City Realty Development Corporation – did not give consent to publish (reason stated in a letter)				
Republic Cement & Building Materials Inc. – pending waiver & board resolution				
Republic Cement Iligan Inc. – pending waiver & board resolution				
Republic Cement Land and Resources Inc. – pending waiver & board resolution				
Republic Cement Mindanao Inc. – pending waiver & board resolution				
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation				
Zamora, Martin Antonio, G.	Philippines	Philippines	I – President and CEO of Nickel Asia Corporation	No
Brimo, Gerard, H.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Chairman of NAC	No
Ang, Philip, T.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Vice Chairman of NAC	No
Higo, Toru	Japan	Philippines	I – Director of NAC	No
Kamiya, Masahiro	Japan	Japan	I – Director of NAC	No
Riingen, Maria Patricia, Z.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Director of NAC	No
Virata, Luis, J.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Director of NAC	No
Factoran, Fulgencio, S., Jr.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Independent Director of NAC	No
Dy, Frederick, Y.	Philippines	Philippines	I – Independent Director of NAC	No
Zamora, Manuel, B., Jr.	Philippines	Philippines	Chairman Emeritus	No
Aoyama, Masayuki	Japan	Japan	I – Director	No

Ichiyanagi, Hiroaki	Japan	Japan	I – Director	No
Okamura, Chitaru	Japan	Japan	I – Director	

C. OIL AND GAS

Name	Nationality	Country of Residence	Category of Beneficial Owner	PEP [Y/N]
Chevron Malampaya LLC				
Mitchell, Rex J.	<i>cannot provide information</i>	USA	I	No
Osorio, Jose Leonides M.	<i>cannot provide information</i>	Philippines	I	No
Racela, Belinda C.	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Galoc Production Company WLL – Philippine Branch				
Nido Galoc Production				
Philippine National Oil Company – Exploration Corporation				
Alfonso Gaba Cusi	Philippines	Philippines	I	Yes
Rozzano Dosado Briguez	Philippines	Philippines	I	Yes
Carlo Magno Dureza Aldevara	Philippines	Philippines	I	Yes
Farah Casin Cañezal	Philippines	Philippines	I	Yes
Alejandro Albiso Cobol	Philippines	Philippines	I	Yes
Oscar Hernandez Rabena	Philippines	Philippines	I	Yes
Johnny Labayen Tuason	Philippines	Philippines	I	Yes
Karl Ignatius Patino Young	Philippines	Philippines	I	Yes
Avelino Mendoza Tayag	Philippines	Philippines	I	Yes
Benjamin Escandor	Philippines	Philippines	I	Yes

Palmero				
Candido Magsombol Magsombol	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Lourdes Serafico Gelacio	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Maria Luthgarda Midoranda Lacaba	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Jaime Aquino Bacud	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Cecilio G. Bautista	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Maria Mercedes Angeles Maglaya	Philippines	Philippines	I	Yes
Czarina Keziah Enriquez Suarez	Philippines	Philippines	I	No
Rodrigo R. Duterte	Philippines	Philippines	C	Yes
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V. – with PEP declaration form and consent to publish what is already on https://www.shell.com/investors/financial-reporting/annual-publications/annual-reports-download-centre.html to identify real owners; publicly listed; with submitted GIS form, without BO declaration page				

D. COAL

Name	Nationality	Country of Residence	Category of Beneficial Owner	PEP [Y/N]
Semirara Mining & Power Corporation				

Annex 15: NPC Privacy Policy Office Advisory Opinion No. 2020-047



Republic of the Philippines
NATIONAL PRIVACY COMMISSION

PRIVACY POLICY OFFICE ADVISORY OPINION NO. 2020-047¹

10 November 2020

MA. TERESA S. HABITAN

*Assistant Secretary, Domestic Finance Group
Alternate Focal Person, Philippine EITI
Department of Finance
Roxas Boulevard cor. Pablo Ocampo Sr. St., Manila
pheiti@dof.gov.ph*

Re: **DISCLOSURE AND PUBLICATION OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP BY THE PHILIPPINE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (PH-EITI)**

Dear **MS. HABITAN**,

We write in response to your request for an advisory opinion seeking guidance on whether the Philippine Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (PH-EITI) may publish personal data of beneficial owners of oil, gas, and mining companies, in line with an international campaign to counter or prevent the use of anonymous shell companies to hide or launder money and conceal potential conflicts of interest within the extractives sector, and how publication of this BO information can be done while complying with data privacy laws, such as the Data Privacy Act of 2012² (DPA).

We understand that the PH-EITI will require extractive companies to furnish it with copies of their Beneficial Ownership (BO) Declaration which forms part of the revised General Information Sheet³ (GIS) submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The BO Declaration contains the full name, specific residential address, date of birth, nationality, tax identification number (TIN), among others.

We understand further that the PH-EITI will also require these companies to consent to the publication of their BO information in the Sixth PH-EITI Report by accomplishing a company waiver.

¹ Tags: publication of beneficial ownership; legal obligation; law or regulation; general data privacy principles.

² An Act Protecting Individual Personal Information in Information and Communications Systems in the Government and the Private Sector, Creating for this Purpose a National Privacy Commission, and for Other Purposes [Data Privacy Act of 2012], Republic Act No. 10173 (2012).

³ Securities and Exchange Commission, Amendment of SEC Memorandum Circular No. 17, Series of 2018, on the Revision of the General Information Sheet (GIS) to include Beneficial Ownership Information ("*2019 Revision of the GIS*"), Memorandum Circular No. 15, series of 2019 [SEC M.C. No. 15-2019] (Jul. 26, 2019).

*BO Declaration; personal data; lawful processing;
legal obligation; law or regulation; publication*

Personal information may be processed pursuant to Section 12 (c) of the DPA, which allows processing that is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the personal information controller is subject. While the processing of sensitive personal information may find basis in Section 13 (b) of the DPA which recognizes processing based on existing laws and regulations.

In relation to the above, the Philippines, through Executive Order (E.O.) No. 79⁴ (2012), committed its support and participation to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) was mandated to ensure that mechanisms are established to operationalize the EITI in the mining sector, in consultation and coordination with the mining industry and other concerned stakeholders.⁵

Subsequently, the PH-EITI was created through Executive Order (E.O.) No. 147 (2012).⁶ Section 5 (a) of the said EO states that the PH-EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) has the power to “ensure the commitment of the different stakeholders to the implementation of EITI.” Thus, PH-EITI has the obligation to ensure that the Philippines implements the EITI standard among the members of the mining industry and other concerned stakeholders.

With the updating by the EITI of its standards in 2019,⁷ participating countries to the EITI were required to publicly disclose beneficial ownership information:

“Information about the identity of the beneficial owner should include the name of the beneficial owner, the nationality, and the country of residence, as well as identifying any politically exposed persons. It is also recommended that the national identity number, date of birth, residential or service address, and means of contact are disclosed.”⁸

The PH-EITI, as the implementing arm of the 2019 EITI standards here in the country, committed to require the public disclosure of beneficial ownership information from the extractive industries. As such, these regulations concerning the implementation of the EITI standards may constitute as lawful bases for processing BO information from the extractive industries.

*General data privacy principles; proportionality;
transparency; privacy notice*

It is worthy to note that the processing of personal and sensitive personal information (collectively, personal data), even if allowed under specific circumstances under the DPA, must still adhere to the general data privacy principles.⁹ Specifically for the principle of proportionality, this requires that the processing of personal data shall be adequate, relevant,

⁴ Office of the President, Institutionalizing and Implementing Reforms in the Philippine Mining Sector, Providing Policies and Guidelines to Ensure Environmental Protection and Responsible Mining in the Utilization of Mining Resources, Executive Order No. 79 [E.O. No. 79] Jul. 6, 2012.

⁵ *Id.* § 14.

⁶ Office of the President, Creating the Philippine Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative, Executive Order No. 147 [E.O. No. 147] Nov. 26, 2013.

⁷ Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, EITI 2019 Standard, available at <https://eiti.org/document/eiti-standard-2019/#2-5> (last accessed 10 Nov 2020).

⁸ *Id.* § 2.5 (d).

⁹ Rules and Regulations Implementing the Data Privacy Act of 2012, § 18 (c)

suitable, necessary, and not excessive in relation to a declared and specified purpose and that personal data shall be processed only if the purpose of the processing could not reasonably be fulfilled by other means.

We note that the purpose of publication is to ensure transparency and accountability in the extractive industries, and possibly deter illegal activities, such corruption, money laundering, tax evasion, etc. We thus advise that the publication should contain only the information necessary to achieve this purpose.

We note that required minimum information includes the name, nationality, and country of residence. With this, there is a need to carefully assess if the publication of sensitive personal information, such as the TIN and date of birth, which is a variation of age, is necessary and proportional to the purpose.

Finally, the beneficial owners should be adequately informed that their personal data will be made publicly available pursuant to these laws, regulations, and international standards and commitments, in keeping with the principle of transparency and upholding their right to be informed. This may be done through a privacy notice.

This opinion is based solely on the limited information you have provided. Additional information may change the context of the inquiry and the appreciation of facts. This opinion does not adjudicate issues between parties nor impose any sanctions or award damages.

For your reference.

Very truly yours,



RAYMUND ENRIQUEZ LIBORO
Privacy Commissioner

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