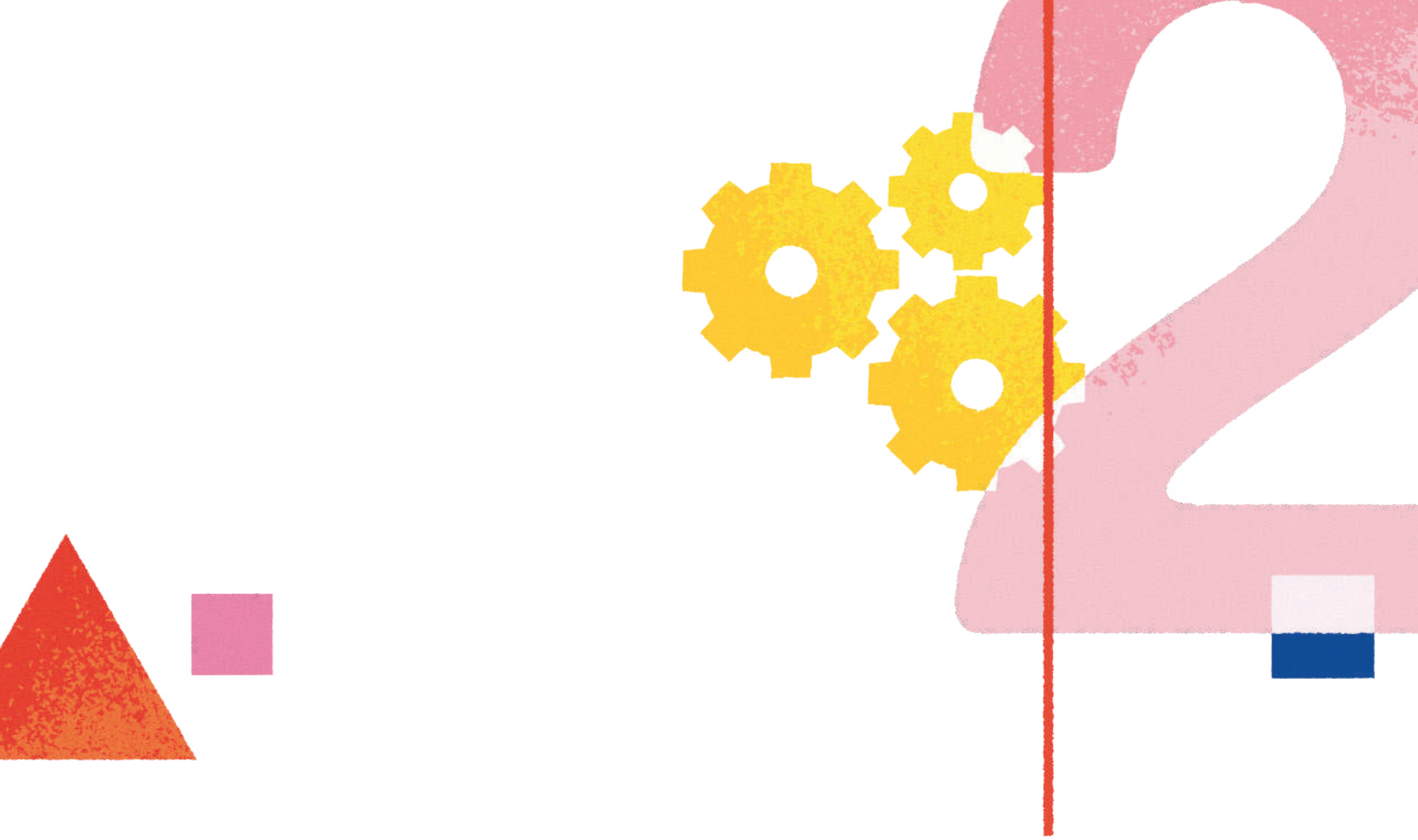
DMCI HOLDINGS INCORPORATED

2022 Annual Report



ABOUT THE COVER

In the tumultuous year of 2022, the DMCI Group persevered through adversity, navigating through obstacles and achieving important milestones.

This resilient journey is encapsulated in our vibrant layout design study—a blend of digital artistry and progressive storytelling, reflecting the ever-changing global landscape.

Lines and circular shapes intertwine with an intentionally selected color palette, illustrating energy and motion in the design.

These elements join forces to exhibit DMCI Holdings' adaptive and steadfast nature, both in motion and at rest.

The incorporation of diverse elements acknowledges the collaborative efforts of our businesses, each forging ahead and ascending despite the challenges faced.

A series of arrows is incorporated, signifying the steady growth DMCI Holdings has fostered and sustained, even amid the uncertainties of the reporting period.

CAUTIONARY NOTE

Neither DMCI Holdings, Inc. (PSE:DMC) nor its advisors make any representation regarding, and assumes no responsibility or liability for, the accuracy or completeness of, or any errors or omissions in any information contained herein. Such information is subject to change without notice, and its accuracy is not guaranteed and may not contain all material information concerning the Company.

In addition, this document contains certain financial information and results of operation, and may also contain certain projections, plans, strategies, and objectives of DMC, that are not statements of historical fact which would be treated as forward looking statements within the meaning of applicable law.

Forward looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual events and DMC's future results to be materially different than expected or indicated by such statements. No assurance can be given that the results anticipated by DMC, or indicated by any such forward looking statements, will be achieved.

AT A GLANCE

DMCI Holdings was listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange on December 18, 1995 to extract greater value from the engineering expertise and construction resources of D.M. Consunji, Inc. (DMCI), the pioneering contractor behind some of the biggest and most complex infrastructures in the Philippines.

Since then, DMC has diversified into other construction and engineering-related industries, namely real estate development, coal and nickel mining, power generation and water services.

Among the publicly listed holding companies in the Philippines, DMC is the only one that has construction as its core competency.

27 Years Listed

Outstanding Shares
13.28 bn

DMC
PSE Ticker

26% Free Float Level

P159 bn
Market Cap

VISION

We are the leading integrated engineering and management conglomerate in the Philippines.

Through our investments, we are able to do the following:

D
Deliver exceptional shareholder value

M
Motivate and provide employees with opportunities and just rewards

C
Cultivate growth in remote areas and key sectors

I
Integrate sustainable development with superior business results

MISSION

To invest in engineering and construction-related businesses that bring real benefits to the people and to the country

VALUES

Our values shape the way we work, interact with each other, and deal with our stakeholders.

Integrity
Teamwork
Accountability
Customer Focus
Sustainability
Fairness
Innovation

a TRUE INSPIRATION

MAP MANAGEMENT MAN OF THE YEAR 2022

ISIDRO "SID" A. CONSUNJI

For decades, one individual has quietly championed the indomitable spirit of Filipino entrepreneurship, management, and innovation.

Through his remarkable business acumen and visionary leadership, he has transformed a private construction firm into one of the Philippines' most resilient and successful conglomerates.

His massive investments in vital industries such as construction, real estate, mining, energy, and water distribution demonstrate his dedication to national development. These investments have not only driven economic growth but also generated jobs and income for countless Filipinos.

His expertise in turning problematic assets and distressed companies into productive investments speaks volumes about his tenacity and ingenuity in seemingly insurmountable situations.

His unique ability to develop, train, and sustain a Filipino management team and workforce is a shining example of his faith in the potential of the people around him.

We take inspiration from the success and determination of our chairman and president, Mr. Isidro "Sid" A. Consunji, who was recognized by the Management Association of the Philippines (MAP) as the "MAP Management Man of the Year 2022."

His recognition is a lasting reminder to all of us that with hard work, perseverance, and a commitment to the greater good, we too can contribute to the progress of our nation and create a lasting legacy for future generations.

CONTENTS

The DMCI CREED

WE BELIEVE:

That construction is a noble profession whose activities are vital to economic development and national progress;

That fair competition is essential to the growth and stability of the construction industry;

That a contractor's primary responsibility to his client is to give his best in faithful compliance with their agreement;

That labor and capital should cooperate with one another so that labor may live with dignity and capital may find its just rewards;

That the ill-gotten violates business ethics and the ill-conceived wreaks havoc on the public good;

That the ultimate objectives are to serve not only man but humankind, and to build not only an enterprise, but an institution that will serve society.

OUR VALUE CREATION MODEL

As builders, we have a different approach to creating value for our stakeholders.

1 CHOOSE

We choose industries and target sectors that align with our core competencies in construction, engineering and management.

Our investment philosophy is centered on the Philippines, as we see significant potential to drive progress and add value to the nation's development through our involvement.

2 ENGAGE

We engage with our stakeholders in a fair and meaningful manner, with the goal of creating long-term value for all parties.

Our stakeholder engagement policy is guided by the mission, vision and values of our Company.

3 PURSUE

We pursue undervalued businesses with unrealized potential that can be unlocked through a combination of innovative engineering and prudent management practices.

Our selection process is centered on identifying opportunities for shared value creation and national building.

4 MANAGE

We manage our businesses in accordance with relevant government standards pertaining to the environment, safety, quality, and corporate governance.

Our adherence to these principles serves as a cornerstone of our management strategy, ensuring the sustainability of our operations.

5 RETURN

We return surplus capital to our shareholders through regular and special cash dividends. We are also firmly committed to fulfilling our obligations to our host communities by remitting government-mandated royalties in a timely manner.

HOW WE CREATE SHARED VALUE

DIVIDENDS

We commit to a dividend payout ratio of at least 25 percent of the preceding year's consolidated core net income.

GOVERNMENT ROYALTY

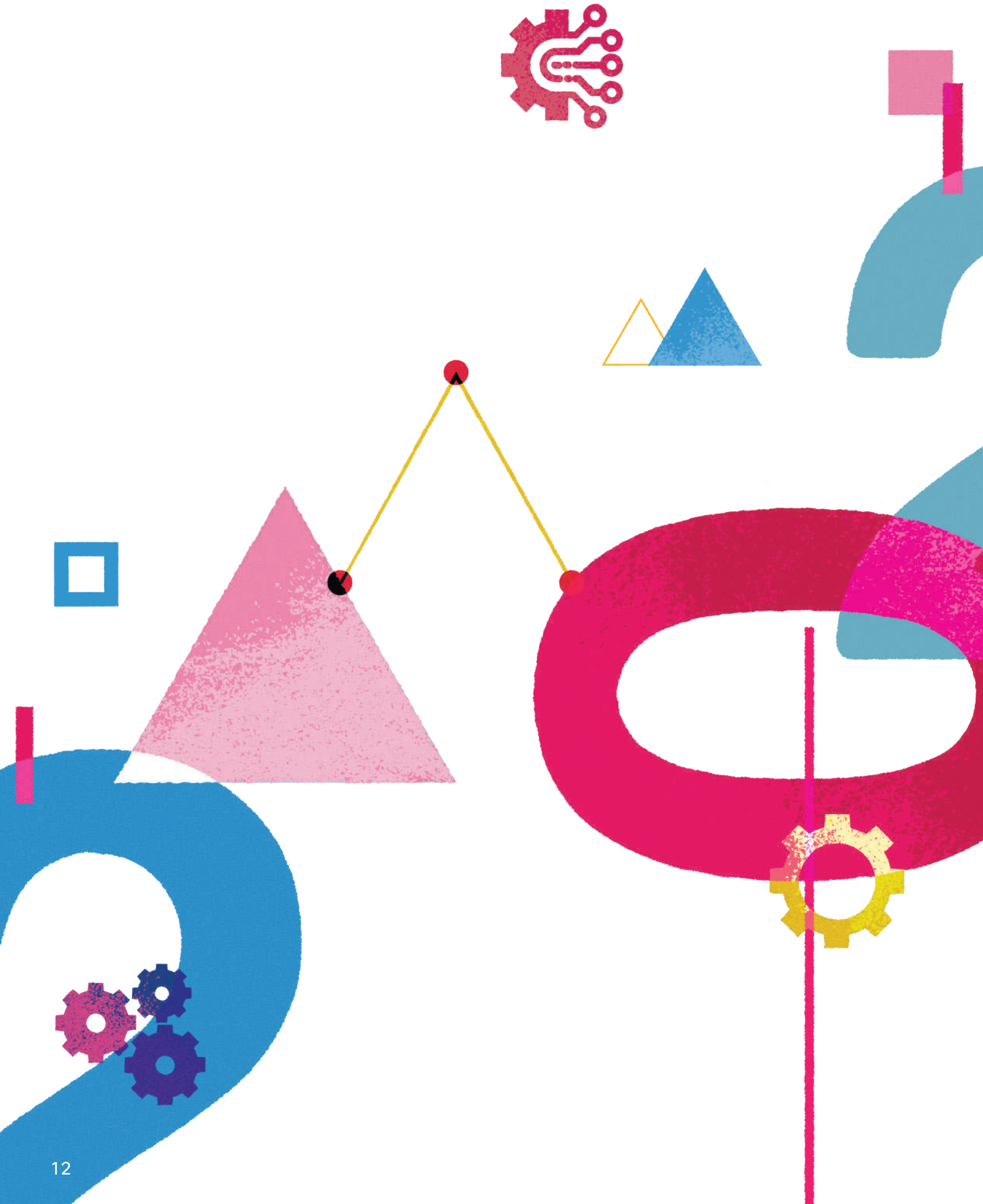
The Department of Energy, Antique Province, Caluya and Brgy. Semirara are entitled to royalties from coal sales.

ENERGY REGULATIONS NO. 1-94

Communities hosting power generating facilities are entitled to one-centavo per kilowatt-hour from the electricity sales of the generating companies.

EXCISE TAX

Host local government units are entitled to a 40 percent share from the 2% excise tax paid to the national government.



OUR PORTFOLIO

We maintain a diverse portfolio, with a strong focus on nation-building. Our comprehensive and synergistic investment strategy positions us as a key driver of the Philippine economy.

By investing in vital sectors such as construction, real estate, mining, power and water distribution, we actively contribute to the sustainable development and progress of communities across the nation.

Construction

Real Estate

Mining

Power

Water

CONTRIBUTION PER BUSINESS

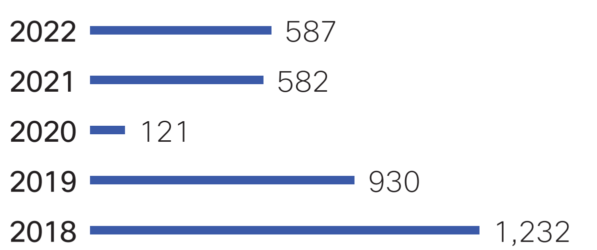
BASED ON PROPORTIONATE OWNERSHIP (IN PHP MILLIONS)

D.M. CONSUNJI, INC. (100%), see page 51

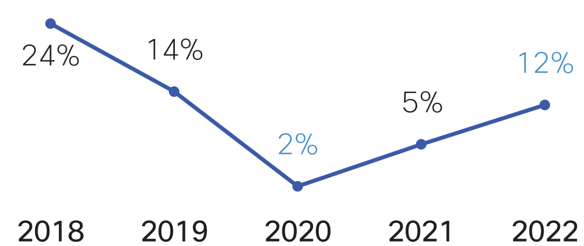
Founded in 1954 by the "Grandfather of Philippine Construction Industry", D.M. Consunji, Inc. (DMCI) is one of the leading engineering-based integrated construction firms in the country.

To date, it has completed over 1,000 projects of varying scale and complexity.

INCOME CONTRIBUTION



RETURN ON EQUITY



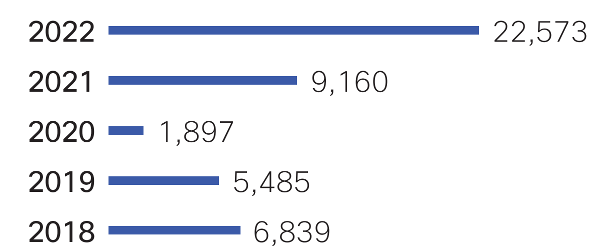
SEMIRARA MINING AND POWER CORPORATION

(56.65%), see page 63

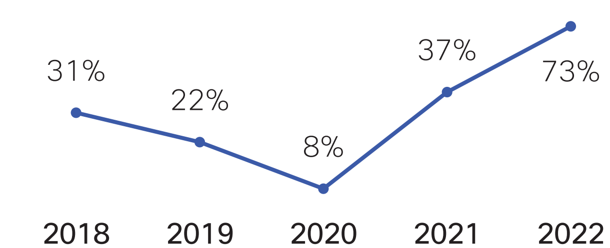
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (SMPC) is the largest coal producer in the Philippines, and the only power generator in the country that produces its own fuel (coal).

It supplies baseload power to the Luzon-Visayas grid through its subsidiaries Sem-Calaca Power Corporation (SCPC) and Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation (SLPGC).

INCOME CONTRIBUTION



RETURN ON EQUITY

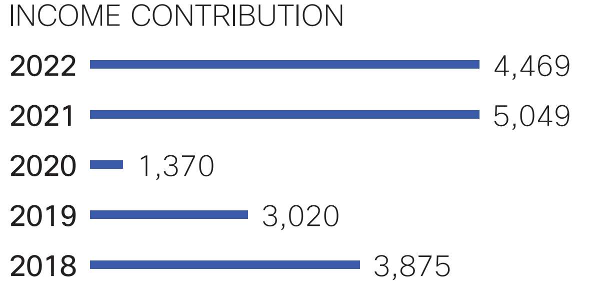


DMCI HOMES, INC. (100%), see page 57

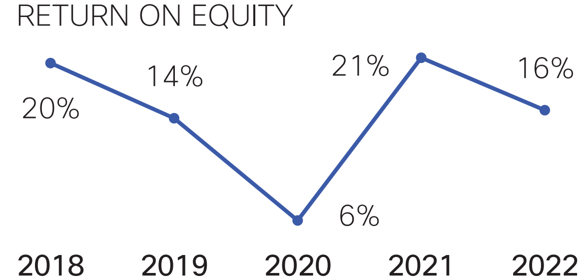
Initially a housing division under D.M. Consunji, Inc., DMCI Homes was spun-off in 1999 to address the surge in demand for urban homes.

Since then, the company has become a key player in the Philippine real estate sector, particularly in the mid-income segment.

INCOME CONTRIBUTION



RETURN ON EQUITY

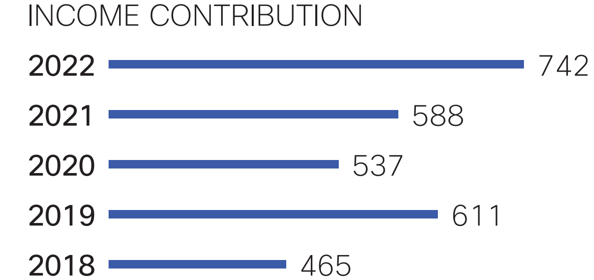


DMCI POWER CORPORATION (100%), see page 69

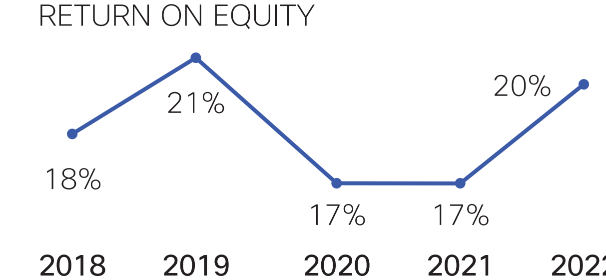
DMCI Power Corporation (DPC) was established in 2006 to provide affordable electricity to small and remote islands in the Philippines.

It currently operates and maintains thermal, bunker and diesel plants in parts of Masbate, Oriental Mindoro and Palawan.

INCOME CONTRIBUTION



RETURN ON EQUITY

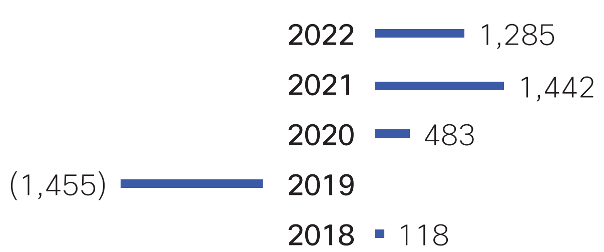


DMCI MINING CORPORATION (100%), see page 75

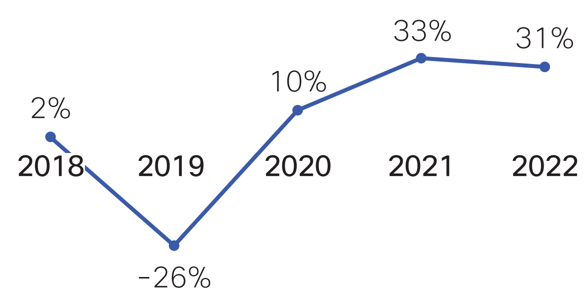
In 2007, DMCI Mining Corporation was formed to engage in ore, metal and mineral exploration, development and shipping, among others.

It has two operating nickel mining assets–Berong Nickel Corporation (BNC) and Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation (ZDMC).

INCOME CONTRIBUTION



RETURN ON EQUITY

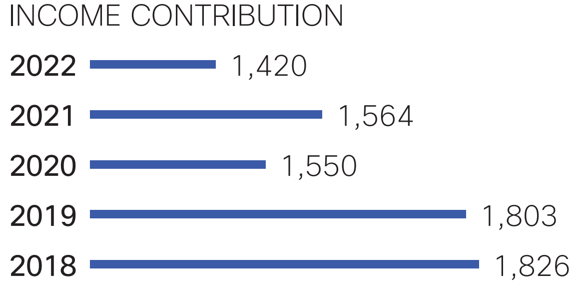


MAYNILAD (27.19%), see page 81

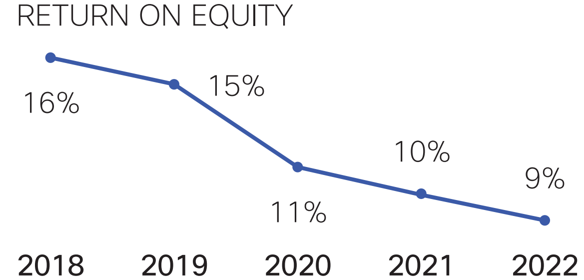
Maynilad Water Services, Inc. (Maynilad) is the largest water distributor in the Philippines based on customer base.

It has a 25-year legislative franchise to establish, operate and maintain the waterworks system in the West Zone of the Greater Manila Area.

INCOME CONTRIBUTION



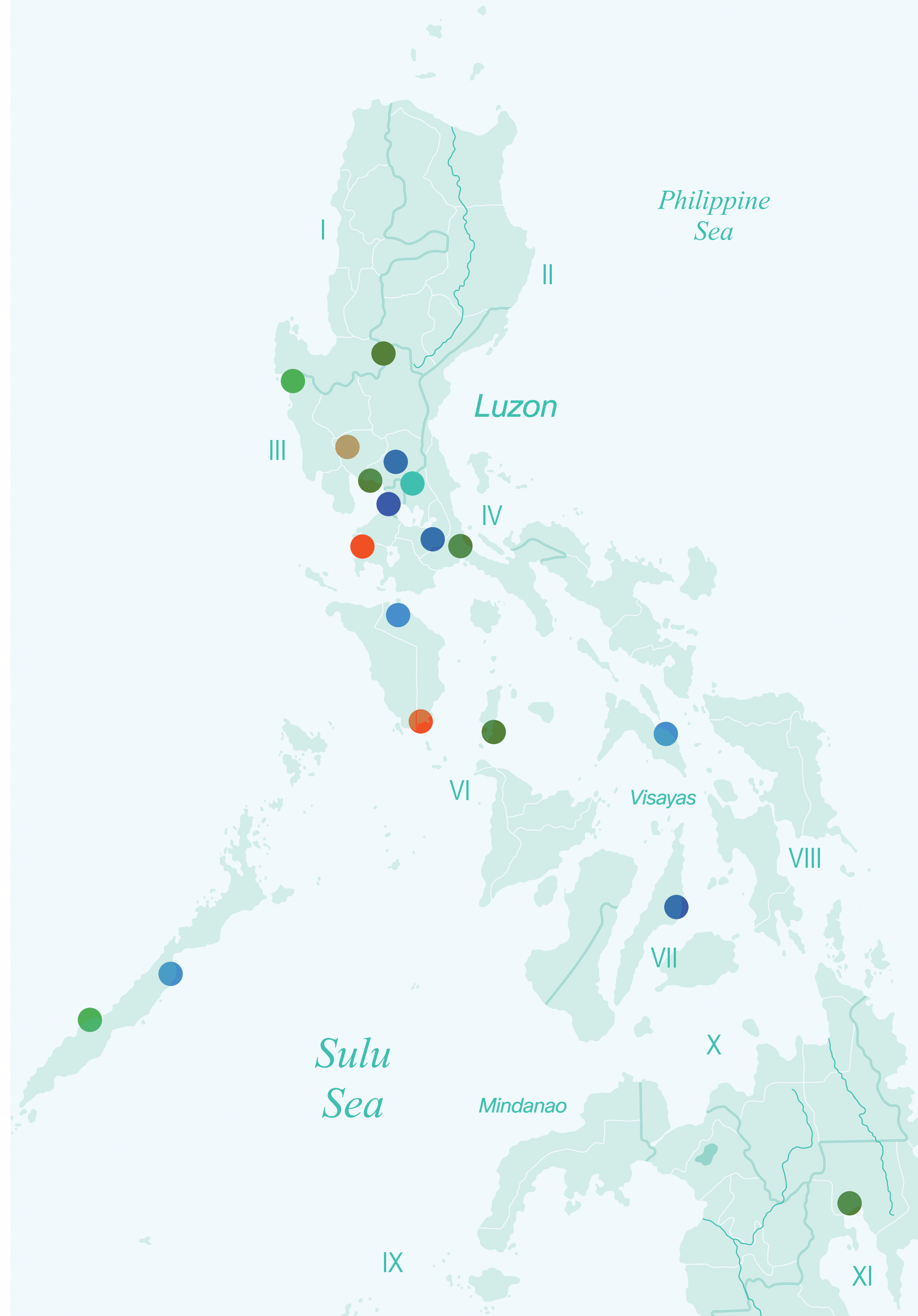
RETURN ON EQUITY



GEOGRAPHIC FOOTPRINT

WE INVEST EXCLUSIVELY IN THE PHILIPPINES

Our businesses and projects are located in Metro Manila, Antique, Baguio City, Batangas, Boracay, Cavite, Davao City, Masbate, Oriental Mindoro, Palawan and Zambales among others.



P240.8 bn

Total Assets

INVESTMENT
- DMC

CONSTRUCTION
- DMCI
- DMCI Homes

ENGINEERING
- DMCI Power
- Maynilad
- SMPC (Power Plants)

EARTH-MOVING
- SMPC (Mining Site)
- DMCI Mining

KEY FIGURES

SHAREHOLDERS	EMPLOYEES AND WORKERS	GOVERNMENT AND HOST COMMUNITY	ENVIRONMENT
P159.32 bn Market Capitalization **2021 : P102.37 bn**	**36,104** Total Workforce **2021 : 35,456**	**P16.03 bn** Royalties Paid **2021 : P6.45 bn**	**P1.69 bn** Rehabilitation Spending **2021 : P1.20 bn**
+55.6% Price Performance **2021 : +36.2%**	**2,435** Female Workforce **2021 : 2,518**	**P10.95 bn** Taxes Paid **2021 : P9.23 bn**	**1,414 ha** Reforested Areas **2021 : 1,279 ha**
P12.00 Closing Share Price **2021 : P7.71**	**P13.75 bn** Wages and Benefits **2021 : P13.16 bn**	**P267 mn** Social Investment **2021 : P274 mn**	**775,958** Mangroves Planted **2021 : 730,378**
P2.34 Earnings Per Share **2021 : P1.39**	**8,029** Non Metro-Manila Employees **2021 : 8,145**	**22,643** Local Hires **2021 : 21,353**	**1,868** Habitats Adopted **2021 : 1,706**
P15.93 bn Dividends Paid **2021 : 12.74 bn**	**524,698** Consolidated Training Hours **2021 : 318.337**	**976** Scholars **2021 : 1,144**	**182,598** Giant Clams Propagated **2021 : 170,349**

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION*

Our Company generated a total value of P145.9 bn in 2022, most of which came from the sale of our products and services. We returned most of this value to our stakeholders in the form of payment, reinvestment, dividends, salary, taxes and royalties.

Generated Value
P145.9 bn

Economic Value Distributed
P97.6 bn

Retained Value
P27.5 bn

P56.2 bn
Operating Costs

P12.0 bn
Employee Wages and Benefits**

P27.9 bn
Dividends and interest payments

P22.1 bn
Government Taxes

P267 mn
Community Investments

** From subsidiaries*
*** For subsidiaries' workforce*

SUMMARY OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FIGURES IN BILLION PESOS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

REVENUES
2022: 142.6
2021: 108.3
2020: 67.7
32% YoY

COST OF SALES AND SERVICES
2022: 68.5
2021: 69.7
2020: 51.9
2% YoY

OPERATING EXPENSES
2022: 25.1
2021: 14.1
2020: 8.9
78% YoY

GROSS PROFIT
2022: 74.1
2021: 38.7
2020: 15.8
91% YoY

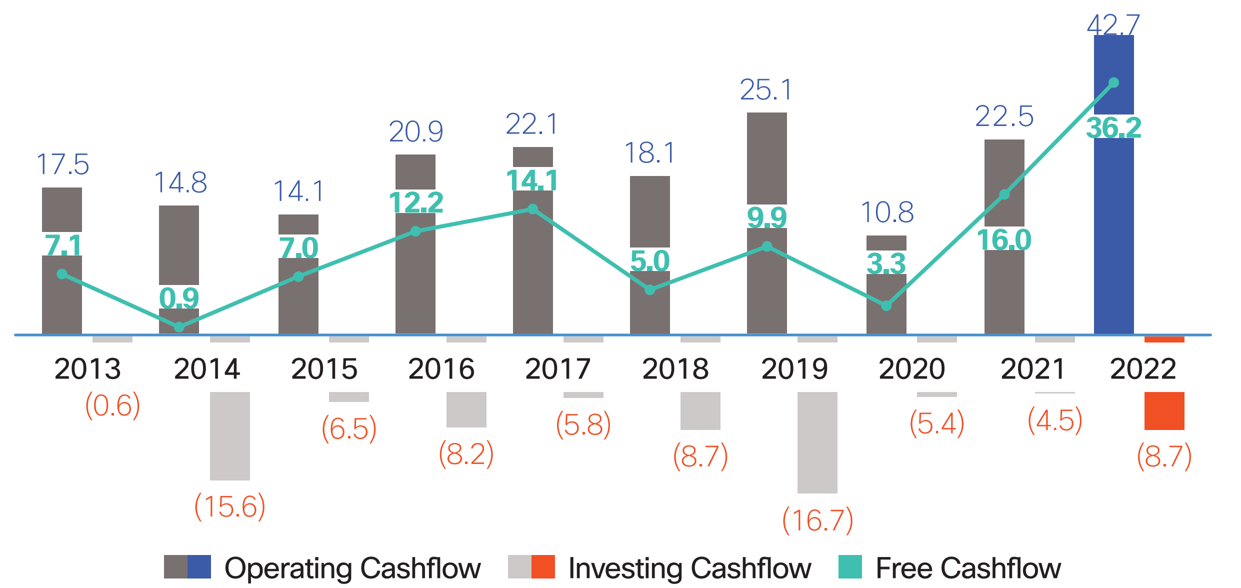
EBITDA
2022: 61.3
2021: 36.8
2020: 17.6
67% YoY

EBIT
2022: 53.5
2021: 28.2
2020: 9.5
90% YoY

EBITDA MARGIN
2022: 43%
2021: 34%
2020: 26%
26% YoY

NET INCOME
2022: 31.1
2021: 18.4
2020: 5.9
69% YoY

10-YEAR CASH-FLOW HISTORY



CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
2022: 22.7
2021: 22.1
2020: 21.7
3% YoY

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
2022: 28.4
2021: 18.3
2020: 18.9
55% YoY

TOTAL EQUITY
2022: 132.7
2021: 108.8
2020: 101.2
22% YoY

TOTAL ASSETS
2022: 240.8
2021: 215.1
2020: 204.4
12% YoY

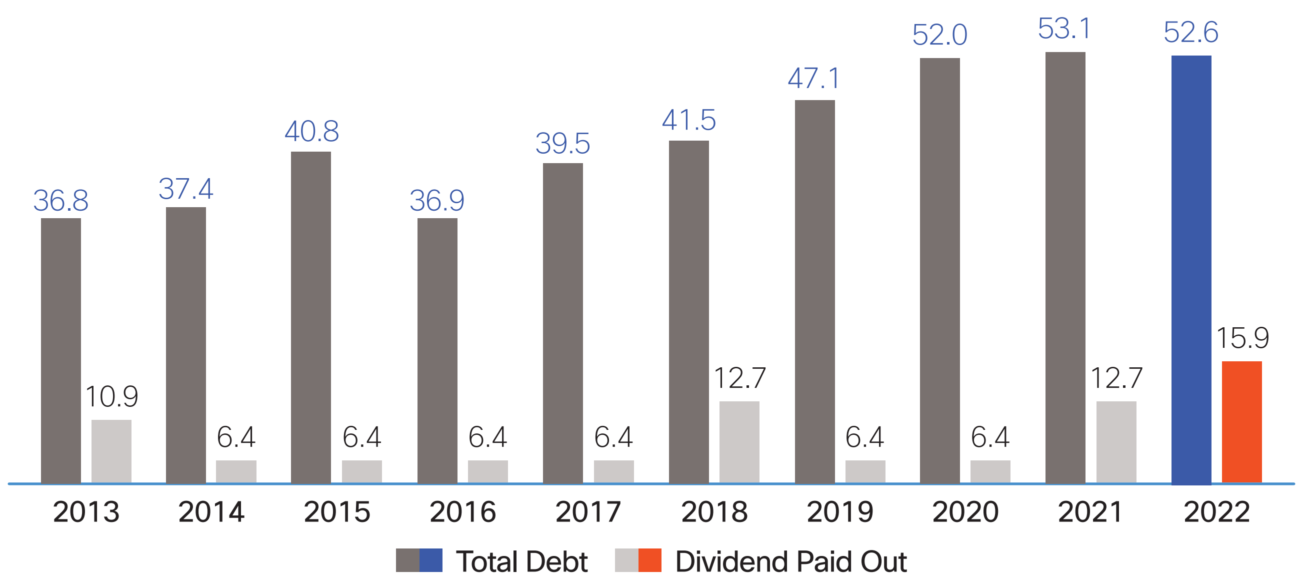
TOTAL LIABILITIES
2022: 108.1
2021: 106.3
2020: 103.2
2% YoY

NET DEBT TO EQUITY
2022: 18%
2021: 32%
2020: 33%
44% YoY

RETURN ON EQUITY
2022: 33
2021: 22%
2020: 7%
50% YoY

EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARENT
2022: 103.5
2021: 87.8
2020: 81.6
18% YoY

10-YEAR DEBT AND DIVIDEND HISTORY



2022 EVENTS AND MILESTONES

January

DMC and **SMPC** included in the 2022 Bloomberg Gender Equality Index

Maynilad granted a 25-year legislative franchise with the presidential signing of Republic Act No. 11600

The Department of Energy (DOE) endorses **DMCI Power's** 8MW Masbate diesel plant to the Energy Regulatory Commission

February

DMCI achieves 5 million safe man-hours in the NLEX-SLEX Connector Road (Section 1) project

DMCI Homes launches Sylvan building in Alder Residences

BNC joins World Wetlands Day celebration

March

SMPC Himalian Limestone Project granted 25-year Mineral Production Sharing Agreement by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

DMCI Homes launches The Erin Heights, the first condo in the country with a full water reuse facility

DMCI bags Presidential Security Group Station Hospital project in Malacañang Park

April

SMPC celebrates 25th anniversary under DMCI Group

DMC declares P0.48 total cash dividends

DMCI breaks ground for Darong Import Facility project

May

DMC elects new Independent Directors and advisors, with female representation up to nearly half of board seats

SMPC completes backfilling of Panian, once the largest open pit mine in the Philippines

DMCI Homes finishes Brixton Place project

June

DMCI Power secures 6-year income tax holiday for 8MW Diesel Power Plant in Masbate

BNC starts process to secure Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for its Long Point Nickel project

Maynilad donates algae-control equipment for Laguna Lake to Muntinlupa City LGU

July

SMPC wins four awards in 12th Institutional Investor Corporate Awards 2022

DMCI Homes launches Fortis Residences, its first mixed use, high-end development

DMCI-PrimeBMD JV tops off 33-storey Solaire North Project

August

SMPC rejoins Philippine Stock Exchange index (PSEi)

DMCI Group kicks off GHG emission baselining project with SGV & Co

SCPC Unit 2 starts commissioning activities

September

DMC, **SMPC** recognized as outstanding companies in their respective sectors in Asiamoney 2022 poll

DMCI awarded three major projects: Metro Manila Subway Project Contract Package 102 (a joint venture with Nishimatsu Construction Company), 27-storey Pioneer House BGC and Amparo sewer pipelaying project

October

DMC declares P0.72 per share in special dividends, raising total payout for the year to P1.20 per share

DMCI water and wastewater projects mark a total of 23 million safe man-hours

BNC secures approval for its Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Plan

November

Cebu-Cordova Link Expressway, a **DMCI** JV project, wins in the 2022 CEMEX Building Award for Best Building in the World for Infrastructure category

Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System approves **Maynilad** rate hike

Recertification of **ZDMC** ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System

December

SMPC annual coal production hits a record of 16 MMT, also the DENR's maximum allowable limit

17 female trainees complete the 6-month Hydraulic Excavator course under **ZDMC** Gender Equality Program

DENR recognizes **DMCI** for invaluable and active participation in Tree Planting Program

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

DMCI HOLDINGS

Asiamoney 2022 Asia's Outstanding Companies Poll
- Most Outstanding Company in the Philippines Construction & Engineering Sector

SEMIRARA MINING AND POWER CORPORATION

Asiamoney 2022 Asia's Outstanding Companies Poll
- Most Outstanding Company in the Philippines for the Materials Sector

D.M. CONSUNJI, INC.

CEMEX Building Award 2022
- First Place, Infrastructure International Category for the Cebu-Cordova Link Expressway (CCLEX), a joint venture of Spain-based Acciona Construccion, S.A., First Balfour and DMCI

Pag-IBIG Fund Stakeholders' Accomplishment Report (StAR) Awards
- Top Employers in NCR (1st and 3rd Quarter)

Alpha Southeast Asia Magazine 12th Institutional Investor Corporate Awards 2022
- Most Organized Investor Relations (3rd place)
- Best Senior Management Investor Relations Support (2nd place)
- Most Consistent Dividend Policy (3rd place)
- Most Improved Investor Relations (sole winner ASEAN Capital Markets Forum
- ASEAN Asset Class Award 2022

19th Philippine Quill Merit Award
- 2020 ASR Powering Sustainable Change

PwC Philippines
- 2022 External Quality Assessment (EQA) of internal audit functions -Generally Conforms

Certification International Philippines (CIP)
- SMPC, SCPC and SLPGC – ISO-certified 9001:2015 (Quality Management System), 14001:2015 (Environmental Management System), 45001:2018 (Occupational Health and Safety Management System)

GRI ASEAN
- Top 10 (out of 100) Philippine PLC in Climate related Reporting

DMCI HOMES

Innovation and Growth Award, GCash Digital Excellence Awards

Pasig City Top 10 Real Property Tax and Top 10 Business Taxpayers 2022 Awards

BCI Asia Top 10 Developers Award 2022

Top Performing Developers in the Cordillera Administrative Region Award

BERONG NICKEL CORPORATION

2022 Mayor's Award (Puerto Princesa, Palawan)
- Commendation for debris clearing operation

MAYNILAD

Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) 202 Special Achievement in Geographic Information System (SAG)

19th Philippine Quill Awards
- Change Communication
- Marketing, Advertising and Brand Communications
- Merit Awards for digital campaigns and tools

Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
- Plaque of Commendation for emergency response assistance to the victims of typhoon

Quezon, Palawan Local Governance Unit
- Gawad Parangal para sa Kalikasan 2022

Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Environmental Management Bureau-National Capital Region (DENR-EMB-NCR) recognition for various environmental programs

ISO 22301:2019 recertification in Business Continuity Management Systems (BCMC)

Investors in People (IiP) Gold Level accreditation

Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) Safety Seal

BOARD *of* DIRECTORS

ISIDRO A. CONSUNJI

Chairman and President

CESAR A. BUENAVENTURA

Vice Chairman
Non-Executive Director

MA. EDWINA C. LAPERAL

Executive Director

MARIA CRISTINA C. GOTIANUN

Executive Director

JORGE A. CONSUNJI

Non-Executive Director

LUZ CONSUELO A. CONSUNJI

Non-Executive Director

ATTY. CYNTHIA R. DEL CASTILLO

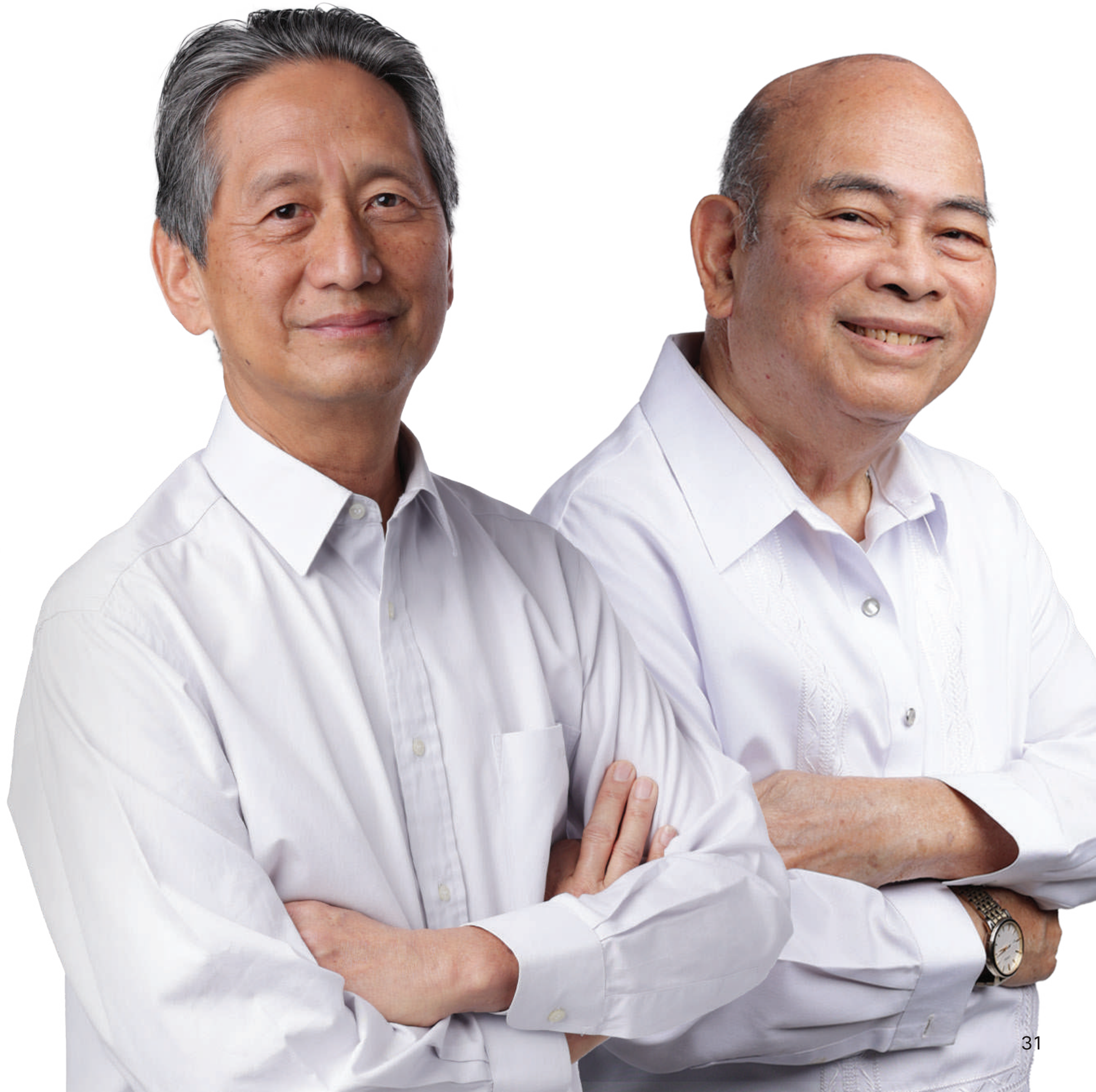
Lead Independent Director

ROBERTO L. PANLILIO

Independent Director

BERNARDO M. VILLEGAS

Independent Director



ADVISORY BOARD

On March 7, 2022, the Board appointed three (3) Advisors who will provide guidance and suggestions, as necessary, on matters deliberated upon during Board meetings. The Advisors possess expertise, knowledge, experience and qualities that complement the existing Board.

Advisors may attend Board meetings and Board-level Committee meetings but do not have the authority to vote on corporate matters.

HERBERT M. CONSUNJI

ANTONIO JOSE U. PERIQUET

HONORIO O. REYES-LAO

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

Fellow Shareholders,

For the Philippines and the rest of the world, 2022 was a year of extreme highs and unparalleled uncertainty.

While rising vaccination rates allowed us to live with the coronavirus and gradually reopen the economy, the unfolding geopolitical conflicts gave rise to serious supply chain disruptions and energy insecurity. All of which created a complex landscape for businesses to navigate.

Looking back, I am pleased to report that our Company persevered and adapted well to the challenging global environment.

Our outstanding performance, marked by all-time high results, is a testament to our resilience and important role in society.

RECORD BREAKING

Core Net Income
DMC
DMCI Homes
DMCI Power
SMPC

NET INCOME
DMC
SMPC
DMCI Power

Revenues
DMC
SMPC
DMCI Power

Average Selling Prices
DMCI Homes • SMPC
DMCI Power • DMCI Mining

SALES
DMCI POWER
DOMESTIC COAL

Generation / Production
SMPC • DMCI Power
ZDMC

Social Contribution
SMPC (Royalty)
DMCI Power (ER 1-94)

Dividend Payout
DMC
SCC

RECORD BREAKING

DMCI Holdings achieved record-breaking results, with a 69-percent increase in full-year consolidated net income, from P18.4 billion to P31.1 billion.

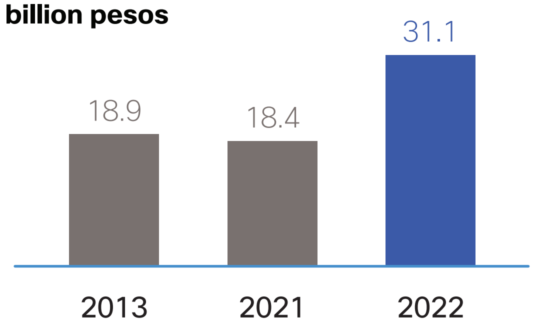
This milestone was driven by higher contributions from all our subsidiaries, mainly buoyed by bullish commodity and electricity markets.

I take some measure of pride in pointing out that our 2022 net income is significantly higher (+69%) than our longstanding profit record of P18.9 billion from 2013, when we divested a portion of our stake in Maynilad Water Services, Inc. (Maynilad) to Marubeni of Japan.

Furthermore, our results were not propped up by one-time gains, but rather a consequence of our Company's sustained organic growth and strategic efforts across our diverse portfolio.

Excluding a 2021 non-recurring gain of P1.0 billion mainly from the remeasurement of deferred tax liabilities as a result of the CREATE law and a 2022 non-recurring loss of P93 million mostly from the asset write-down of two gas turbines under Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation, our consolidated core net income accelerated by 80 percent from P17.4 billion to P31.2 billion, another record high for our Company.

CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME
in billion pesos



EARNINGS CONTRIBUTIONS

Out top contributors during the year were Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (SMPC), DMCI Homes and Maynilad, which accounted for 92 percent of our core net income.

Attributable net income from SMPC soared by 145 percent from P9.2 billion to P22.7 billion on all-time high domestic coal shipments and higher spot electricity sales amid elevated market prices.

DMCI Homes contributed P4.5 billion in core earnings, a 2-percent uptick from P4.4 billion because of better selling prices and higher other income from forfeitures.

Maynilad net income contribution declined by 6 percent from P1.6 billion to P1.5 billion because of higher costs for light and power, repairs and maintenance, cross border water purchases and chemicals.

DMCI Mining contribution improved by 7 percent from P1.2 billion to P1.3 billion as the 15-percent jump in average selling price offset the impact of the 25-percent drop in nickel ore shipments.

DMCI Power delivered a 28-percent upturn in contribution from P580 million to an all-time high of P742 million due to the combined effect of higher electricity dispatch and average selling price.

D.M. Consunji, Inc. (DMCI) contributed P587 million, a 55-percent rebound from P378 million following the completion of building and infrastructure projects.

SHARED SUCCESS

All in all, we returned P15.9 billion to our shareholders for a dividend payout ratio of 92 percent–well above our dividend policy of 25 percent of the previous year's core net income.

APRIL PAYOUT

P0.34 per share (regular)

P0.14 per share (special)

+

NOVEMBER PAYOUT

P0.72 per share (special)

=

TOTAL PAYOUT

P1.20 per share

Throughout the year, our share price performed remarkably well, bolstered by our robust financial results and exposure to bullish commodity and electricity markets.

Our strong showing enabled us to outpace the Philippine Stock Exchange index (PSEi), which declined nearly 8 percent in 2022.

In contrast, DMC share price soared almost 56 percent from P7.71 to P12, reaching a 52-week high by year-end. This raised our market capitalization to P159.3 billion.

The all-time high performances of SMPC and DMCI Power also gave rise to record gains for their host communities, underscoring our commitment to inclusive growth and social impact.

SMPC government share surged by 151 percent from P6.36 billion to P15.96 billion due to record high coal selling prices and stable sales despite a sharp contraction in China demand.

Local government units are entitled to a 40-percent share of royalty proceeds for indigenous and renewable energy (RE) resources, while the rest (60%) goes to the National Government.

Meanwhile, the host communities of DMCI Power will receive P3.3 million, as part of their share in the total electricity sales of the company's power generating facilities in their locality. This is in accordance with Energy Regulations 1-94.

Capital Market

National Government

Shareholders

Host Communities

ESG PERFORMANCE

For the second straight year, DMCI Holdings and SMPC earned coveted spots in the Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index (GEI), a modified market capitalization-weighted index that aims to track the performance of public companies committed to transparency in gender-data reporting.

Only four listed companies in the Philippines joined the 2022 index, which includes 484 companies from various sectors and across 45 countries and regions.

DMCI Holdings also received a 2-Golden Arrow Award while SMPC was conferred a 3-Golden Arrow Award after achieving scores of at least 80 points in the 2021 ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard (ACGS) Assessment.

In line with our commitment to strong corporate governance, we elected three new independent directors during our 2022 Annual Stockholders Meeting.

Atty. Cynthia R. del Castillo, Dr. Bernardo M. Villegas and Roberto L. Panlilio assumed the positions vacated by Herbert M. Consunji, Antonio Jose U. Periquet and Honorio O. Reyes-Lao, who were all tapped to serve as advisors to the Board.

Independent directors now constitute one-third (1/3) of the members of the board of directors. Atty. Del Castillo is also our first female independent director, and her appointment raises our company's total female board representation to nearly half (4 out of 9).

BLENDED CHALLENGES

We anticipate a blend of challenges in 2023 because of moderate global economic recovery, persisting geopolitical tensions and elevated domestic inflation.

Price volatility, cost inflation, high interest rates, and the lingering impacts of the pandemic should affect some of our businesses.

However, we also see bright spots in the power and water businesses, which should benefit from recovering consumption and better prices.

To counter price volatility, SMPC and DMCI Mining will focus on optimizing their production while reining in costs.

On the other hand, DMCI and DMCI Homes will continue to face headwinds as high interest rates and hybrid work models temper demand. Inflated raw materials cost could also erode margins.

To navigate these challenges, we will explore new product formats, such as leisure and premium offerings, implement value engineering, and consider alternative business models like joint ventures.

DMCI Power is projected to grow with the commissioning of a 15 MW thermal plant in Palawan and a 12 MW hybrid plant (diesel and solar) in Masbate at various points during the year.

These developments will contribute to our power generation capacity and help meet the increasing demand for off-grid electricity.

Maynilad expects a marked improvement in its financial performance due to billed volume recovery, improved customer mix, and the implementation of its basic rate adjustment starting January 1.

IN CONCLUSION

Our historic performance in 2022 is a testament to the dedication and hard work of our employees, as well as the resilience of our business model.

As we embark on 2023, we will continue to pursue growth opportunities, maintain financial discipline, and uphold our commitment to sustainability, innovation, and excellence in all our undertakings.

I would like to express my gratitude to our Board, shareholders, customers, regulators, partners, employees and host communities for their continued support and trust in our Company.

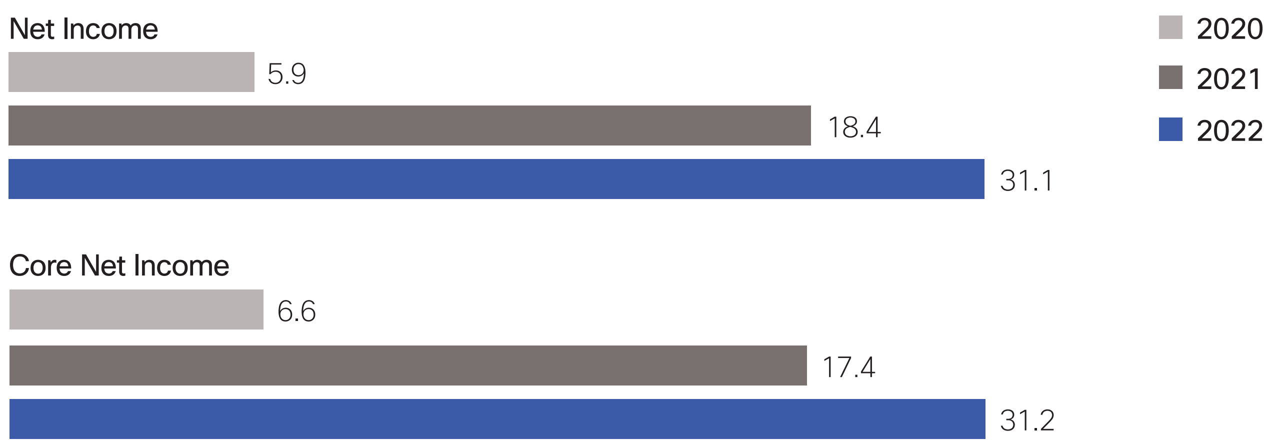
Your unwavering faith in our capabilities has allowed us to reach new heights, and we are committed to delivering exceptional value to our stakeholders.

Thank you for your steadfast support, and let us continue working together.

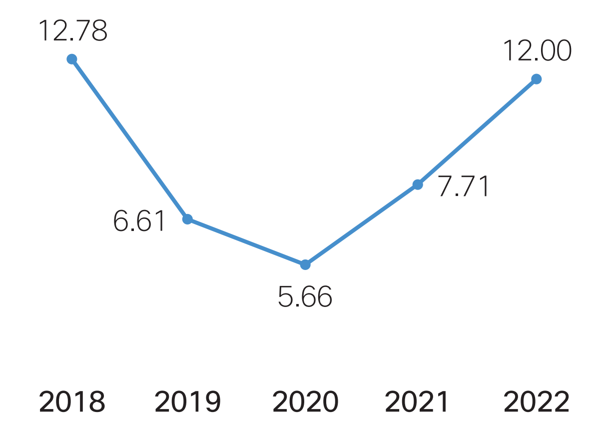
Sincerely,

Isidro A. Consunji
Chairman and CEO

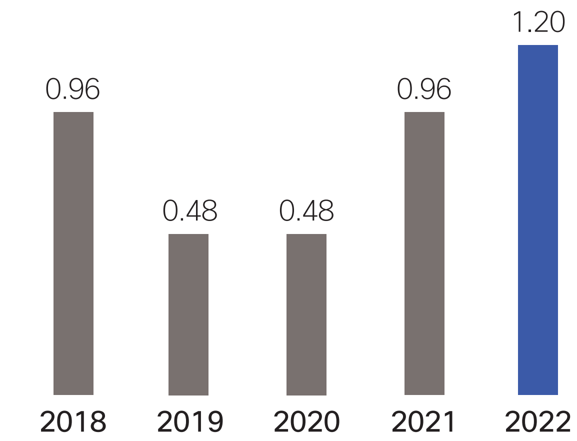
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME
in billion pesos



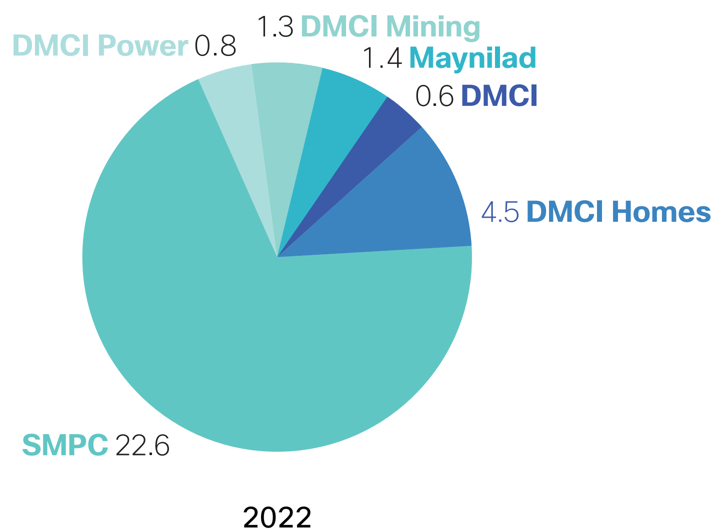
SHARE PRICE
as of year end

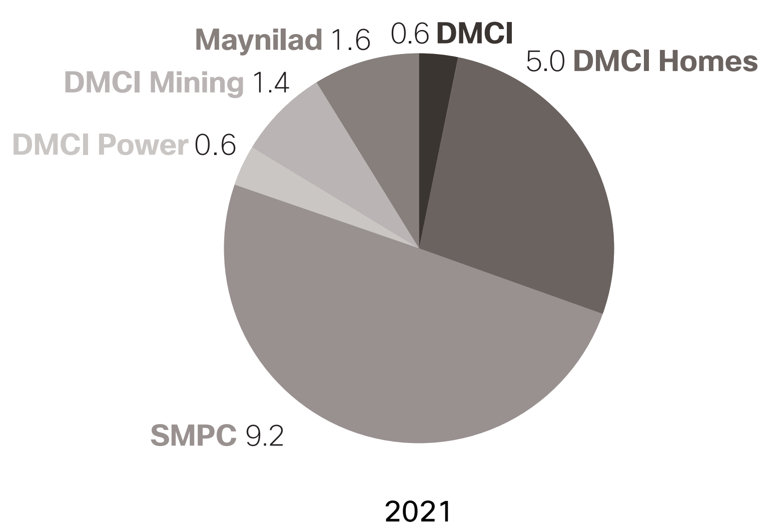


DIVIDEND PER SHARE
in pesos

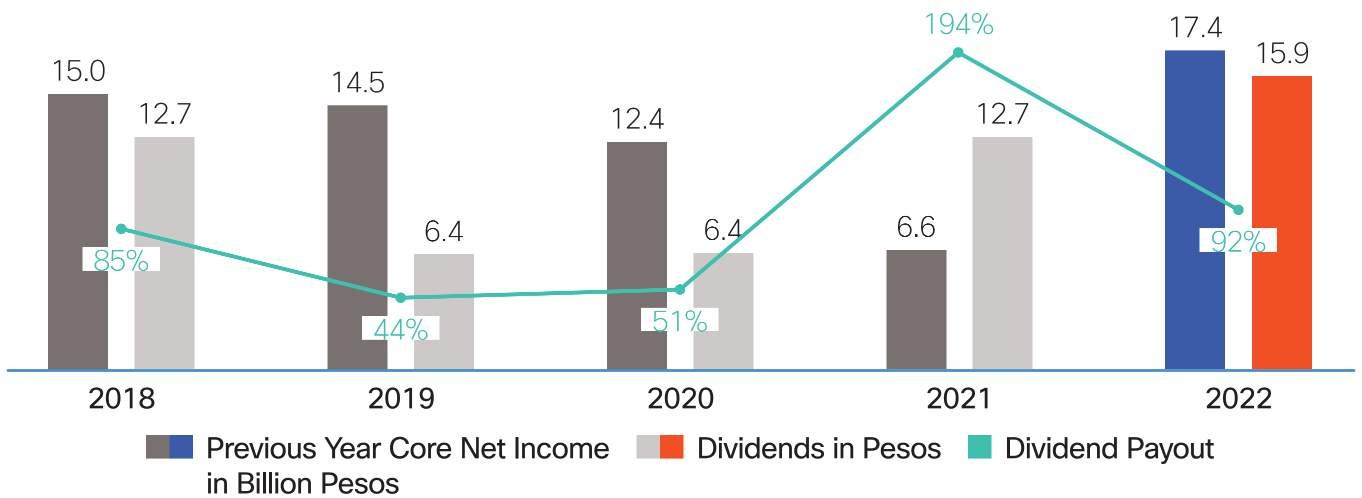


CONTRIBUTION BREAKDOWN
in billion pesos

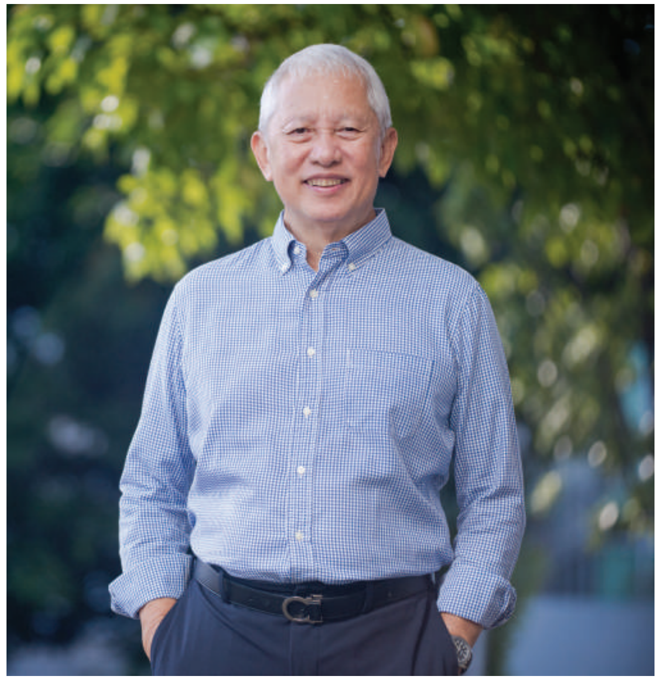




FIVE-YEAR DIVIDEND PERFORMANCE
VERSUS POLICY



CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER'S REPORT



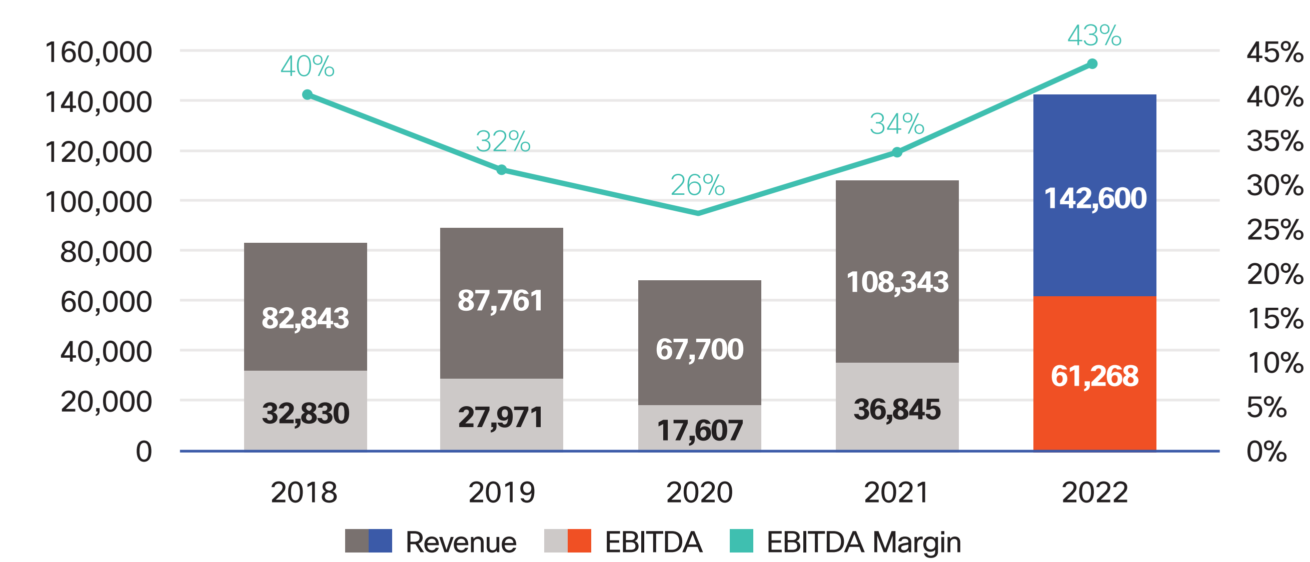
To Our Shareholders,

The past year was full of significant changes in the business operating environment. In addition to the prolonged impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, there were worldwide supply constraints in the midst of resource and commodity scarcity, geopolitical disturbances, and skyrocketing inflation.

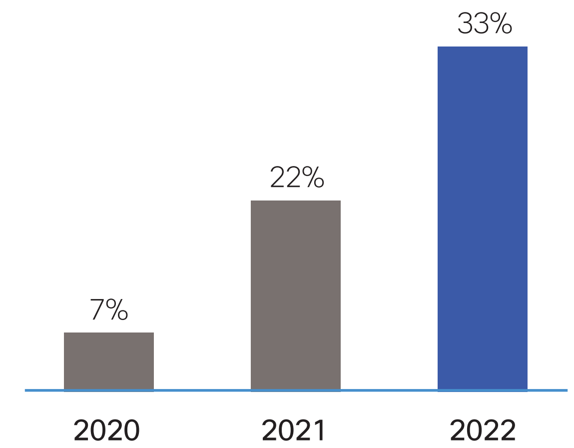
The challenging environment turned out to be a hugely successful year for our company as we performed well in making full use of the strengths we have built and risks we mitigated. Our revenue for the year advanced strongly and reached P142.6 billion, representing a growth of 32% versus the previous year brought about by robust coal, electricity, and nickel prices.

DMCI Holdings has delivered strong earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) performance, achieving P56.8 billion and 40% EBITDA margin, which resulted to be an improvement versus prior years.

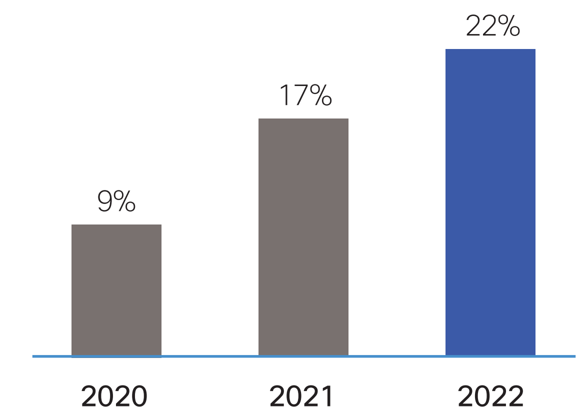
REVENUE AND EBITDA
in billion pesos



RETURN ON EQUITY



NET PROFIT MARGIN



Cash costs moderately grew by 1.6% year-on-year to P69.8 billion in spite of the environment impacted by inflation. Higher repairs and maintenance expenses amounting to P1.1 billion (+77% year-on-year) were offset by lower cost of sales from DMCI Homes (-18% year-on-year) and D.M. Consunji, Inc. (-16% year-on-year).

Consolidated net profits for 2022 increased year-on-year by 69% to P31.1 billion. This brought about a net profit margin of 22% and return on equity of 33%, both well above our expectation and prior years' performance.

Aggregate capital expenditures of the group for 2022 amounted to P38.0 billion with DMCI Homes cornering 42% of total spending or P15.0 billion. The 22% year-on-year increase in capital expenditures of our property development arm coincided with the further reopening of the economy. Other business units that contributed to total capital expenditures included SMPC, DMCI Power, and Maynilad, totaling P21.5 billion for the year.

BALANCE SHEET MANAGEMENT

We made further improvement on strengthening our balance sheet. Gross debt amounted to P52.6 billion as of year-end 2022, which is modestly lower than the previous year's debt of P53.0 billion. We closed the business year with P28.4 billion cash on the balance sheet, resulting to a net debt-to-equity of 18% and net debt-to-EBITDA multiple of 0.4x, suggesting that the company has considerable financial flexibility. The current debt profile consists of 80% fixed rate debt at attractive interest rates, while the balance of 20% of our debt has floating rates.

DMCI Homes debt grew by P3.1 billion year-on-year to P35.8 billion, which was offset with the P4.9 billion paydown of debt by SMPC. DMCI Power raised its borrowings by P1.7 billion to P5.6 billion for its capacity expansion projects in Palawan and Masbate.

Businesses such as DMCI Homes and DMCI Power require fund raising from external sources to enable it to execute its expansion plans. Both businesses are guided by a cash allocation plan to anticipate funding requirements, manage refinancing, and liquidity risks.

It is important to maintain a flexible balance sheet that can drive the company's capacity to grow using its available debt capacity and internally-generated cash balance. The group can tap debt financing opportunistically by depending on its strong relationship with banking institutions, as well as understanding the interest rate and foreign currency risks.

RISK FACTORS

Risk management has become an increasingly important business driver and part of corporate strategy due to the apparent shift towards a carbon neutral society and heightened geopolitical risk. By treating risk as intrinsic to the conduct of the business, risk management is elevated from an exercise of risk avoidance to an essential consideration in every decision, strategic initiative, and commercial activity.

We undertook an enterprise-wide risk factor assessment to identify the principal and emerging risks each of the business units face in the day-to-day operations within the established risk factor framework. Some of the key risks are identified below:

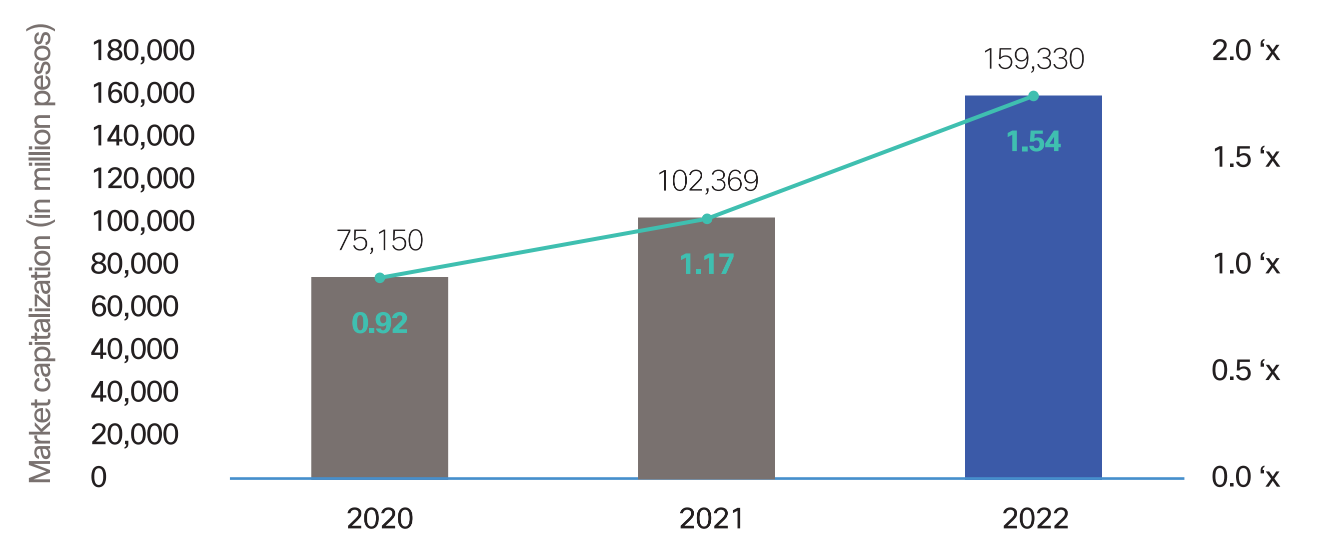
- Macroeconomic risk: Slowdown in business activity due to global financial and local political, socio-economic turmoil, and security concerns may hamper business units from operating at optimal capacity. The acceleration of inflation will cause profit margins to narrow, while the volatility of commodity prices including coal and nickel will add uncertainty on the sales volume and revenue. Business units are going to modify production and operations depending on macroeconomic environment to optimize operating cash flows.

- Uncollected receivables and outstanding inventory: Receivables and inventories of D.M. Consunji, Inc., DMCI Homes, and DMCI Power have historically been at high levels which affect the cash flows and liquidity of the company. The business unit's performance is measured against several metrics including days sales outstanding and days sales inventory, with the intention of establishing adequate financial controls over operating deliverables, ensuring proper credit lines are available, and monitoring the demand and supply imbalance.

- Power generation plants unavailability: SMPC power plants may experience unplanned shutdown and forced outages, thereby increasing the repairs and maintenance expenses as well as incur opportunity cost on potential energy sales. As such, conducting preventive maintenance will address this risk.

To mitigate such risks, we want to ensure that we are addressing the specific risk factors through a robust risk management system that will allow the company to maximize opportunities for reinvention and navigate challenges.

VALUE CREATION



TOTAL RETURN TO SHAREHOLDERS

We believe that by focusing on long-term profitable growth, our company will tend to create more value. As of year-end 2022, our market capitalization increased to P150.3 billion, which represents a compounded annual growth of 46% from 2020. The higher valuation resulted to a price-to-book ratio of 1.5x, a higher premium over the prior years.

DMCI Holdings' policy is to provide regular cash dividends to common shareholders. It is the company's policy to treat all stakeholders equally, ensuring payment of dividends and obligations in an appropriate and timely manner.

DMCI Holdings declared P1.20 per common share, which is 25% higher compared to the previous year. It is appreciated that DMCI Holdings shareholders view dividends as a regular source of both income and capital returns and strive to maintain sufficient distributions from year to year.

DMCI Holdings share price increased from P7.71 from the end of 2021 to P12.00 to the end of 2022, implying a capital appreciation of 56%. Coupled with the dividend yield of 16% for the year, the total return to shareholders resulted to 71%, which dramatically outperformed the PSEi by approximately 79% in 2022.

OUTLOOK

With the achievement in 2022 in mind, we are accelerating our investments in our core businesses to strengthen the earnings capabilities. DMCI Homes is ramping up capital spending by 22% in 2023 to P19.3 billion to develop new projects, which contributed to 36% of the group's aggregate capital expenditures. Maynilad is planning to spend over P26 billion for 2023, primarily for systems upgrades and sewage and waste treatment infrastructure. SMPC is looking to spend P6.1 billion for the year on heavy equipment refleeting to boost material handling capacity and improve cost efficiency.

We expect 2023 to be a transition year where macroeconomic and geopolitical developments remain a concern, particularly on how inflation and resource scarcity will disrupt consumer confidence.

After a banner year in 2022, we are cautiously optimistic on the prospects of the upcoming year while we continue to manage our cost efficiency and risks.

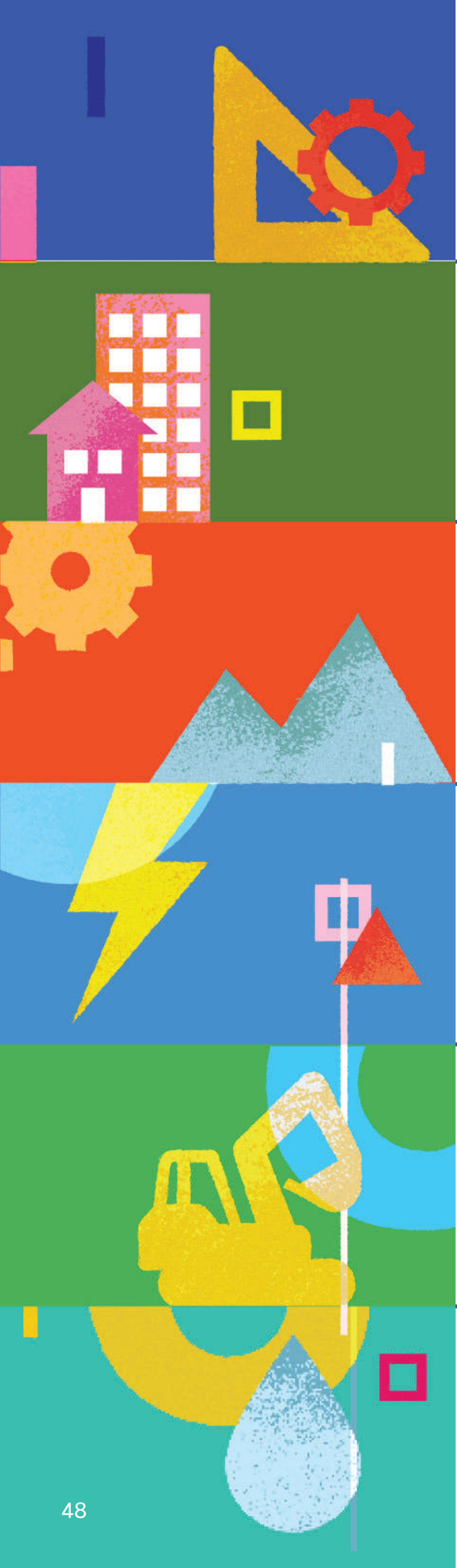
Despite the challenges in the near-term, we are excited about the opportunities ahead of us and convinced that we can generate value for our various stakeholders.

As we venture forward, I would like to thank our board of directors for their overarching leadership, our employees for their dedication and enthusiasm to serve, and our customers, partners, shareholders, and all our stakeholders for their continued and undying trust in DMCI Holdings and their ongoing support in helping us to be in the best position to undertake initiatives for long-term growth.

Yours sincerely,

Herbert M. Consunji
EVP and Chief Finance Officer

BUSINESS REVIEW



Sector	2022	2023
Construction	Macroeconomic conditions, real estate oversupply dampen private sector demand	Headwinds to continue but more PPP projects could provide some lift
Real Estate	Demand recovery on improving macroeconomic conditions but market remains cautious	Headwinds to persist but premium and leisure projects could fare better
Coal	Record prices on adverse weather conditions, Russia-Ukraine war, energy insecurity	Price consolidation with easing energy crunch, warm winter, economic slowdown
Spot Electricity	Economic reopening, supply tightness, elevated fuel prices drive spot market	Prices to stay elevated on growing demand and limited new baseload capacity
Off-Grid Power	Pandemic reopening boosts tourism but geopolitics, macroeconomy spurs fuel volatility	Tourism to inch closer to pre-pandemic level as fuel prices stabilize
Nickel	Historic prices on supply disruptions, geopolitical uncertainties and strong demand	Market volatility given global oversupply, recession fears and inflationary pressures
Water	Easing pandemic restrictions drive up economic activities and consumption	Travel and hospitality to boost consumption amid economic headwinds

D.M. CONSUNJI, *inc.*

BUILDER OF LANDMARKS

Construction

2022

Macroeconomic conditions, real estate oversupply dampen private sector demand

2023

Headwinds to continue but more PPP projects could provide some lift

The Philippine Construction industry displayed signs of recovery on easing COVID-19 restrictions and increased public sector spending, but was weighed down by anemic private sector demand, soaring raw material prices, peso depreciation against the US dollar, high borrowing rates and tighter lending standards.

At 12.7%, Construction was among the industries which contributed the most to annual Gross Domestic Product growth, as government disbursement for Infrastructure and Other Capital Outlays in 2022 reportedly grew by 13.4% from P895.1 billion to P1.02 trillion.

The Construction Materials Wholesale Price Index in the National Capital Region increased to 8.3% from only 3.2% in 2021. The pronounced uptrend was attributable to price spikes in 13 out of the 16 commodity groups that form part of the index.

Further adding pressure to contractors and client demand was the historic rise in benchmark interest rates. In 2022, the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) hiked borrowing costs by 350 basis points, pushing its 2022 key rate to a 14-year high of 5.5% versus a record low of 2% the previous year.

The BSP also reported generally tight bank lending standards for enterprises due to the deterioration of borrowers' profiles and bank portfolios, reduced risk tolerance and a more uncertain economic outlook.

These factors translated to increased use of interest rate floors, tighter collateral requirements, stricter loan covenants and reduced credit lines for borrower companies.

For 2023, the Construction industry expects business and operating conditions to remain challenging despite the strong push to return to normalcy by the Philippine government.

Demand from the private sector is likely to remain weak given office building oversupply, sluggish commercial real estate demand, tight financial conditions and credit access, high interest rates and elevated inflation.

The rollout of more public-private partnership projects could provide some lift to the industry, but stiffer competition as a result of limited projects and entry of foreign contractors could moderate overall results.

OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

DMCI faced stronger headwinds in 2022 as the knock-on effects of the pandemic and right of way issues of an infrastructure project battered construction demand and order book, respectively.

Some P10.7 billion worth of projects were awarded to the company during the year, more than double (128%) the P4.7 billion bagged last year but 40% lower than its pre-pandemic 5-year average of P17.8 billion.

The newly-awarded projects in 2022 include Pioneer BGC and the Metro Manila Subway Project contract package 102.

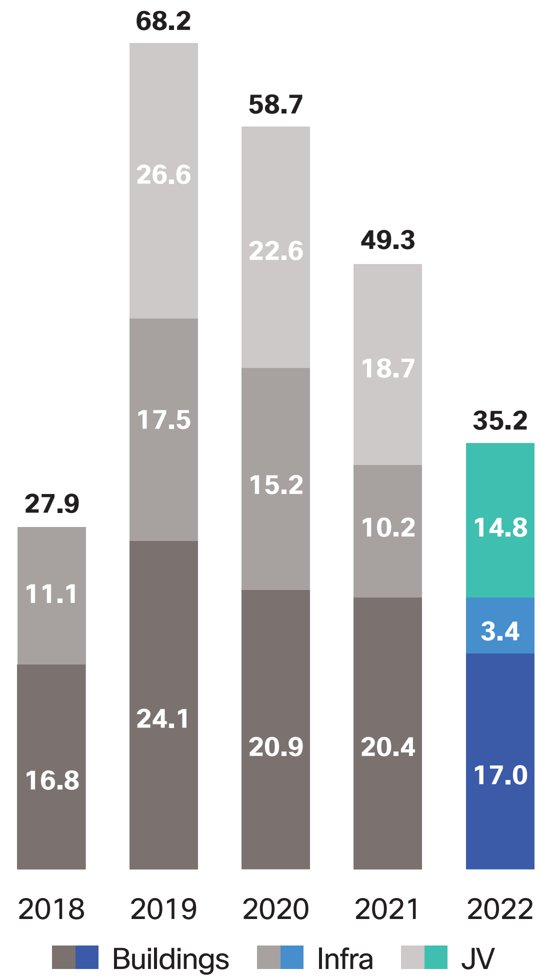
Offsetting the impact of these two projects was the re-scoping of the North South Commuter Railway (NSCR) Project, which amounted to P7.0 billion.

Section 1 of the NSCR Contract Package 01 (NSCR CP 01), a Taisei and DMCI Joint Venture, was omitted from the order books of the two companies after current obstructions prevented access, possession and delivery of the project site.

Meanwhile, DMCI completed P7.8 billion worth of projects during the year. These projects include Cebu-Cordova Link Expressway, IKEA MOA and JG Summit Petrochemical Stage 1 Expansion Project.

With these changes, DMCI order book contracted by 29% from P49.3 billion to P35.2 billion. Building projects (48%) and Joint Ventures (42%) accounted for the bulk of construction backlog.

HISTORICAL ORDER BOOK
in billion pesos



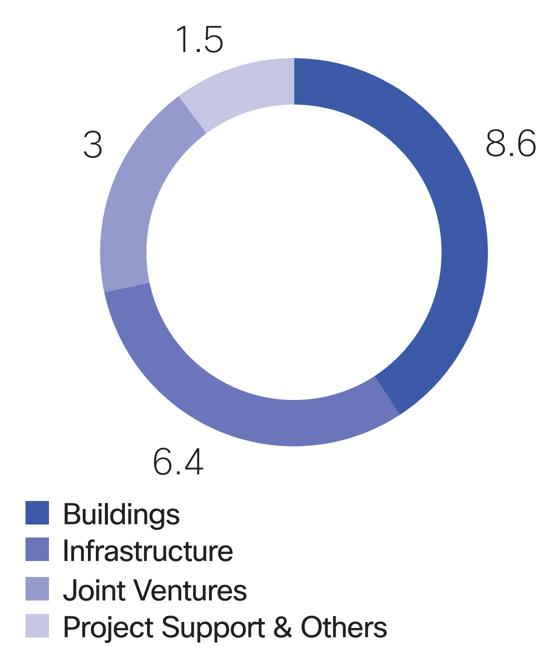
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Revenues slipped by 4% from P20.3 billion to P19.5 billion on lower construction accomplishments. The completion of several projects and reduced construction backlog led to double-digit declines in Joint Ventures (JV) and Project Support topline contributions. Buildings, which grew by 33% from P6.4 billion to P8.6 billion, helped soften the blow.

JV revenues contracted by 37% from P4.8 billion to P3.0 billion following the order book omission of Section 1 of NSCR CP 01 and conservative revenue recognition of pending claims.

Meanwhile, revenues from Project Support and Others decelerated by 35% from P2.3 billion to P1.5 billion on lower demand for ready mix concrete and heavy equipment rentals from internal and external clients.

2022 REVENUE BREAKDOWN
in billion pesos



Total cash cost fell by 6% from P18.8 billion to P17.6 billion due to high base effect in its cost of sales (COS) and operating expenses (OPEX).

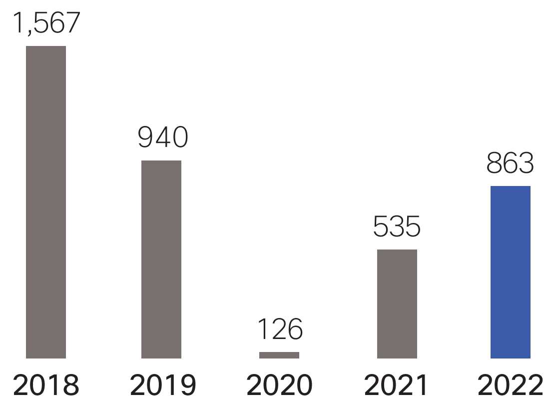
In 2021, DMCI turned conservative in its revenue recognition, as claims took longer to resolve because of the pandemic. As a result, cost of sales decreased faster (6%) than revenues from P18.2 billion to P17.1 billion.

OPEX edged lower (9%) from P566 million to P515 million because of one-time expenses in 2021 for its COVID-19 vaccine procurement.

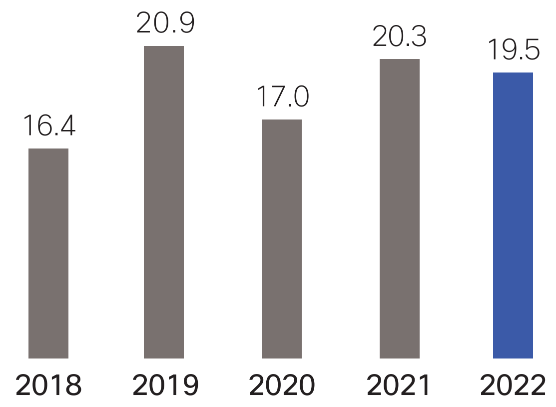
Standalone net income improved by 61% from P535 million to P863 million on normalized cost and margins amid weaker topline.

FIVE-YEAR PERFORMANCE REVIEW

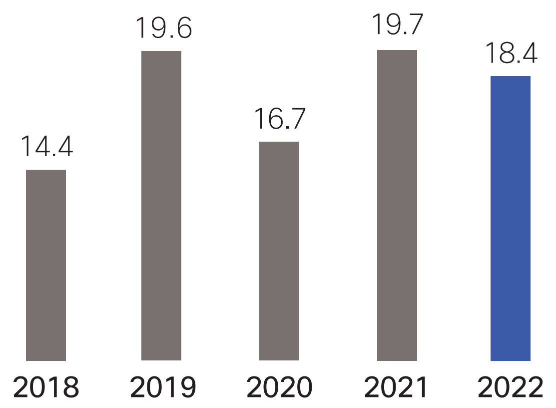
NET INCOME
in million pesos



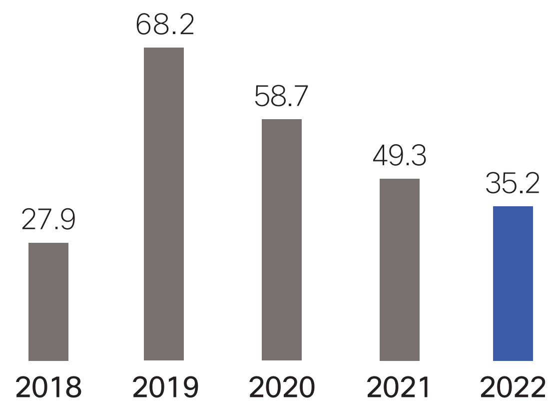
REVENUES
in billion pesos



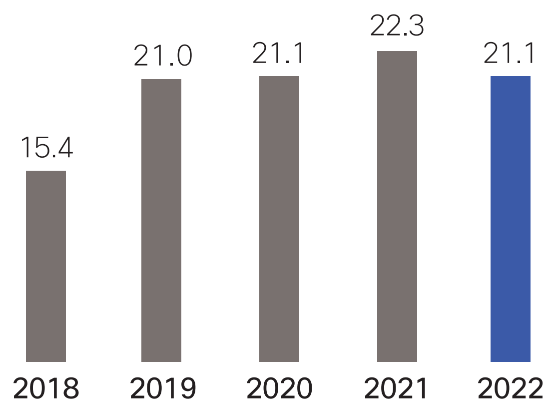
COS AND OPEX
in billion pesos



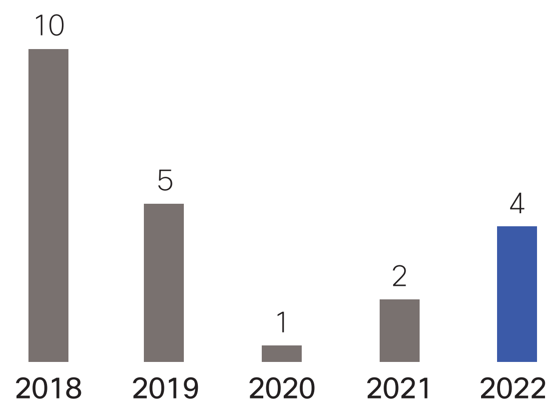
ORDER BOOK
in billion pesos



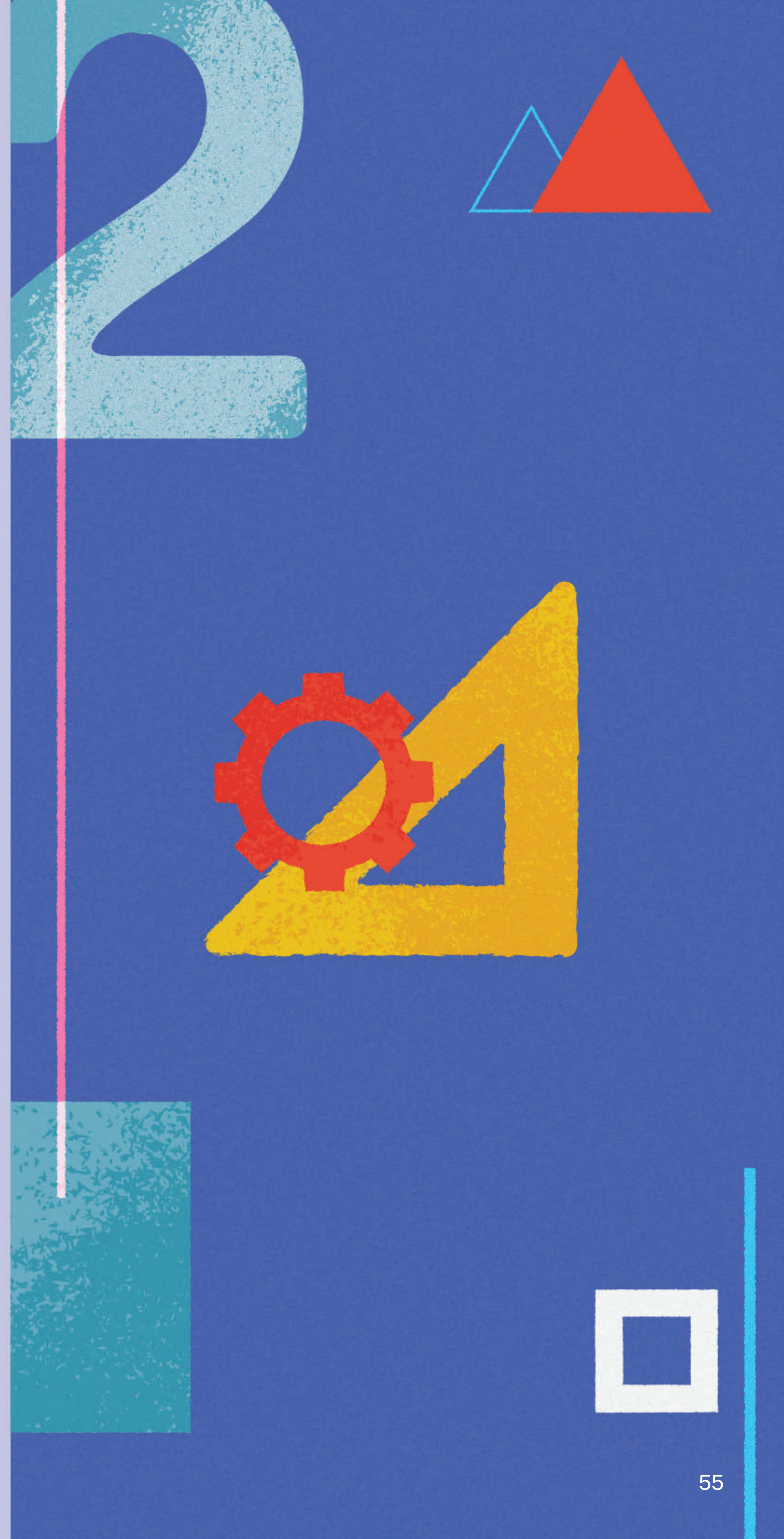
TOTAL ASSETS
in billion pesos



RETURN ON ASSETS
in billion pesos



** All figures standalone*



DMCI HOMES

LEADING MID-SEGMENT DEVELOPER

Real Estate

2022

Demand recovery on improving macroeconomic conditions but market remains cautious

2023

Headwinds to persist but premium and leisure projects could fare better

The Philippine property sector moved closer to post-pandemic recovery on strong Overseas Filipino Workers' (OFW) remittances, improving customer sentiment and easing job insecurity.

According to Colliers, take-up of pre-selling condominium projects hit 20,000 units in 2022, 50% higher year-on-year from 13,300 units but 59% lower than the 49,000 units recorded in 2019.

Launches stayed on a downward trajectory, contracting by 19% year-on year from 30,000 units to 24,200 units. The drop was even more pronounced compared to 2019, as launches plunged by 53% from 52,000 units.

Demand volatility, tight credit standards, rising construction costs and a shift in housing preferences because of the pandemic accounted for the decline in project launches.

In 2022, prices of condominium units increased by 13.7% due to higher demand, according to the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP).

However, BSP data also indicated a 10.3-percent decline in residential housing loans, which were mostly used to purchase single-detached/attached houses (57.2%), followed by condominium units (22.5%) and townhouses (19.8%).

While property firms expect continued demand recovery for residential condominiums in 2023, a return to pre-pandemic level appears unlikely given heightened inflation, steep mortgage rates, hybrid work arrangements and pull out of Philippine Offshore Gaming Operations.

The oversupply of condominium units in Metro Manila, coupled with the lackluster leasing market, could also lead to slower market absorption and tempered unit price increases.

Upscale, luxury and leisure projects show more resilience as investors shift to these formats for capital appreciation and end use.

Mid-segment condominium projects that offer good ventilation, sizable outdoor spaces and co-working spaces are also better positioned for post-COVID demand recovery, according to a survey conducted by Colliers.

Furthermore, developers with strong balance sheets who can adjust their strategies according to these market opportunities and preferences stand a better chance of navigating the challenging real estate landscape ahead.

OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

DMCI Homes recorded significant sales recovery on the back of improving market sentiment and strategic project rollout.

Total units sold improved by 49% from 5,180 units to 7,701 following the launch of three projects during the year, a marked improvement from one project launched in 2021.

From 2,959 units, residential units sold surged by 46% to 4,326 units while parking slot sales soared by 52% from 2,221 units to 3,375 units.

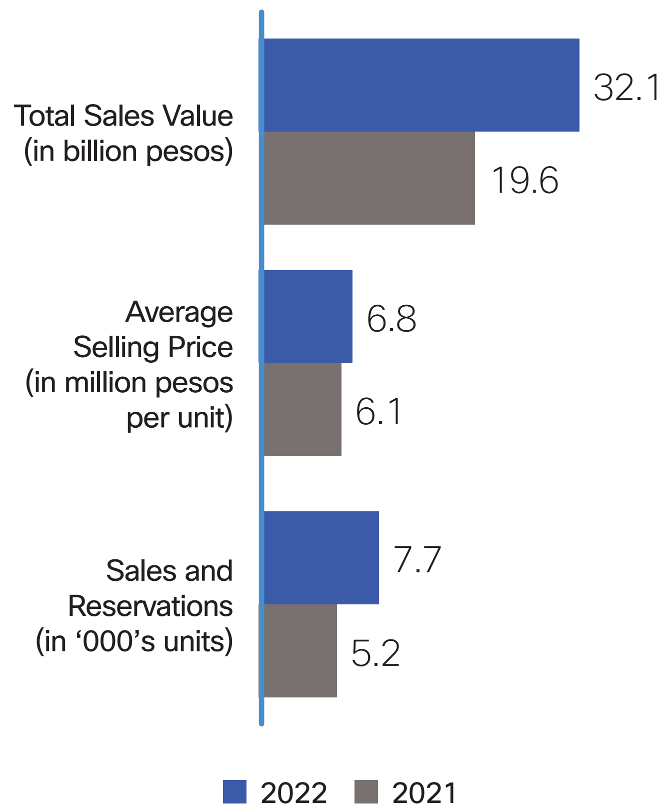
The launched projects include The Erin Heights in Quezon City, Fortis Residences in Makati City and Sage Residences in Mandaluyong City. Total sales value stood at P37.0 billion, up 130% year-on-year from P16.1 billion.

The prime locations, new amenities and sustainable features of these projects (i.e., full water reuse capabilities and e-charging stations) allowed the company to raise average selling prices (ASP) by 12% from P6.10 million to P6.82 million. ASP per square meter likewise grew by 12% from P111,000 to P125,000.

With higher sales volume and ASP, total sales value jumped by 63% from P19.65 billion to P32.09 billion.

Total inventory grew by 25% from P45.8 billion to P57.4 billion, mainly driven by a 32-percent upturn in pre-selling inventory, from P31.6 billion to P41.8 billion.

SALES METRICS



Ready-for-occupancy (RFO) inventory increased by 9% from P14.2 billion to P15.5 billion owing to the completion of Infina Towers, Brixton Place, Prisma Residences and Verdon Parc.

Total land bank expanded by 17% from 186.5 hectares to 217.9 hectares because of land banking activities for new product formats. Luzon land bank ramped-up by 52% from 64.9 hectares to 98.4 hectares, primarily for an upcoming leisure project.

Meanwhile, Metro Manila land bank slipped by 2% from 114.0 hectares to 111.9 hectares due to the three newly-launched projects.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Revenues during the year decelerated by 11% from P24.66 billion to P21.91 billion as fewer prior-year sales qualified for recognition and sales cancellations stayed on the uptrend. However, higher construction accomplishments and improved selling prices from qualified accounts muted the slowdown.

Total cash costs contracted in line with revenues, falling by 12% from P19.94 billion to P17.62 billion. This was largely due to a 15-percent decline in cost of sales (COS) from P17.67 billion to P14.94 billion, stemming from lower revenues.

In contrast, operating expenses increased by 18% from P2.27 billion to P2.68 billion due to higher association dues for unsold RFO units, sales incentives, and digital marketing spending.

DMCI Homes recorded a double-digit increase (30%) in other income from P1.27 billion to Php 1.65 billion because of higher forfeitures and penalties.

With higher other income and net finance income, core net income margin improved from 18% to 21%, even as EBITDA margin remained flattish at 19%.

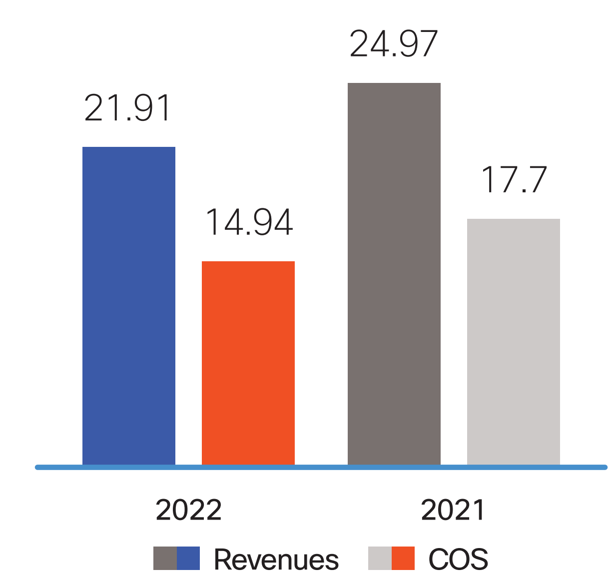
In 2022, standalone net income declined by 12% from P5.19 billion to P4.55 billion, primarily attributable to the high base effect from the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act.

Excluding the 2021 nonrecurring gain of P649 million related to deferred tax remeasurement under the CREATE Act, core net income was mostly flat at P4.55 billion, compared to P4.54 billion the prior year.

In 2022, the company maintained a steady capital expenditure of P15.80 billion, flattish from the previous year's P15.76 billion. Bulk (88%) of the cash disbursement went to construction, and the rest was spent on land acquisition and property & equipment.

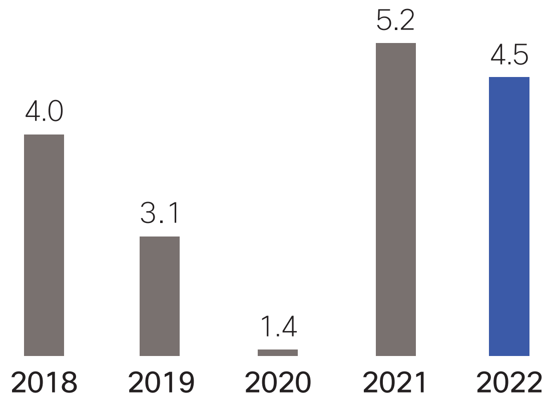
Unbooked revenues dipped by 2% from P66.02 billion to P64.92 billion, providing a strong pipeline for future revenue recognition.

REVENUES AND COS
in billion pesos

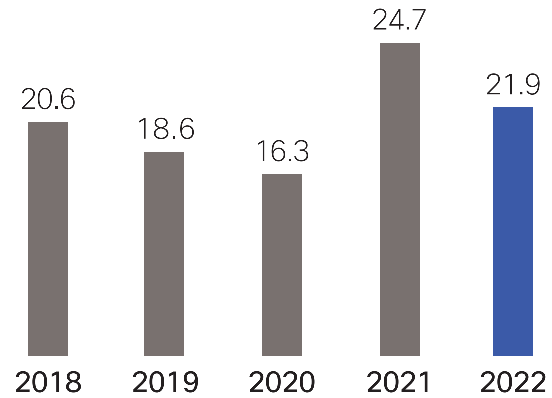


FIVE-YEAR PERFORMANCE REVIEW

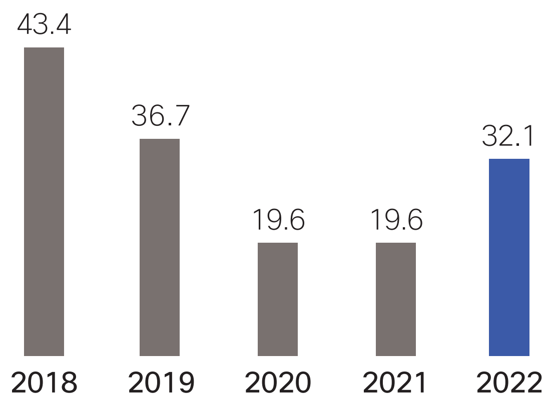
NET INCOME
in billion pesos



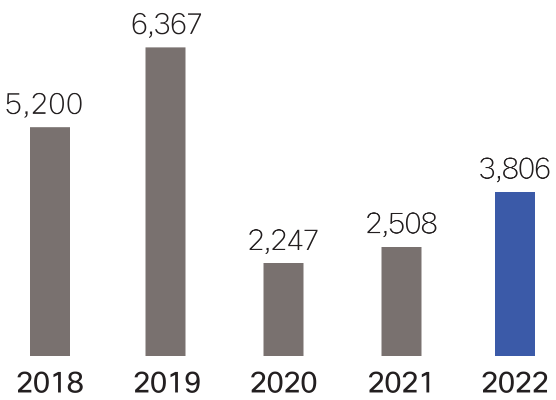
REVENUES
in billion pesos



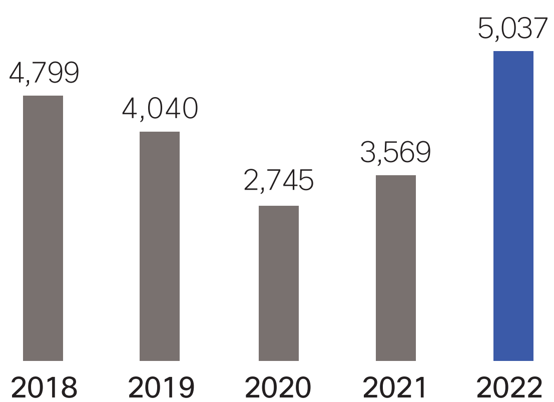
SALES AND RESERVATIONS
in billion pesos



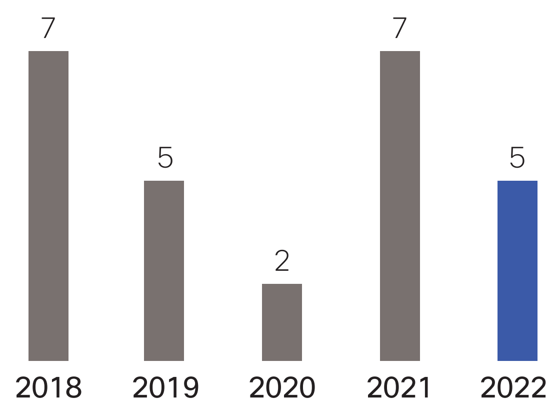
RESIDENTIAL LAUNCHES
in actual units



RESIDENTIAL TURNOVERS
in actual units



RETURN ON ASSETS
in %



** All figures at PDI consolidated level*
*** Net of sales value reversal from project cancellation for a Davao project*

SEMIRARA MINING *and* POWER CORPORATION

LARGEST DOMESTIC COAL PRODUCER AND ONLY POWER GENERATOR THAT RUNS ON ITS OWN FUEL

Coal

2022

Record prices on adverse weather conditions, Russia-Ukraine war, energy insecurity

2023

Price consolidation with easing energy crunch, warm winter, economic slowdown

Spot Electricity

2022

Economic reopening, supply tightness, elevated fuel prices drive spot market

2023

Prices to stay elevated on growing demand and limited new baseload capacity

Energy was among the best-performing sectors in 2022 due to extreme demand-supply imbalances.

For the first time ever, global coal use reportedly reached 8 billion metric tons due to rapid post-pandemic economic rebound, high natural gas prices and the reactivation of idle coal plants across Europe.

Meanwhile, adverse weather conditions in Indonesia and Australia, decades of coal production underinvestment and Western sanctions on Russian fuel tightened global coal supply.

As a result, average Newcastle (NEWC) coal price in 2022 accelerated by 162% from US$137.3 to $360.2, while Indonesian Coal Index 4 (ICI4) advanced by 32% from US$65.3 to US$85.9.

For 2023, global coal price indices are expected to consolidate as key markets face easing energy crisis, high inventories from aggressive stockpiling, warmer-than-expected winter, slow economic recovery and influx of steeply-discounted Russian coal.

NEWC is seen to become more volatile and primed for a correction compared to ICI given the former's European Union exposure and the latter's focus on Asian markets. In turn, the divergence between the two indices is expected to narrow during the year.

Philippine electricity prices trended higher on the back of demand resurgence, elevated fuel prices, peso depreciation, declining Malampaya output and multiple plant outages during the year. Consequently, full-year Wholesale Electricity Spot Market prices surged by 53% from P4.83/kWh to P7.39/kWh.

For 2023, spot prices are expected to remain elevated (~P7.10/kWh), with some upside potential, given growing demand and limited baseload capacity entering the market in 2023 (~300MW).

OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

The **coal segment** delivered a stellar performance because of record productivity, domestic sales and market prices.

Coal production rose by 12% from 14.3 million metric tons (MMT) to an all-time high of 16 MMT—the annual production cap of the company under its Environmental Compliance Certificate from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

However, sales volume slipped by 3% from 15.2 MMT to 14.8 MMT because of weak exports. Foreign shipments declined by 24% from 9.4 MMT to 7.1 MMT as China switched from Semirara coal to heavily-discounted Russian coal.

To reduce its dependence on China, SMPC boosted its domestic sales and directed bulk of its exports to South Korea (31%), Thailand (6.8%), Cambodia (2.3%), Vietnam (2.1%), Brunei (1.4%) and India (1%).

Domestic shipments swelled by 33% from 5.8 MMT to a record high of 7.7 MMT, mainly driven by coal purchases by other power plants.

Non-SMPC power plants accounted for 3.3 MMT of local sales, 83% better than the 1.8 MMT procured the previous year.

Global coal index prices provided a strong tailwind as Semirara coal average selling price (ASP) soared by 91% from P2,695/MT to P5,136/MT, its highest ever.

The **power segment** continued to face operational challenges in 2022, but favorable market conditions and strategic pivot to the Wholesale Electricity Spot Market blunted most of the impact.

Total plant availability, average capacity, gross generation and sales volume all contracted primarily due to the 313-day outage and deration of SEM-Calaca Power Corporation (SCPC) Unit 2, coupled with the 106-day unplanned outage of Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation (SLPGC).

Overall plant availability slipped by 2% from 63% to 62% as the 14-percent drop of SCPC from 51% to 44% pulled down the 5-percent improvement of SLPGC from 76% to 80%.

Average capacity of all plants dropped by 5% from 749 MW to 708 MW because of the 9-percent decline of SCPC from 465 MW to 422 MW and flattish performance (286 MW) of SLPGC.

Total gross generation sank by 6% from 3,959 GWh to 3,729 GWh as a result of the 17-percent decline of SCPC from 2,067 GWh to 1,712 GWh and 7-percent uptick of SLPGC from 1,892 GWh to 2,017 GWh.

Lower plant output curbed sales volume by 11% from 4,032 GWh to 3,596 GWh. However, an 83-percent jump in spot market sales from 1,028 GWh to 1,881 GWh—combined with a 35-percent improvement in spot selling prices (P7.46 versus P5.51)—pulled up average selling price by 38% from P4.11 to P5.67.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Consolidated revenues surged by 74% from P52.4 billion to an all-time high of P91.1 billion. Coal accounted for 77% of the results, followed by SCPC (13%) and SLPGC (10%).

Cash cost rose by 50% from P29.3 billion to P43.8 billion due to higher stripping cost, fuel expenses and record high government royalty of nearly P16 billion.

Other income more than doubled (116%) from P578 million to P1.25 billion, largely from foreign exchange gains from its coal exports (in US$) and Japan mining equipment imports (in JP¥).

Tax expenses grew more than 10x (1,034%) from P212 million to P2.4 billion due to the expiration of SLPGC's income tax holiday (ITH) in 2021 and accrual of income tax expense (P897 million) and related interest (P184 million) for year 2020 to allow the deferral of Molave mine's ITH up to October 2023.

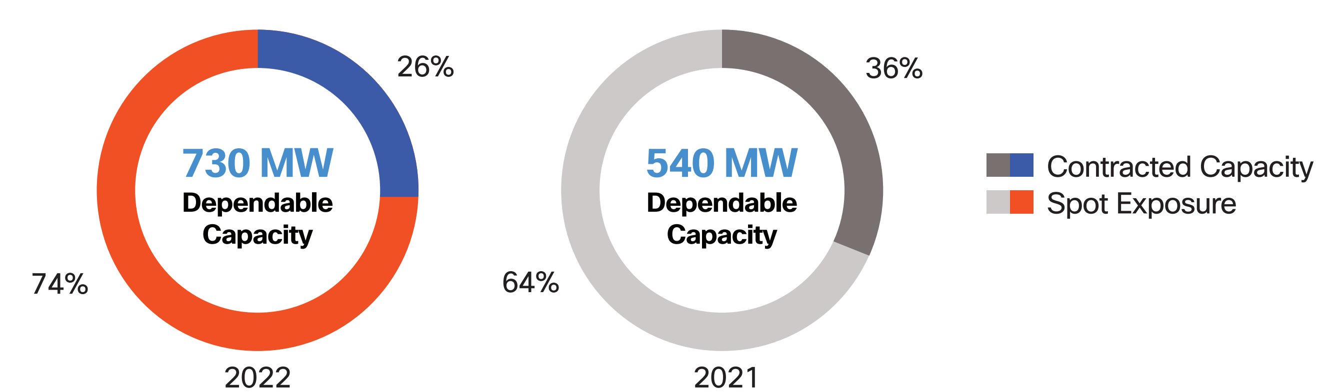
Excluding 2021 non-recurring losses of P133 million on remeasurements following CREATE law enactment and asset write-down of P156 million for the SLPGC 2x25 MW gas turbines, core net income expanded by 145% from P16.33 billion to P40.03 billion.

Coal core contribution surged by 183%, while SCPC and SLPGC registered double-digit growths at 49% and 72%, respectively.

In accordance with PFRS 5, the SLPGC gas turbines were revalued to reflect the price difference between its book value and estimated net selling price. This resulted in a write-down (non-recurring loss) of P156 million and a reclassification of the long-term assets as Assets Held for Sale.

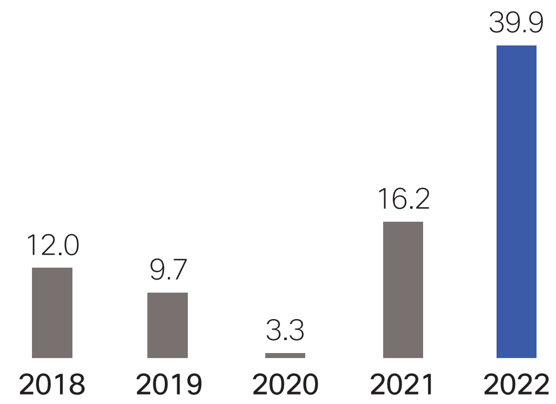
SMPC consolidated net income more than doubled (146%) from P16.2 billion to P39.9 billion, its highest profit record ever. The coal segment contributed 81% to the bottom line, followed by SCPC (13%) and SLPGC (6%).

SPOT MARKET EXPOSURE

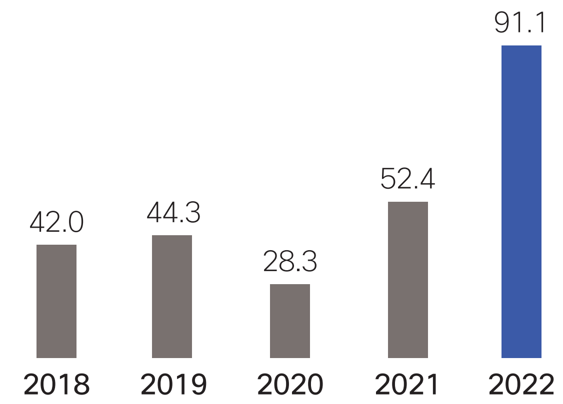


FIVE-YEAR PERFORMANCE REVIEW

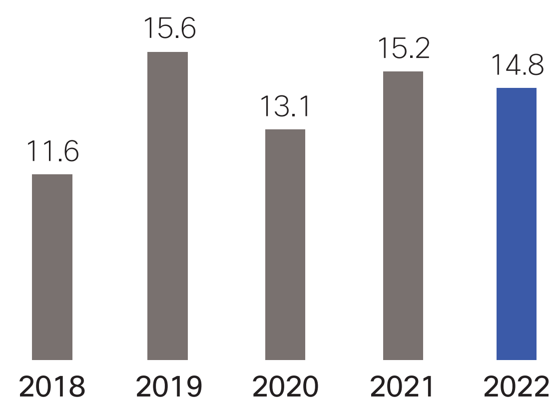
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME
in billion pesos



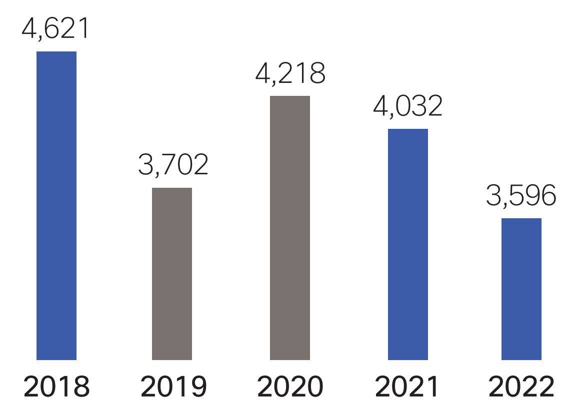
CONSOLIDATED REVENUES
in billion pesos



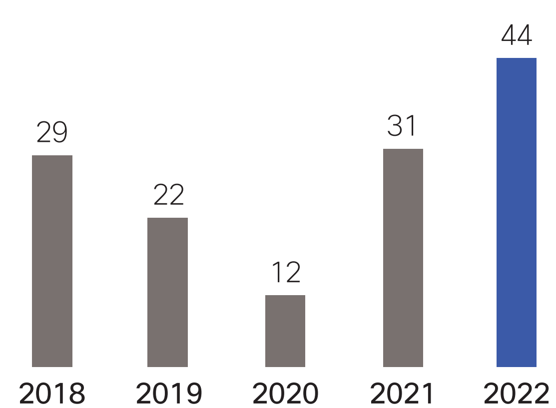
COAL SALES
in MMT



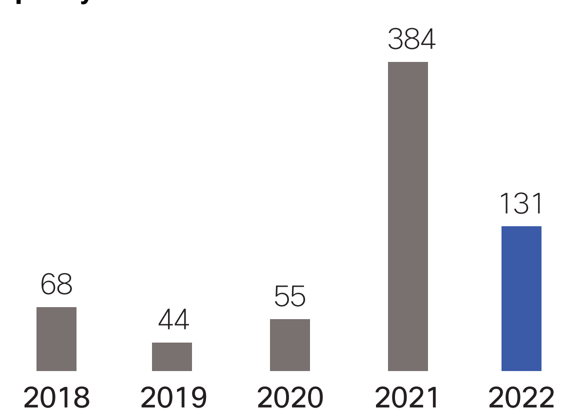
ENERGY SALES
in GWh



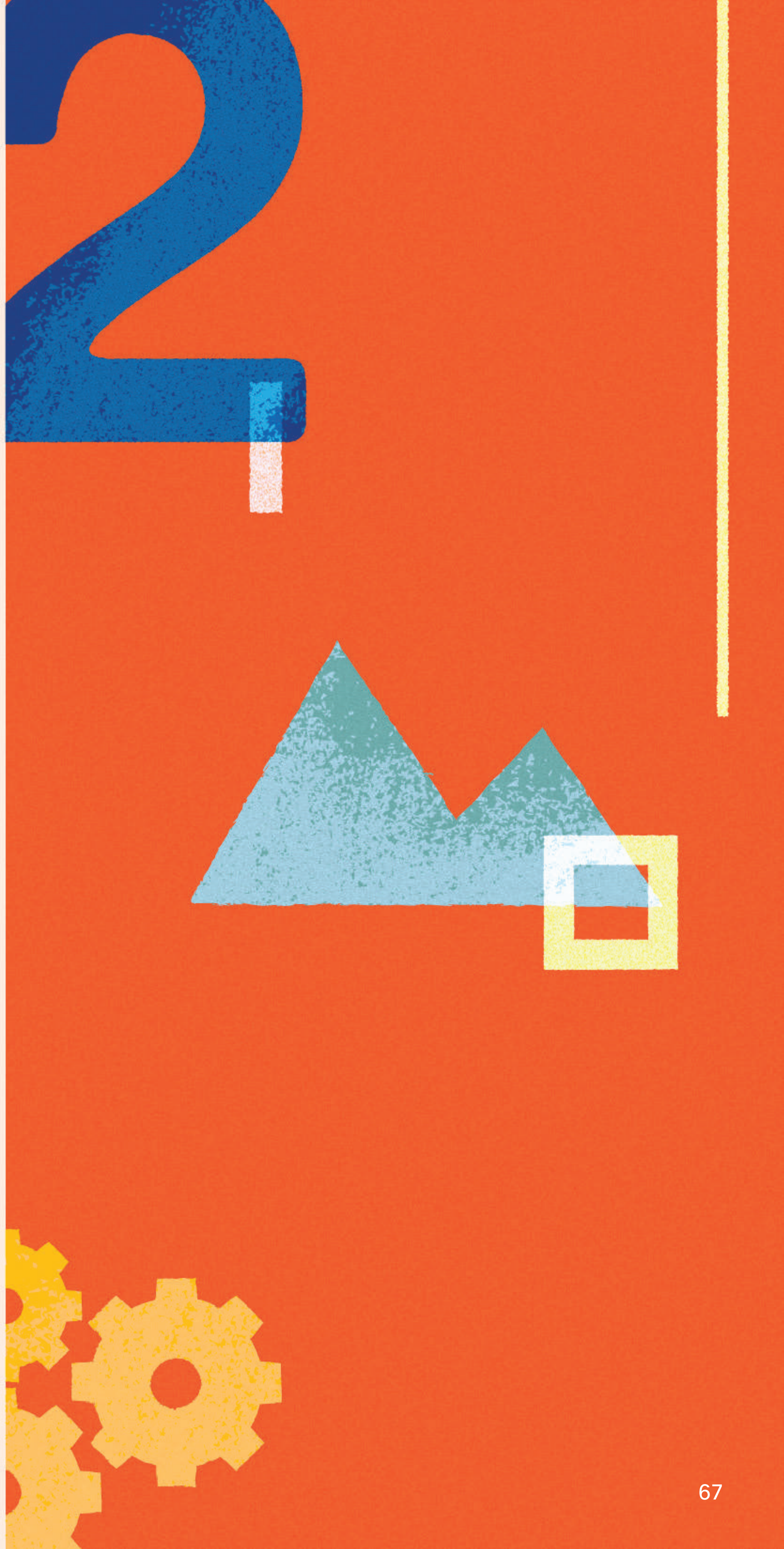
NET PROFIT MARGIN
in %



CASH DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO
per policy in %



** Consolidated figures of SMPC and its subsidiaries*



DMCI POWER CORPORATION

LARGEST OFF-GRID ENERGY SUPPLIER IN THE PHILIPPINES

Off-Grid Power

2022

Pandemic reopening boosts tourism but geopolitics, macroeconomy spurs fuel volatility

2023

Tourism to inch closer to pre-pandemic level as fuel prices stabilize

Beginning February, the Philippine government eased its border restrictions and allowed the entry of fully vaccinated Filipinos and foreigners, which led to higher tourist arrivals.

Arrivals peaked in December as more Overseas Filipino Workers, balikbayans and tourists spent the holiday season in the Philippines.

In 2022, the Department of Tourism (DOT) recorded around 2.7 million international arrivals, of which 628,445 were returning Filipinos. Over 2 million tourists were from the United States, South Korea, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, Singapore, India, Malaysia and China.

For 2023, the DOT made a baseline projection of 4.8 million international visitors, 78% higher than the previous year but still 42% lower than the 8.3 million recorded in 2019.

Meanwhile, global fuel prices recorded wild swings during the year owing to geopolitical tensions, tight supply, recession fears and weaker demand from COVID-restricted China.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine on February 24 upended global crude flows and accelerated prices in March, with Dubai crude oil hitting US$113.11 per barrel and staying above the US$100 mark until July.

Prices subsided in the second half as central banks hiked interest rates, triggering forecasts of an economic downturn. Dubai crude oil eventually averaged US$97.05 per barrel in 2022, after closing the year at US$76.78.

In 2023, crude oil prices are seen to settle at US$81.3 per barrel as advanced economies expect slower economic growth for the year. China, the world's largest crude oil importer, could offset some of the demand weakness given its pandemic reopening push.

The International Energy Agency estimates that 2023 global oil demand could rise by 1.9 million barrels per day, around half of which will come from China.

While OPEC+ has announced that it would cut its production quota by 2.0 million barrels per day from November 2022 until the end of 2023, a strong Chinese rebound could push oil producers to raise output.

OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

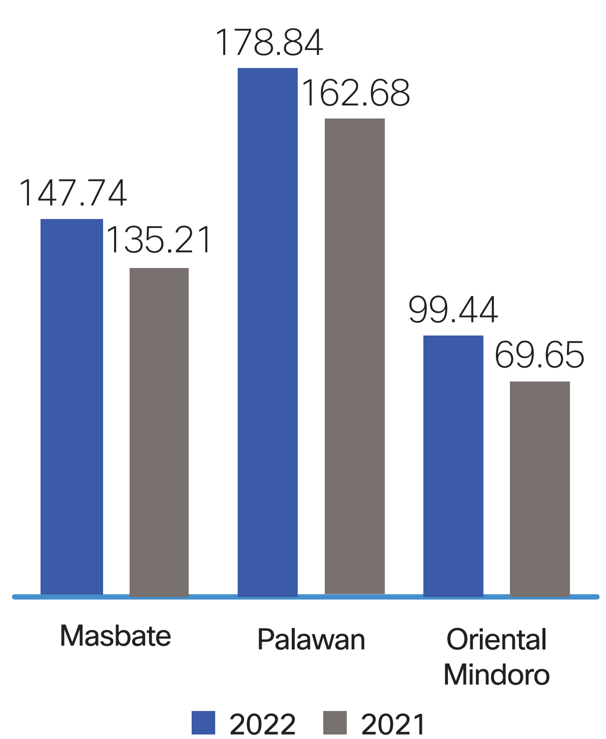
DMCI Power had another banner year, highlighted by continued growth and historic results.

Total gross generation expanded by 15% from 388.0 GWh to an all-time high of 447.3 GWh, as all service areas posted notable improvement.

Leading the group was Oriental Mindoro, which rallied by 42% from 72.8 GWh to 103.5 GWh. Next was Palawan, whose generation increased by 10% from 162.7 GWh to 178.9 GWh. Masbate generation rose by 8% from 152.5 GWh to 165.0 GWh.

Total power sales widened by 16% from 367.5 GWh to 426.0 GWh as all three sites posted record-high dispatch.

DISPATCH PER SITE
in GWh



Palawan was the largest contributor, accounting for 42% of total sales, followed by Masbate (35%) and Oriental Mindoro (23%).

Most improved was Oriental Mindoro, delivering a 43-percent sales upturn from 69.65 GWh to 99.44 GWh. This was mainly due to the unavailability of renewable energy facilities and reduced operation of other Independent Power Providers (IPPs) in the area.

Palawan sales volume hiked by 10% from 162.7 GWh to 178.9 GWh because of increased tourist activities and reduced operations of other IPPs because of gensets corrective maintenance services and unavailability of fuel supply.

Masbate dispatch went up by 9% from 135.21 GWh to 147.74 GWh owing to growing demand and better output from the thermal and satellite plants.

Consolidated average selling price jumped by 39% from P12.6/kWh to P17.5/kWh because of soaring fuel prices. Coal rose by 300% from 2.96 to 11.82 while diesel spiked by 44% from P39.6/liter to P56.9/liter. Bunker climbed by 31% from P35.31/liter to P46.1/liter.

Installed capacity stood at 136.4 MW, but is expected to rise significantly in 2023. The company's 8 MW diesel plant in Masbate is set to operate in January while its 15 MW thermal plant in Palawan is slated for commercial operation sometime middle of the year. The 4 MW solar plant in Masbate is expected to go online by third quarter.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Standalone revenues for the company skyrocketed by 61% from P4.65 billion to an unprecedented P7.47 billion, driven by record generation, dispatch, and average selling prices.

However, cost of sales (COS) increased at an even faster pace of 73%, surging from P3.58 billion to P6.17 billion due to the Masbate plant's maintenance in the first quarter of the year and higher fuel costs.

Fuel cost, the largest component of COS, saw an 81% rise from P3.14 billion to P5.69 billion, as a result of significant price hikes in coal, bunker, and diesel.

Note that fuel costs are pass through charges, subject to the fuel efficiency consumption cap established by the Energy Regulatory Commission.

Operating expenses climbed by 60% from P16 million to P26 million due to increase in official business travels to and from the plant sites attributable to the lifting of travel restrictions.

Finance costs also increased by 21%, from P42 million to P51 million, as a consequence of higher debt and borrowing rates.

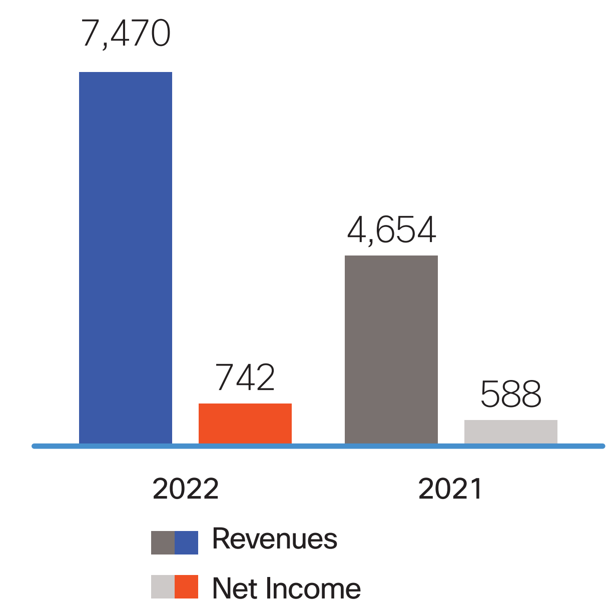
DMCI Power sustained a 45-percent increase in debt from P3.8 billion to P5.6 billion to fund its pipeline projects.

Capital spending advanced by 35% from P1.40 billion to P1.89 billion, largely attributable to the construction of the 15 MW power plant in Palawan.

Meanwhile, income tax provisions swelled by 67% from P85 million to P142 million, reflecting robust topline growth.

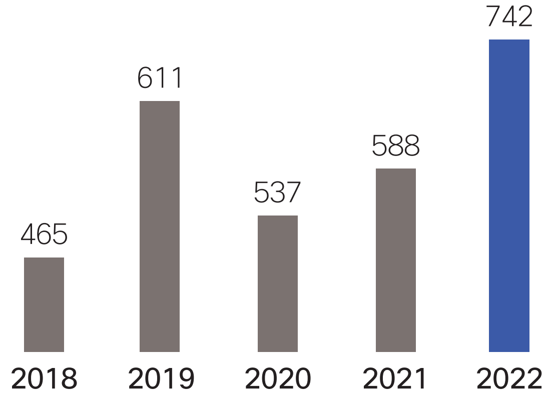
Net income expanded by 26% from P588 million to an all-time high of P742 million, as a result of record revenues and lower depreciation expenses.

REVENUES AND NET INCOME
in million pesos

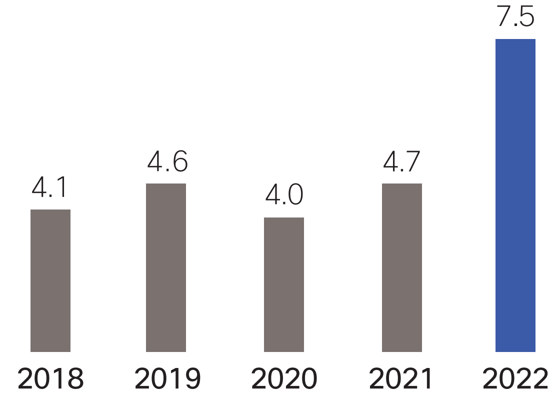


FIVE-YEAR PERFORMANCE REVIEW

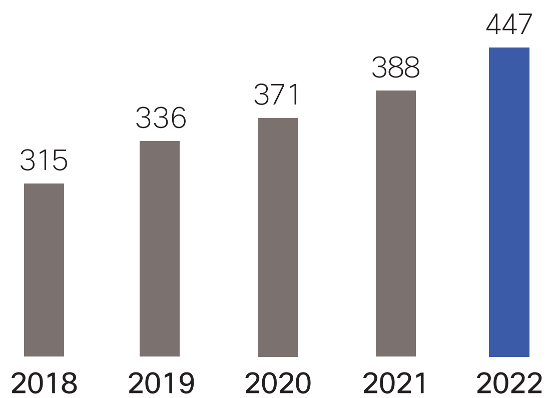
NET INCOME
in million pesos



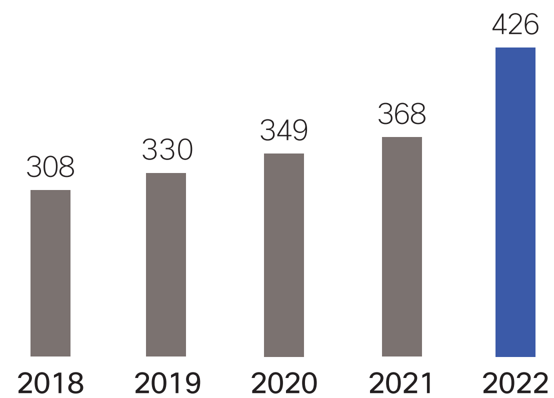
REVENUES
in billion pesos



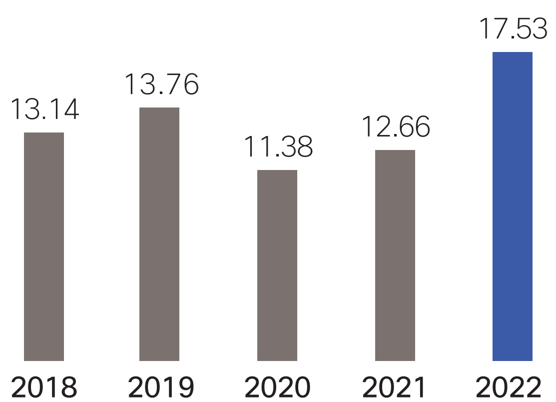
GENERATED POWER
in GWh



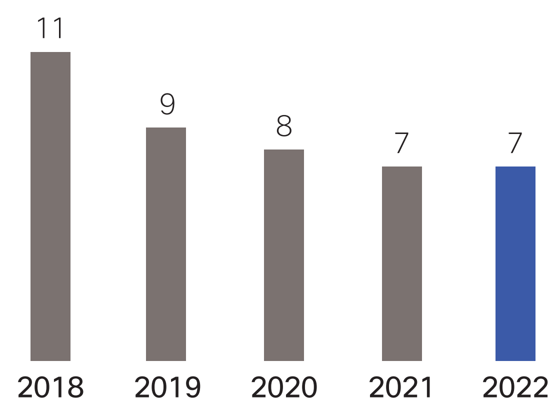
ENERGY SALES
in GWh

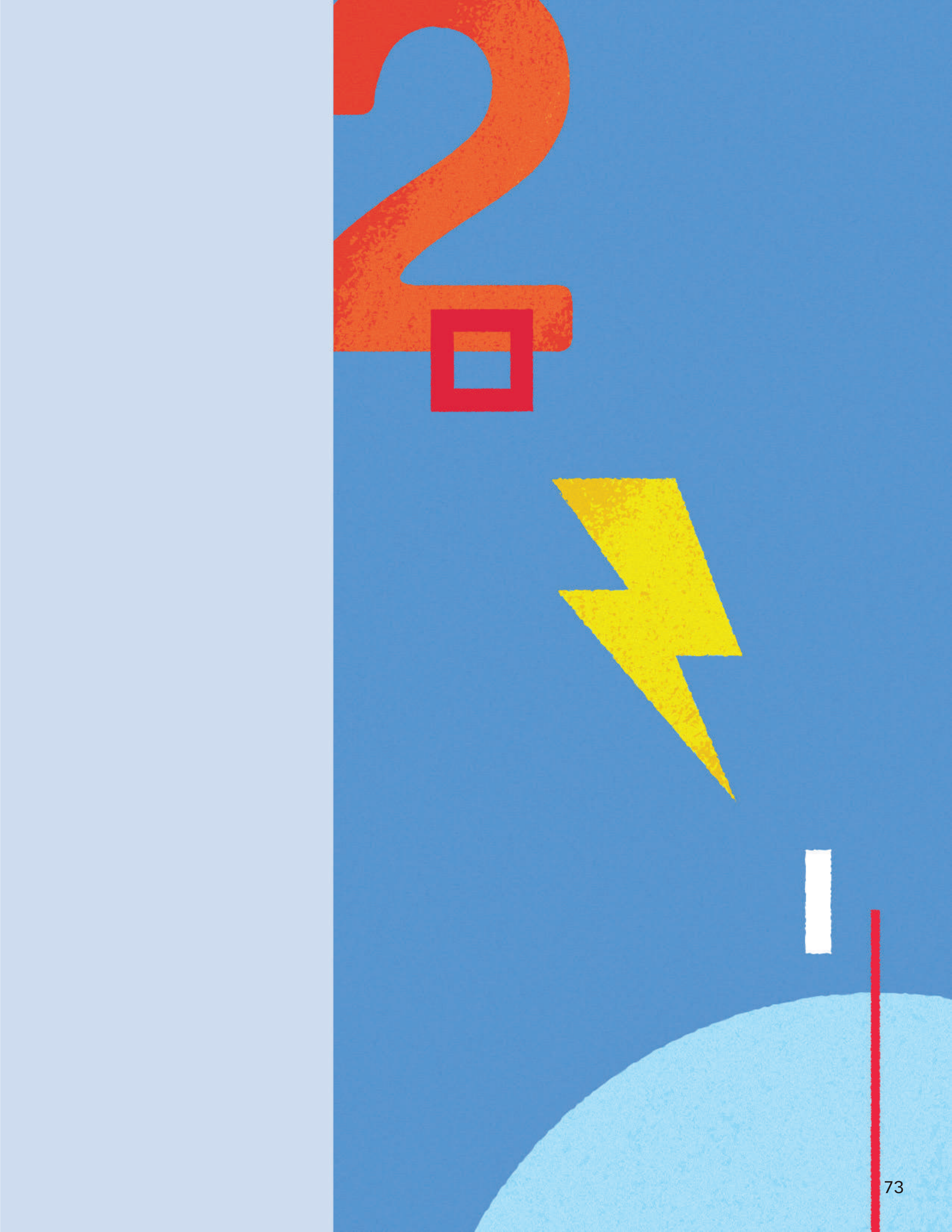


COMPOSITE AVERAGE SELLING PRICE
peso per KWh



RETURN ON ASSETS
in %





DMCI MINING CORPORATION

EMERGING MAJOR PHILIPPINE NICKEL PRODUCER

Nickel

2022

Historic prices on supply disruptions, geopolitical uncertainties and strong demand

2023

Market volatility given global oversupply, recession fears and inflationary pressures

In 2022, global nickel mine production rose by 21 percent year-on-year from 2.73 million tons to 3.3 million tons.

Indonesia accounted for most of the growth, as commissioning of its integrated nickel pig iron and stainless steel projects led to a 54-percent jump in annual production from 1.04 million tons to 1.6 million tons.

Despite a 15-percent decline, the Philippines remained the second biggest producer in the world at 330,000 metric tons versus 387,000 tons the prior year.

Global nickel consumption expanded by 18 percent from 2.58 million tons to 3.04 million tons. Majority of the supply went to Asia-Pacific, a key manufacturing hub for stainless steel and electronic vehicles (EV) because of China, Japan and South Korea.

With supply growth outpacing demand, the global nickel market recorded a surplus of 59,000 tons in 2022 versus a deficit of 134,000 tons in 2021.

Amid the imbalance, average global nickel prices soared by 40 percent from US$18,465 per ton to US$25,834 per ton, according to World Bank estimates.

The price upsurge was due to the combined effect of the Indonesian export ban, COVID-19 pandemic, renewable energy transition, EV shift and Russian invasion of Ukraine on February 24.

Trade sanctions on Russia, one of the world's largest nickel producers, led to severe price volatility in 2022.

On March 8, London Metal Exchange (LME) nickel hit an intra-day high of US$101,365 per ton, surpassing the historical peak of US$51,800 per ton in May 2007.

Selling prices began to decline in July, and eventually closed the year at around US$30,000 per ton.

For 2023, global nickel production is expected to rise with the ramp up in private investments and opening of new mines in many countries, including the Philippines.

While recession fears and inflationary pressures will likely subdue demand, nickel prices should remain elevated in 2023, though slightly lower year-on-year.

However, China's reopening, unresolved geopolitical tensions and trade policy changes could lead to another year of price volatility for nickel.

OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

2022 marked the first full-year since the depletion of Berong mine, which explains the significant drop in its total nickel ore production.

From 1.8 million wet metric tons (WMT), production slumped by 42% to 1.0 million WMT due to the full depletion of Berong mine in December 2021 and annual production limit of Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation (ZDMC).

From 943,000 WMT, ZDMC increased its nickel ore production by 10% to 1 million WMT—the maximum allowable volume under its Environmental Compliance Certificate from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

With lower production, total shipments retreated by 26% from 1.9 million WMT to 1.4 million WMT.

Bulk (75%) of the shipments came from ZDMC, which posted a 22-percent uptrend from 894,000 WMT to 1.1 million WMT.

Berong Nickel Corporation (BNC) shipped 361,000 WMT, a 66-percent drop from 1 million WMT in 2021 due to low inventory and zero production.

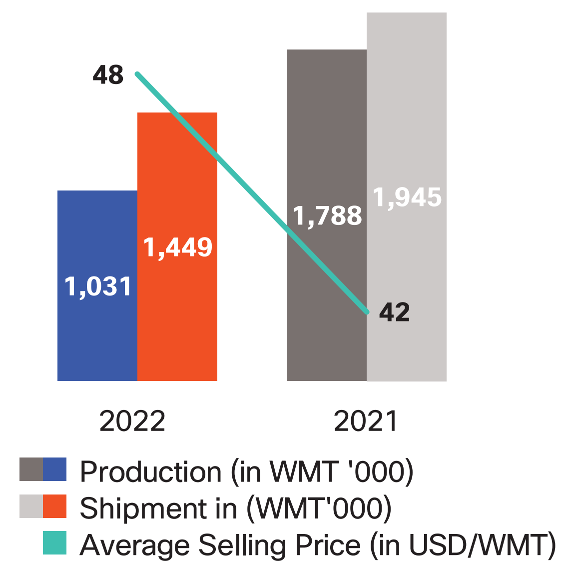
Average selling price rose by 14% from $42/WMT to $48/WMT largely due to shipments of higher grade nickel ore (1.60 to 1.80%) from Zambales.

Overall, average nickel grade sold was flattish (-2%) from 1.36% to 1.33%.

Total ending inventory tumbled by 86% from 389,000 WMT to 54,000 WMT due to sharp declines in BNC and ZDMC inventories.

From 287,000 WMT, Berong stockpile fell to 21,000 WMT, which is less than the standard shipping volume of 50,000 WMT. Zambales stockpile receded by 68% from 102,000 WMT to 33,000 WMT on higher shipments.

NICKEL ORE PRODUCTION, SHIPMENT AND ASP



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Revenues slipped by 6% from P4 billion to P3.8 billion due to the combined effect of fewer shipments, higher average selling price and favorable foreign exchange rate.

Average US dollar to Philippine peso exchange rate rose by 10% from US$1:P49 to US$1:P54.

Total cash cost marginally declined (-3%) from P1.65 billion to P1.60 billion on lower cost of sales (COS) and higher operating expenses (OPEX).

COS decreased by 15% from P881 million to P749 million on reduced nickel ore sales while OPEX went up by 11% from P768 million to P854 million on higher environmental costs among others.

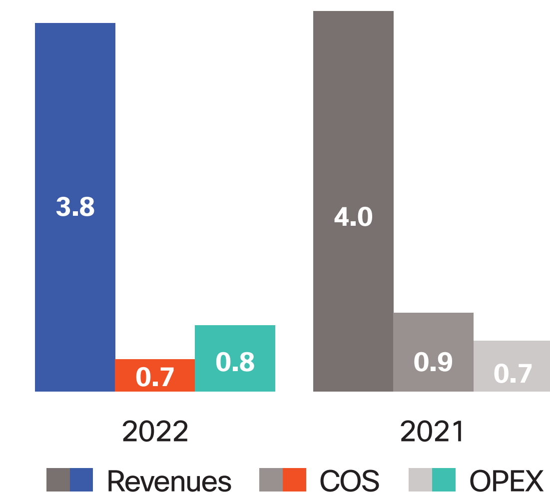
Noncash and other items fell by 24% from P505 million to P383 million due to the depletion of Berong mine, higher depletion of Zambales mine and depreciation of mining equipment.

Meanwhile, tax provisions receded by 5% from P467 million to P444 million on topline weakness. Consequently, net income contracted by 18% from P1.6 billion to P1.3 billion at the standalone level.

Ending cash level improved by 38% from P800 million to P1.10 billion, even after paying cash dividends to the parent company and higher capital spending. Debt level was unchanged at P350 million.

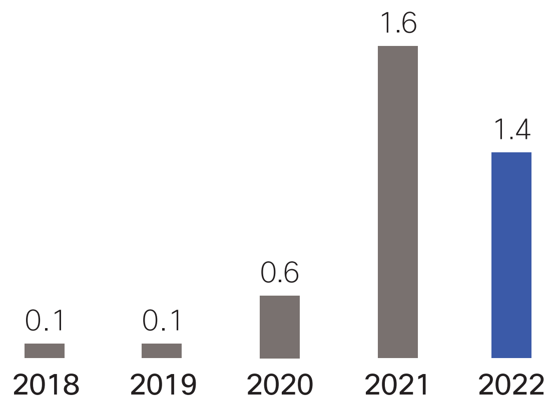
Capital expenditures during the year more than quadrupled (355%) from P47 million to P214 million because of exploration activities and heavy equipment purchases of ZDMC.

REVENUES, COS AND OPEX
in billion pesos

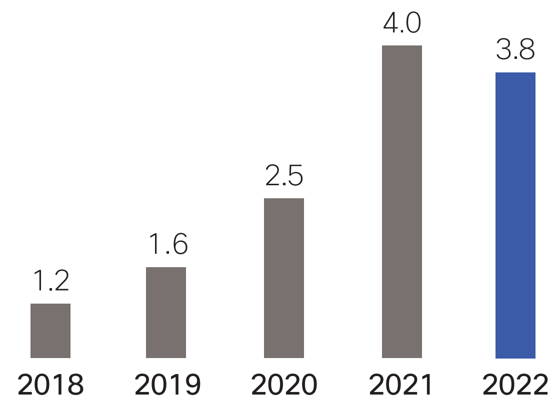


FIVE-YEAR PERFORMANCE REVIEW

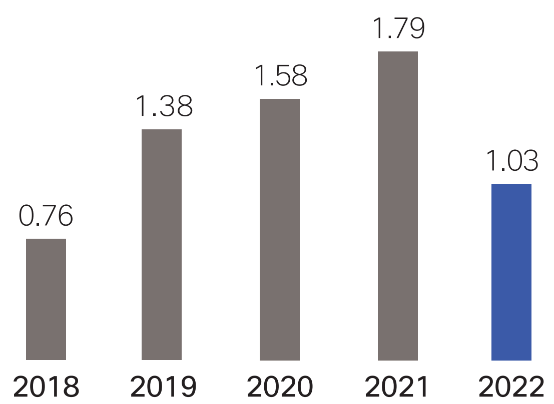
NET INCOME
in billion pesos



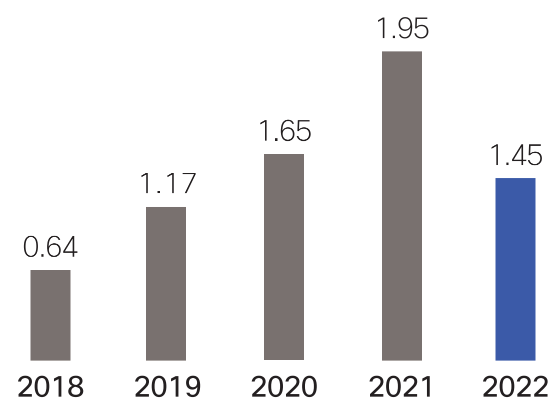
REVENUES
in billion pesos



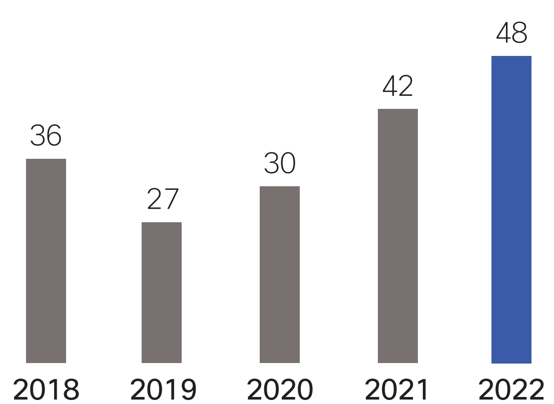
NICKEL PRODUCTION
in million MWT



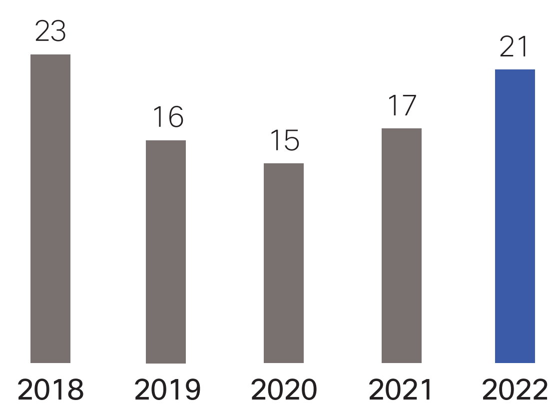
NICKEL SHIPMENT
in million MWT



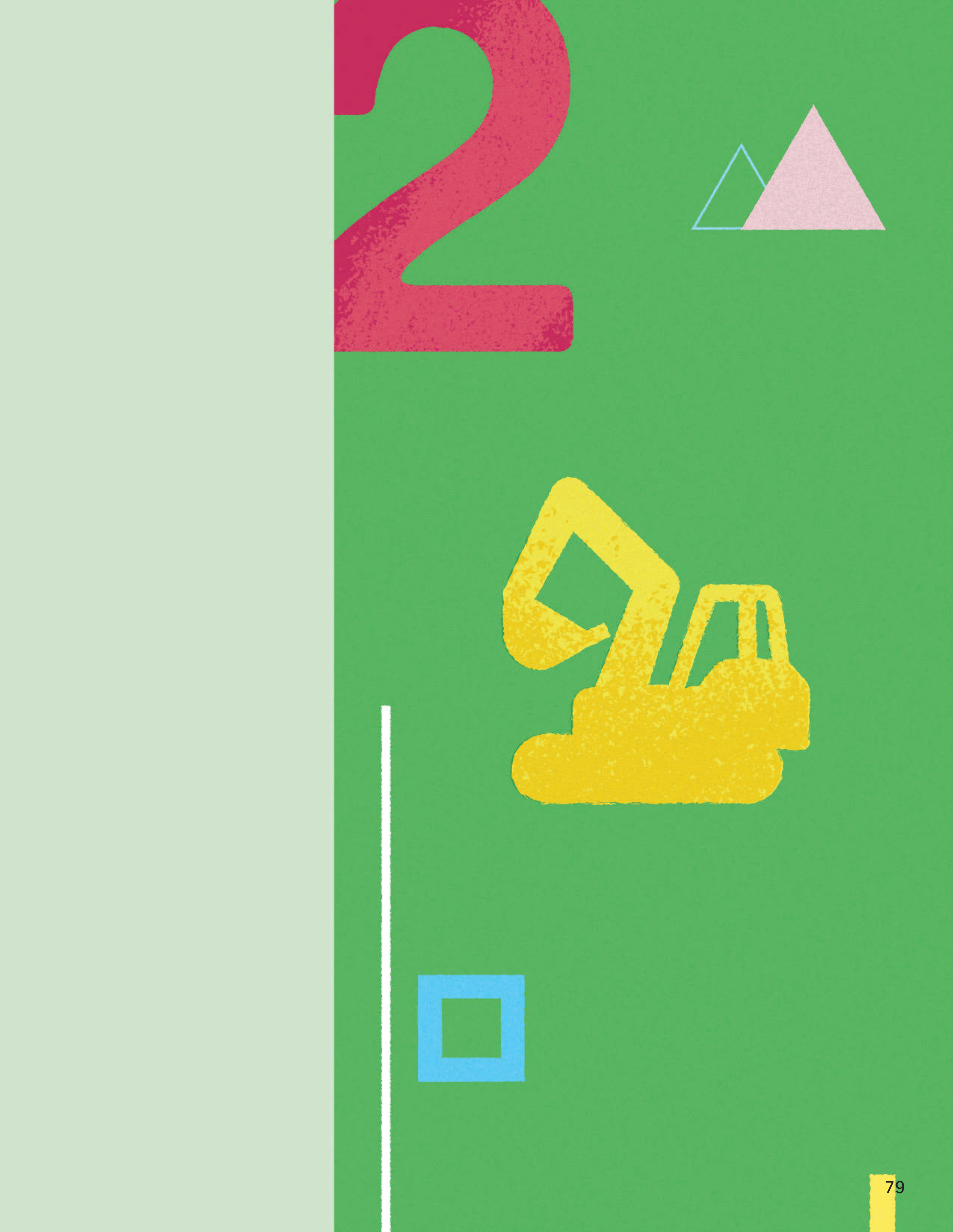
AVERAGE SELLING PRICE/WMT
in US dollars



TOTAL CASH COST/WMT
in US dollars



** All figures standalone*



MAYNILAD WATER SERVICES *inc.*

LARGEST PRIVATE WATER SERVICE PROVIDER IN THE PHILIPPINES

Water

2022

Easing pandemic restrictions drive up economic activities and consumption

2023

Travel and hospitality to boost consumption amid economic headwinds

In the first quarter, the National Government reopened the country's borders and allowed businesses to operate at full capacity.

Face masks were declared optional in October and full face-to-face classes were required in all public schools in November.

The gradual lifting of pandemic restrictions drove up domestic consumption, resulting in a GDP growth of 7.6% in 2022.

The Services sector continued to have the biggest share to Philippine GDP with 61.4%, an increase from the 60.5% share recorded in the previous year.

Services experienced the highest growth among the three major economic sectors (9.2%), contributing 5.5 percentage points to the overall GDP growth in 2022.

The remarkable expansion in the Services sector was driven by strong performances across various segments, including Wholesale and Retail Trade, Motor Vehicle and Motorcycle Servicing, Retail Commerce, and Financial and Insurance Activities.

Accommodation and Food Service activities emerged as the top-performing sub-sector within Services, recording the highest year-on-year growth of 31.8%.

The double-digit growth can be attributed to increased tourism, improved labor market conditions, the resumption of face-to-face classes, "revenge" and holiday spending, and the return-to-office policies implemented by many companies.

Although domestic travel and hospitality are forecasted to sustain their growth momentum in 2023, a full recovery to pre-pandemic levels seems unlikely due to high inflation, rising interest rates, elevated fuel and transportation costs, and weak consumer confidence.

Despite the global economy's expected slowdown because of widespread monetary tightening, the Philippine government forecasts GDP growth to hover between 6% and 7% for 2023.

This projection could support water consumption growth across residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. Furthermore, robust remittances from Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs), bolstered by the peso depreciation, could further contribute to domestic consumption expansion.

Headwinds would primarily stem from elevated interest rates and inflation, which could lead to higher operating and borrowing costs, as well as thinner margins.

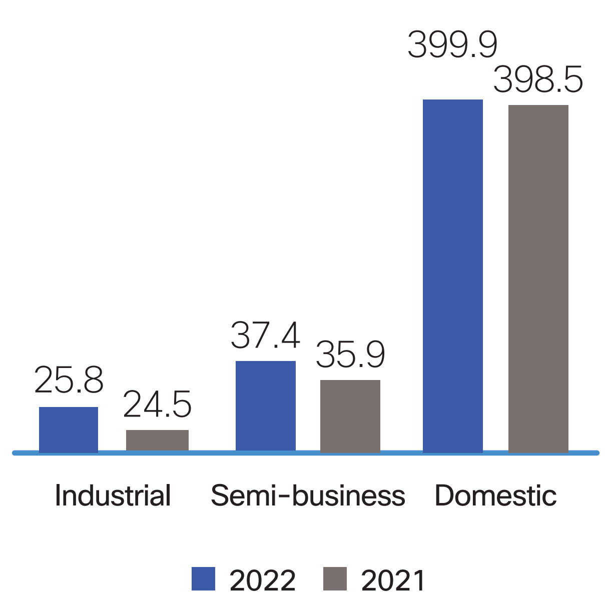
OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

Maynilad recorded a modest 1-percent increase in billed volume, rising from 519.6 million cubic meters (MCM) to 526.9 MCM on the back of easing pandemic restrictions. However, overall consumption in 2022 was still below (~2%) the pre-pandemic level of 535.3 MCM.

Billed volume growth was mostly driven by commercial accounts, which registered a 10-percent upturn from 59.3 MCM to 65.3 MCM, following the reopening of more businesses and establishments.

Industrial consumption grew by 5% from 24.5 MCM to 25.8 MCM, while semi-business accounts experienced a 4% uptick in billed volume from 35.9 MCM to 37.4 MCM. Domestic consumption was relatively stable at 398.5 MCM compared to 399.9 MCM in 2021.

BILLED VOLUME PER CATEGORY



Served population grew marginally (1%) from 9.9 million to 10.0 million, as water service connections increased from 1.50 million accounts to 1.52 million accounts due to reconnection of delinquent accounts.

Average effective tariff likewise showed a slight improvement, rising 1% from P41.7 to P42.1 due to the combined effect of non-domestic consumption recovery and absence of inflationary tariff adjustments.

The average non-revenue water (NRW) rate dropped from 44.9% to 43.4% because of service connection growth, better supply-demand management, and ongoing network diagnostic activities.

However, water production slipped by 1% from 762.3 MCM to 756.2 MCM largely because of algal blooms and high turbidity in Laguna Lake, which hampered the production of the Putatan water treatment plant.

To cushion the impact of the supply reduction, particularly in the southern portion of the West Zone, the company sourced a total of 80 million liters per day (MLD) of cross border water from Manila Water in October and November. Three deepwells were also energized to provide an additional 1.48 MLD.

Meanwhile, aggressive capital spending allowed the company to improve its sewer coverage from 21.6% to 22.6%, which translates to a 1-percent uptick in served population from 2.1 million to 2.3 million.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Total revenues rose by 4% from P21.95 billion to P22.88 billion due to collected government tax, recovering billed volume and higher average effective tariff.

The government tax pertains to other percentage tax implemented on March 21 in lieu of the 12-percent value-added tax (VAT). It consists of the national and local franchise taxes.

Core EBITDA margin compressed from 67% to 58% because of higher cash costs, booked provisions and shift in the tax regime.

Total cash costs expanded by 29% from P6.69 billion to P8.62 billion largely due to higher electricity spending, increased chemical expenses, franchise tax and cross border water purchases.

Higher electricity spending is mainly attributable to a supplier-imposed fuel cost recovery adjustment (FCRA), while additional chemical costs were incurred to treat the raw water from Laguna Lake.

Booked provisions increased as Maynilad accrued P170 million for credit losses and inventory obsolescence. Meanwhile, the shift in tax regime was triggered by the January 2022 effectivity of the legislative franchise under Republic Act 11600, which requires that all input VAT on operating expenses be recognized as cost.

Noncash items dropped by 36% from P4.58 billion to P2.95 billion mainly due to depreciation and amortization adjustments relative to the company's legislative franchise, which extended the concession term by ten years (from 2037 to January 2047).

Provisions for income taxes increased by 36% from P1.60 billion to P2.17 billion on higher taxable income due to lower noncash expenses.

Capital expenditure expanded by 79% from P8.55 billion to P15.28 billion, which was mostly spent on leak repairs and pipe replacements to conserve water and augment network supply.

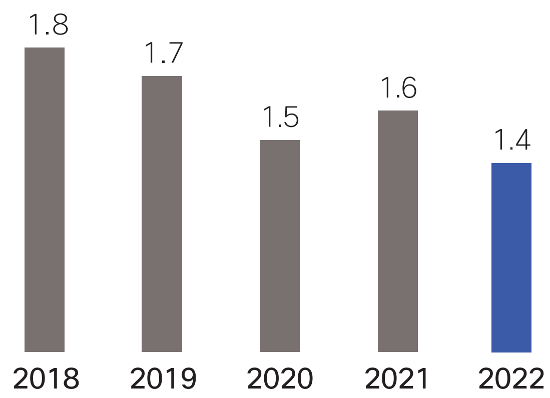
Standalone reported net income contracted by 4% from P6.14 billion to P5.88 billion due to higher operating costs.

Excluding nonrecurring items, core net income fell by 7% from P6.53 billion to P6.05 billion. 2022 and 2021 nonrecurring losses pertain to donations, severance payments, prepayment of the MWMP USD loan and COVID-19 expenses.

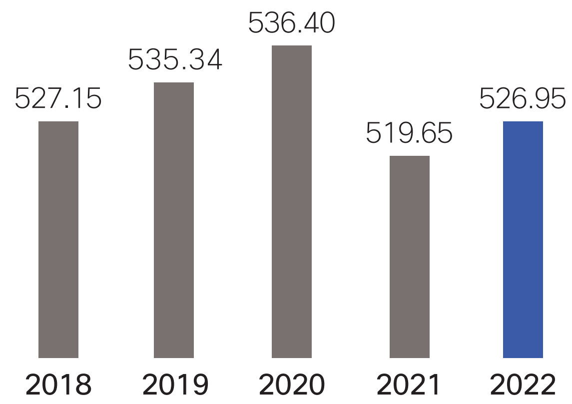
Contribution to the Parent fell by 6% from P1.56 billion to P1.47 billion owing to higher cash costs, tempered by lower noncash expenses.

FIVE-YEAR PERFORMANCE REVIEW

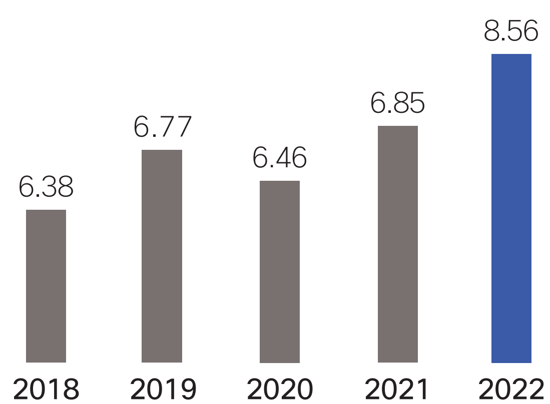
NET INCOME CONTRIBUTION
in billion pesos



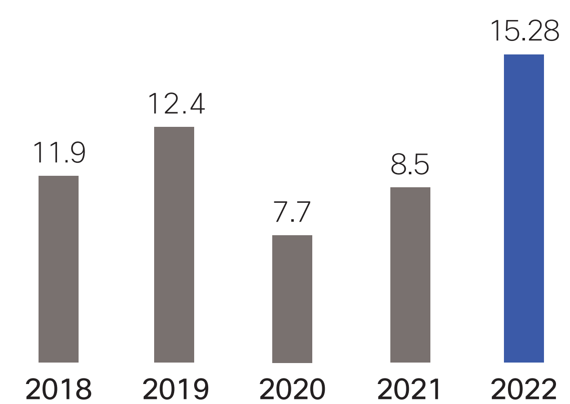
BILLED VOLUME
in MCM



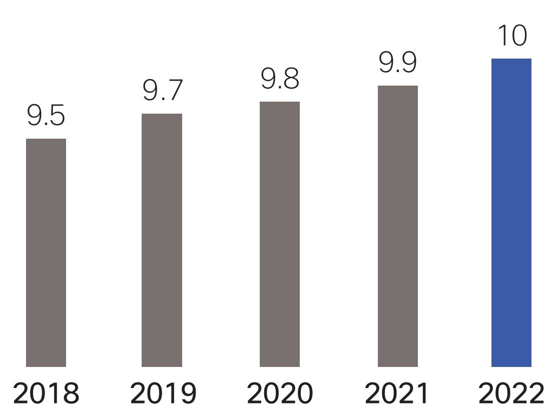
CONSOLIDATED CASH OPERATING EXPENSES
in billion pesos



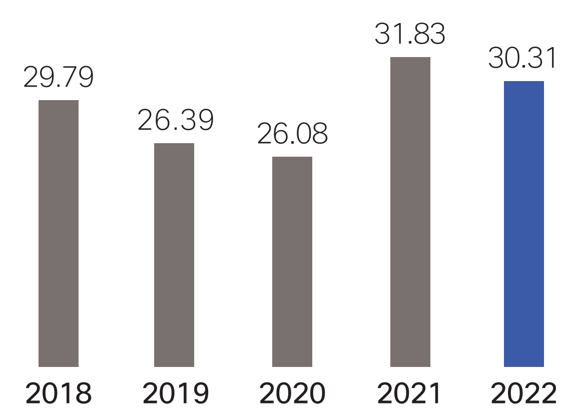
CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
in billion pesos



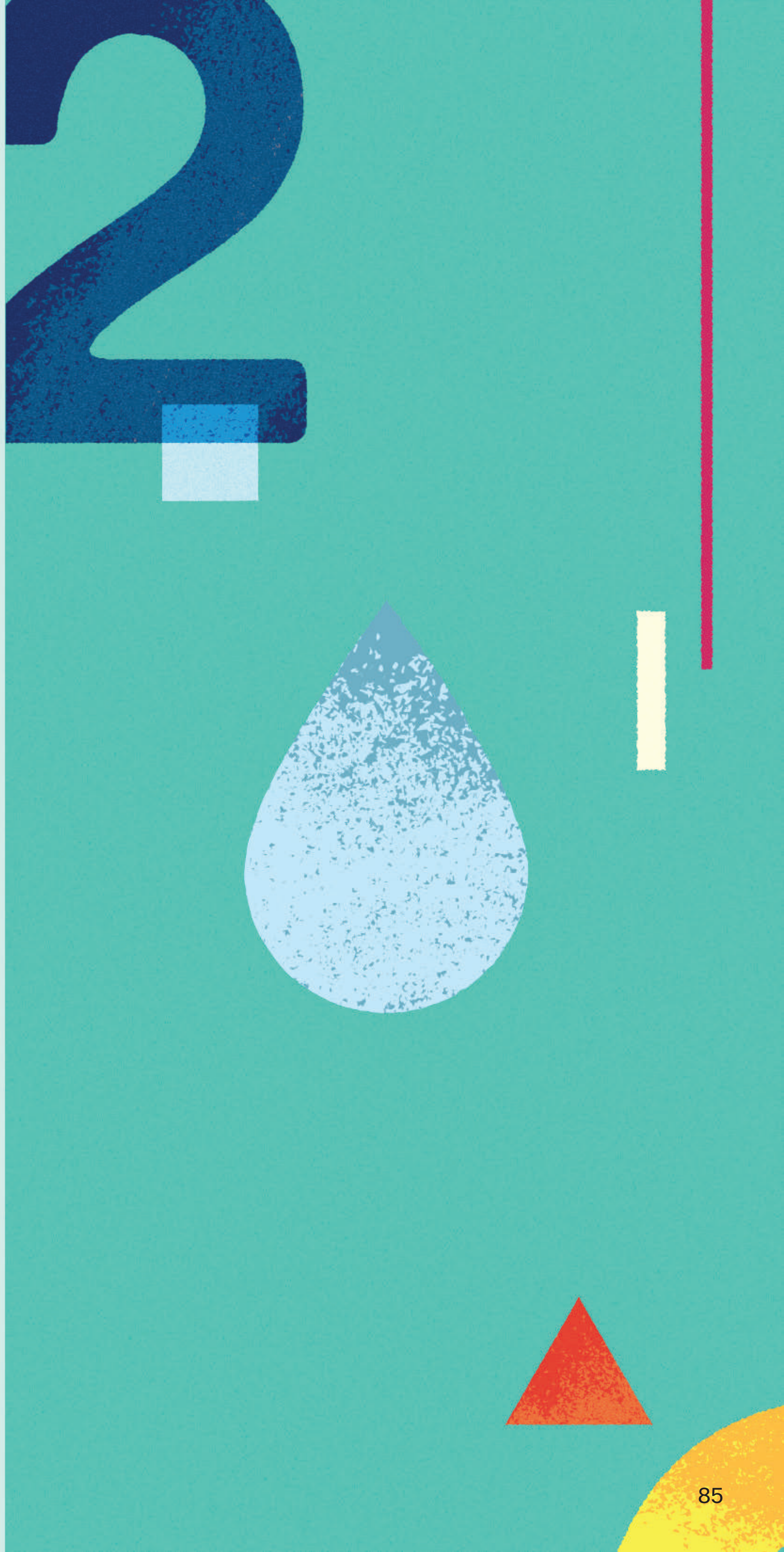
SERVED POPULATION
West Zone, in millions



AVERAGE NON-REVENUE WATER
in %



** Based on 27.19% share in Maynilad Holdings*
Note: Figures based on financial results of Maynilad and Philhydro



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of DMCI HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are fee from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

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

Isidro A. Consunji
Chairman of the Board and President

Herbert M. Consunji
Executive Vice President and Chief Finance Officer

Joseph Adelbert V. Legasto
Deputy Chief Finance Officer

STATEMENT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL CONTROLS AND RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The Board of Directors ("Board") of DMCI HOLDINGS, INC. is responsible for the internal controls and risk management systems. The Board's Audit Committee assists in the oversight of the internal controls, financial reporting process, internal audit, external audit and compliance functions, while the Risk Committee assists in the oversight of the risk management process.

During the year, Management has established adequate and effective internal controls and risk management systems to provide reasonable assurance that:

- financial transactions are properly authorized, recorded and maintained to enable the preparation of financial statements that give a true, fair and transparent view of the Company's financial position and operating results; and
- governance processes and internal controls are strengthened, and significant risks are managed to ensure the achievement of the Company's business objectives.

Based on the assurance work performed by the internal and external auditors and the oversight duties performed by the Board's Audit Committee and Risk Committee, the Board is of the opinion that the Company's internal controls and risk management systems are adequate and effective

March 06, 2023

Isidro A. Consunji
Chairman of the Board
and President

Herbert M. Consunji
Executive Vice President
and Chief Finance Officer

Joseph Adelbert V. Legasto
Deputy Chief Finance Officer

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

The Audit Committee Charter defines the ultimate responsibility of the Audit Committee for policies and practices relating to integrity of the financial and regulatory reporting of the Company. It assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight functions with respect to:

(a) support the Board of Directors in meeting its responsibilities to shareholders;
(b) enhance the independence of the external auditor;
(c) facilitate effective communications between management and the external auditor and provide a link between the external auditor and the Board of Directors;
(d) Increase the credibility and objectivity of the Company's financial reports and public disclosure.

In 2022, the Audit Committee accomplished the following in compliance with its Charter:

1. The members of the Audit Committee are composed of two (2) Independent Directors and one (1) Non-executive director.
2. The Chairman of the Audit Committee is an Independent Director.
3. The Committee convened four (4) meetings in 2022.
4. The Committee had an executive meeting with the external and internal auditors.
5. Recommended the appointment of the external auditors to the Board.
6. Reviewed the external auditor's audit plans, fees and schedules and any related services proposals
7. Reviewed and pre-approved the non-audit services provided to the Company by its internal external auditor prior to Board approval.
8. Ensured that the external auditor met the rotation requirements for handling partners pursuant to SRC Rule 68(3)(b)(iv) and SEC Memorandum Circular No. 8 Series of 2003.
9. Reviewed and discussed with the management and external auditors the consolidated financial statements ended December 31, 2020 including audit and accounting issues of the Company's subsidiaries, material transactions with related parties, accounting policies, and audit results prior to recommendation to Board for approval and to dissemination to stockholders and the public.
10. Assessed the integrity and independence of external auditors and exercising effective oversight in reviewing and monitoring the external auditor's independence and objectivity and the effectiveness of the audit process.
11. Reviewed and discussed the external auditor's audit plans for the year ending December 31, 2022, which focus on (1) engagement team, (2) audit services, (3) audit approach, (4) areas of audit emphasis, (5) inquiries relating to matters relevant to the audit, (6) ethics and interdependence, and (7) regulatory updates.
12. Reviewed and discussed the internal auditor's plans for the year ending December 31, 2022, which include (1) review of internal audit mandate (2) business development, (3) financial consolidation and reporting, (4) treasury and cash disbursement, and (5) governance, risk and compliance,
13. Reviewed the 2022 audit assessment results.
14. The Committee reviewed the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control and risk management system based on its assessment, from the reports provided by internal and external auditors, and from management's assessment of internal controls.

15. Reviewed and discussed with the management the quarterly financial reports which include changes in accounting policies and practices, significant adjustments resulting from the audit, compliance with accounting standards, material transactions and accounting issues of the Company's subsidiaries.
16. Reviewed the Management Discussion and Analysis of the annual and quarterly financial statements prior to public disclosures.
17. Reviewed the propriety of related party transactions (RPTs) and the required reporting disclosures, considered the terms are on arm's length and fair to the Company; determined if the significant RPTs were in the best interests of the company and the shareholders; whether the RPT met the prescribed threshold set in Company's policy and by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).
18. The Committee Chairman and members attended the Annual Stockholders' Meeting on May 17, 2022.

Signed on March 23, 2023

BERNARDO M. VILLEGAS
Chairman, Audit Committee

INTERNAL AUDITOR'S ATTESTATION

6 March 2023

The Audit Committee
DMCI Holdings, Inc.

Internal Control and Compliance System
For the year ended 31 December 2022

The Board of Directors is responsible for providing governance and, through the Audit Committee, for overseeing the implementation of adequate and effective risk management and internal control system for DMCI Holdings, Inc. (the Company).

Management is responsible for designing and implementing adequate risk management, internal control, and compliance processes and for evaluating its adequacy and effectiveness. Due to its inherent nature, risk management and internal control processes will only provide reasonable assurance on the adequacy of controls in mitigating the risks.

The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors and management by exercising oversight responsibility over the Company's financial reporting, internal control, internal and external audit activities, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The Company outsourced its internal audit activities to Punongbayan & Araullo, which directly reports to the Audit Committee.

Internal audit adopts a risk-based approach in developing the annual audit plan and in conducting its reviews to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's governance, risk management, internal control, and compliance processes. The results of internal audit reviews are discussed and presented to management and the Audit Committee on a periodic basis. Management have also addressed the recommendations included in internal audit reports.

Based on the results of our reviews for the period 01 January to 31 December 2022, we attest to the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the internal audit, internal control, and compliance system of the Company.

Isidro A. Consunji
Chairman and President
DMCI Holdings, Inc.

Michael C. Gallego
Internal Audit (Outsourced)
Partner, Punongbayan & Araullo

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
DMCI Holdings, Inc.
3rd Floor, Dacon Building
2281 Chino Roces Avenue
Makati City

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of DMCI Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022 are prepared in all material respects, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs), as modified by the application of the financial reporting reporting reliefs issued and approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements which indicates that the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with PFRSs, as modified by the application of the financial reporting reliefs issued and approved by the SEC in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The impact of the application of the financial reporting reliefs, which are applicable to DMCI Project Developers, Inc., a subsidiary under the Group's real estate segment, on the 2022 consolidated financial statements are discussed in detail in Note 2. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Recognition of Revenue from Real Estate and Construction Contracts

For real estate contracts, the following matters are significant to our audit because these involve the application of significant judgment and estimation around: (a) the assessment of the probability that the Group will collect the consideration from the buyer; (b) the determination of the transaction price; (c) the application of the output method as the measure of progress in determining real estate revenue; and (d) the recognition of cost to obtain a contract.

In evaluating whether collectability of the amount of consideration is probable, the Group considers the significance of the buyer's initial payments (buyer's equity) in relation to the total contract price. Collectability is assessed by considering factors such as history with the buyer, age of real estate receivables and pricing of the property. Also, management evaluates the historical sales cancellations and back-outs, after considering the impact of the coronavirus pandemic, if it would still support its current threshold of buyers' equity before commencing revenue recognition.

In determining the transaction price, the Group considers the selling price of the real estate property and other fees and charges collected from the buyers that are not held on behalf of other parties.

In measuring the progress of its performance obligation over time, the Group uses the output method. This method measures progress based on the physical proportion of work done on the real estate project which requires technical determination by the Group's specialists (i.e., project engineers).

The Group identifies sales commission after contract inception as the cost of obtaining the contract. For contracts which qualified for revenue recognition, the Group capitalizes the total sales commission due to sales agents as cost to obtain the contract and recognizes the related commission payable. The Group uses the percentage of completion (POC) method in amortizing sales commission consistent with the Group's revenue recognition policy.

For construction contracts, revenues are determined using the input method, which is based on the actual costs incurred to date relative to the total estimated cost to complete the construction projects. The Group also recognizes, as part of its revenue from construction contracts, the effects of variable considerations arising from various change orders and claims, to the extent that they reflect the amounts the Group expects to be entitled to and to be received from the customers, provided that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the revenue recognized in connection with these variable considerations will not occur in the future. We considered this as a key audit matter because this process requires significant management judgements and estimates, particularly with respect to the identification of the performance obligations, estimation of the variable considerations arising from the change orders and claims, and calculation of estimated costs to complete the construction projects, which requires the technical expertise of the Group's engineers.

Relevant disclosures related to this matter are provided in Notes 3 and 33 to the consolidated financial statements.

Audit Response

We obtained an understanding of the Group's revenue recognition process.

Real estate contracts
For the buyer's equity, we evaluated management's basis of the buyer's equity by comparing this to the historical analysis of sales collections from buyers with accumulated payments above the collection threshold. We also considered the impact of the coronavirus pandemic to the level of cancellations during the year. We traced the analysis to cancelled sales monitoring and supporting documents such as notice of cancellations.

For the determination of the transaction price, we obtained an understanding of the nature of other fees charged to the buyers. For selected contracts, we agreed the amounts excluded from the transaction price against the expected amounts required to be remitted to the government based on existing tax rules and regulations (e.g., documentary stamp taxes, transfer taxes and real property taxes).

For the application of the output method in determining real estate revenue, we obtained an understanding of the Group's processes for determining the POC and performed tests of the relevant controls. We obtained the certified POC reports prepared by the project engineers and assessed their competence, capabilities and objectivity by reference to their qualifications, experience and reporting responsibilities. For selected projects, we conducted ocular inspections, made relevant inquiries, including inquiries on how the coronavirus pandemic affected the POC during the period, and obtained the supporting details of POC reports showing the completion of the major activities of the project construction.

For the recognition of cost to obtain a contract, we obtained an understanding of the sales commission process. For selected contracts, we agreed the basis for calculating the sales commission capitalized and portion recognized in profit or loss, particularly: (a) the percentage of commission due against contracts with sales agents, (b) the total commissionable amount (i.e., net contract price) against the related contract to sell, (c) the buyers' equity based on the collections per statement of account; and, (d) the POC used in calculating the sales commission against the POC used in recognizing the related revenue from real estate sales.

Construction contracts
We inspected sample contracts and supplemental agreements (e.g., purchase orders, approved variation orders) and reviewed management's assessment over the identification of performance obligation within the contract and the timing of revenue recognition. For the selected contracts with variable considerations arising from change orders for which the corresponding change in price has not yet been finalized, we obtained an understanding of the management's process to estimate the amount of consideration expected to be received from the customers. For change orders and claims of sampled contracts, we compared the amounts approved by the customers against the amounts estimated by management to be received from those customers.

For the measurement of progress of the construction projects, we obtained an understanding of the Group's processes to accumulate actual costs incurred and to estimate the expected cost to complete and tested the relevant controls. We considered the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the Group's engineers by referencing their qualifications, experience and reporting responsibilities. We examined the approved total estimated completion costs, any revisions thereto, and the cost report and cost-to-complete

analysis. On a sampling basis, we tested actual costs incurred through examination of invoices and other supporting documents such as progress billings from subcontractors. We conducted ocular inspections on selected projects and inquired the status of the projects under construction with the Group's project engineers, including inquiries on how the coronavirus pandemic affected the POC during the period. We also inspected the associated project documentation, such as accomplishment reports and variation orders, and inquired about the significant deviations from the targeted completion. We also performed test computation of the POC calculation of management.

Accounting for the Investment in a Significant Associate

The Group has an investment in Maynilad Water Holdings Company, Inc. (MWHCI) that is accounted for under the equity method. More than 90% of MWHCI's net income is derived from Maynilad Water Services, Inc. (MWSI). For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Group's share in the net income of MWHCI amounted to ₱1,419.87 million and is material to the consolidated financial statements. The Group's share in the net income of MWHCI is significantly affected by: (a) MWSI's recognition of water and sewerage service revenue, (b) the amortization of MWSI's service concession assets (SCA) using the units-of-production (UOP) method, and (c) MWSI's recognition and measurement of provisions related to ongoing regulatory proceedings, disputes and tax assessments. In addition, the Revised Concession Agreement is still not effective. The foregoing remains an impairment indicator for which the Group is required under PFRSs to assess the recoverability of its investment in MWHCI.

These matters are significant to our audit because (a) the recognition of water and sewerage service revenue of MWSI depends on the completeness and accuracy of capture of water consumption based on meter readings over the concession area taken on various dates, propriety of rates applied across various customer types, and reliability of the systems involved in processing the bills and in recording revenues, (b) the UOP method involves significant management judgment, estimates, and assumptions, particularly in determining the total estimated billable water volume over the remaining period of the CA, and (c) significant management judgment is involved in MWSI's estimation of provisions related to ongoing regulatory proceedings, disputes and tax assessments. The inherent uncertainty over the outcome of these regulatory, legal and tax matters is brought about by the differences in the interpretation and implementation of the Revised Concession Agreement, relevant laws and tax regulations and/or rulings. Moreover, the determination of the recoverable amount of the investment in MWHCI requires the use of significant judgments, estimates, and assumptions about the future results of business such as the tariff rate, revenue growth, billed water volume, and discount rate.

The Group's disclosures regarding these matters are included in Notes 3 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements.

Audit Response

Our audit procedures included, among others, obtaining the relevant financial information from management about MWHCI and performed recomputation of the Group's equity in net earnings of MWHCI as recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

On the recognition of water and sewerage service revenue of MWSI, we obtained an understanding of the water and sewerage service revenue process, which includes maintaining the customer database, capturing billable water consumption, uploading captured billable water consumption to the billing system, calculating billable amounts based on MWSS-approved rates, and uploading data from the billing system to the financial reporting system. We also evaluated the design of and tested the relevant controls over this process. In addition, we performed test recalculation of the billed amounts using the MWSS-approved rates and formulae, and compared these with the amounts reflected in the billing statements. Moreover, we involved our internal specialist in understanding the information technology (IT) processes and in testing the IT general controls over the IT systems supporting the revenue process.

On the amortization of MWSI's SCA using the UOP method, we reviewed the report of the management's specialist and gained an understanding of the methodology and the basis of computing the forecasted billable water. We evaluated the competence, capabilities, and objectivity of management's specialist who estimated the forecasted volumes, taking into consideration the impact associated with the coronavirus pandemic. Furthermore, we compared the billable water volume during the year against the data generated from the billing system. We recalculated the amortization expense for the year based on the established billable water volume.

On the recognition and measurement of MWSI's provisions, we involved our internal specialist in evaluating management's assessment on whether provisions on the contingencies should be recognized, and the estimation of such amount. We also discussed with management and obtained their assessment on the expected outcome and the status of the regulatory proceedings and disputes arbitration. In addition, we obtained correspondences from relevant government agencies and tax authorities, replies from third party legal counsels and any relevant historical and recent decisions by the courts/tax authorities on similar matters.

On the determination of recoverable amount of the investment in MWHCI, we involved our internal specialist in evaluating the methodology and the assumptions used in the determination of the recoverable amount of the investment. These assumptions include the tariff rate, revenue growth, billed water volume, and discount rate. We compared the forecasted revenue growth against the historical data of the investee and inquired from management about the plans to support the forecasted revenue and tariff rates assumed. We also compared the Group's key assumptions such as water volume against historical data. We tested the discount rate used in the impairment test by comparing it with the weighted average cost of capital of comparable companies in the region. Furthermore, we reviewed the Group's disclosures about those assumptions to which the outcome of the impairment test is most sensitive; specifically, those that have the most significant effect in determining the recoverable amount of the investment.

Estimation of Provision for Decommissioning and Mine Site Rehabilitation Costs

The Group has recognized provision for decommissioning and mine site rehabilitation costs amounting to ₱285.95 million as of December 31, 2022 for the open pit mines of its coal mining activities. This matter is important to our audit because the estimation of the provision requires significant management judgment in the use of assumptions, which are subject to higher level of estimation uncertainty. Key assumptions include costs of reforestation, and maintenance of the rehabilitated area, inflation rate, and discount rate.

Relevant information on the provision for decommissioning and mine site rehabilitation costs are disclosed in Notes 3 and 19 to the consolidated financial statements.

Audit response

We obtained an understanding of management's processes and controls in the estimation of future decommissioning and mine site rehabilitation costs. We evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the mine site engineers and reviewed the relevant comprehensive mine rehabilitation plan prepared by the Group's Mine Planning and Exploration Department and Environment Department. We inquired of changes in the mine plan and in the cash flow assumptions, including management's bases for identifying and estimating the costs for various mine rehabilitation and closure activities, such as reforestation and maintenance of the rehabilitated area. We compared the timing of the expected cash flows with reference to the rehabilitation plan for the open pit mines. We compared the cost estimates and actual charges to billings, invoices and official receipts. We also evaluated the discount and inflation rates used by comparing these to external data.

Estimation of Mineable Ore Reserves

The Group's coal mining properties with a carrying value of ₱4,196.98 million as of December 31, 2022 are amortized using the units-of-production method. Under this method, management is required to estimate the volume of mineable ore reserves for the remaining life of the mine which is a key input to the amortization of the coal mining properties. This matter is significant to our audit because the estimation of the mineable ore reserves of the Group's coal mines requires use of assumptions and significant estimation from management's specialists.

The related information on the estimation of mineable ore reserves and related coal mining properties are discussed in Notes 3 and 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

Audit response

We obtained an understanding on management's processes and controls in the estimation of mineable ore reserves. We evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of management's internal specialists engaged by the Group to perform an assessment of the ore reserves by considering their qualifications, experience and reporting responsibilities. We reviewed the internal specialists' report and obtained an understanding of the nature, scope and objectives of their work and basis of estimates, including the changes in the reserves during the year. We also tested the application of the estimated ore reserves in the amortization of mining properties.

Presentation and Valuation of 2x25 MW Gas Turbine Power Plant as Asset Held-for-Sale

The Group disclosed its commitment to sell the 2x25 MW Gas Turbine Power Plant (the Asset) as discussed and approved in the minutes of meeting of the Board of Directors (BOD) held on August 2, 2022. The Group maintains that the carrying amount of the Asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

As of December 31, 2022, the Group has yet to complete the sale of the Asset with a carrying value of ₱789.31 million and assessed that the Asset will be accounted for as asset held-for-sale in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) 5, *Non-current Assets Held-for-Sale and Discontinued Operations*.

This is a key audit matter because the presentation and valuation of asset held-for-sale involves significant management judgments and estimates in assessing whether the requirements under PFRS 5 have been met.

The relevant information on this matter is disclosed in Notes 3 and 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

Audit response

We obtained management's evaluation on whether the requirements of PFRS 5 have been met as regards the proper presentation of the Asset in the consolidated financial statements. We evaluated whether management is committed to sell the Asset, an active program to locate a buyer has been initiated, and the sale is highly probable to take place within 12 months upon classification, by inspecting documents such as minutes of BOD meetings and correspondences with potential buyers. We determined whether the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition by checking if the asset is no longer used in operations and cleared of any regulatory requirements. We assessed the likelihood that the plan to sell the Asset will not be significantly changed or withdrawn by evaluating management's courses of action and their related impact.

We determined if the Asset is carried at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. We reviewed the fair value assessment made by management, including assessment of key assumptions applied and evaluation of the explanations provided by comparing key assumptions against market data, where available. We obtained an understanding and reviewed the appropriateness of the nature, scope and basis of estimates of costs to sell the Asset.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2022, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS, SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2022 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with PFRSs, as modified by the application of financial reporting reliefs issued and approved by the SEC as described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in accordance with PFRS, as modified by the application of financial reporting reliefs issued and approved by the SEC, as described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report isJ ennifer D. Ticlao.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Jennifer D. Ticlao

Jennifer D. Ticlao
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 109616
Tax Identification No. 245-571-753
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
SEC Partner Accreditation No. 109616-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-110-2020, November 27, 2020, valid until November 26, 2023
PTR No. 9566008, January 3, 2023, Makati City

March 6, 2023

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Amounts in Thousands of Pesos)

	December 31	
	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and3 4)	**₱28,408,474**	₱18,342,019
Receivables - net (Notes 5,2 0a nd 34)	**26,738,903**	23,537,419
Current portion of contract assets (Note 6)	**16,643,258**	14,063,912
Inventories (Note 7)	**61,524,534**	54,208,873
Other current assets (Notes 8 and 35)	**10,189,642**	11,014,804
	143,504,811	121,167,027
Asset held-for-sale(Note 9)	**789,313**	–
Total Current Assets	**144,294,124**	121,167,027
Noncurrent Assets		
Contract assets - net of current portion (Note 6)	**12,765,717**	12,455,643
Investments in associates and joint ventures (Note1 0)	**18,195,324**	17,522,876
Investment properties (Note 11)	**101,894**	97,787
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**57,638,317**	59,355,978
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 13)	**390,384**	235,192
Pension assets- net (Note 22)	**1,012,667**	814,947
Deferred tax assets- net (Note 28)	**554,597**	598,948
Right-of-use assets (Note 32)	**116,945**	145,731
Other noncurrenta ssets (Notes 13 and 34)	**5,690,015**	2,751,359
Total Noncurrent Assets	**96,465,860**	93,978,461
	₱240,759,984	₱215,145,488
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Short-term debt (Notes 14 and 34)	**₱1,129,418**	₱1,039,363
Current portion of long-term debt (Notes 18 and 34)	**6,758,448**	10,396,191
Current portion of liabilities for purchased land (Notes 15 and 34)	**960,623**	694,654
Accounts and other payables (Notes 16, 20, 32 and 34)	**28,376,732**	28,122,231
Current portion of contract liabilities and other customers' advances and deposits (Note 17)	**12,322,699**	13,450,572
Income tax payable	**174,227**	251,811
Total Current Liabilities	**49,722,147**	53,954,822

(Forward)

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Long-term debt -n et of current portion (Notes 18 and 34)	**₱44,669,935**	₱41,613,047
Contract liabilities- net of current portion (Note 17)	**3,596,710**	2,950,368
Liabilities for purchased land - net of current portion (Notes 15a nd 34)	**844,078**	876,715
Deferred tax liabilities- net (Note 28)	**6,245,576**	4,961,965
Pension liabilities- net (Note 22)	**148,850**	301,256
Other noncurrent liabilities (Notes 19a nd 32)	**2,863,054**	1,640,703
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**58,368,203**	52,344,054
Total Liabilities	**108,090,350**	106,298,876
Equity		
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company:		
Paid-in capital	**17,949,868**	17,949,868
Treasury shares -P referred (Note 21)	**(7,069)**	(7,069)
Retained earnings (Note 21)	**85,194,218**	70,039,693
Premium on acquisition of noncontrolling-interests (Note 31)	**(817,958)**	(817,958)
Remeasurements on retirement plans - net of tax (Note 22)	**975,442**	513,860
N et accumulated unrealized gains on equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 13)	**131,613**	100,319
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates (Note1 0)	**25,290**	(21,611)
	103,451,404	87,757,102
Noncontrolling-interests (Note 31)	**29,218,230**	21,089,510
Total Equity	**132,669,634**	108,846,612
	₱240,759,984	₱215,145,488

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Amounts in Thousands of Pesos, Except for Earnings Per Share Figures)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
REVENUE (Note 33)			
Coal mining	**₱69,759,876**	₱35,592,979	₱16,488,547
Real estate sales	**21,398,777**	24,328,512	16,078,509
Construction contracts	**19,076,915**	22,469,649	16,563,725
Electricity sales	**28,092,159**	21,471,122	15,730,695
Nickel mining	**3,788,595**	4,022,442	2,471,999
Merchandise sales and others	**483,371**	458,165	366,624
	142,599,693	108,342,869	67,700,099
COSTS OF SALES AND SERVICES (Note 23)			
Coal mining	**21,169,795**	17,449,383	12,280,312
Real estate sales	**14,480,400**	17,387,078	12,954,284
Construction contracts	**17,577,604**	21,194,313	15,601,800
Electricity sales	**13,685,705**	11,814,131	9,849,262
Nickel mining	**1,206,505**	1,436,291	928,705
Merchandise sales and others	**387,935**	384,835	312,036
	68,507,944	69,666,031	51,926,399
GROSS PROFIT	**74,091,749**	38,676,838	15,773,700
OPERATING EXPENSES (Note 24)	**25,066,956**	14,087,696	8,913,688
	49,024,793	24,589,142	6,860,012
EQUITY IN NET EARNINGS OF ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (Note 10)	**1,506,278**	1,612,328	1,546,131
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)			
Finance income (Note 25)	**858,495**	394,817	503,052
Finance costs (Note 26)	**(1,108,564)**	(1,139,255)	(1,191,072)
Other income - net (Note 27)	**2,918,662**	1,969,255	1,034,558
	2,668,593	1,224,817	346,538
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**53,199,664**	27,426,287	8,752,681
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 28)	**4,723,689**	1,759,163	1,344,572
NET INCOME (Note 33)	**₱48,475,975**	₱25,667,124	₱7,408,109
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱31,087,484**	₱18,394,231	₱5,858,949
Noncontrolling-interests (Note 31)	**17,388,491**	7,272,893	1,549,160
	₱48,475,975	₱25,667,124	₱7,408,109
Basic/diluted earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (Note 29)	**₱2.34**	₱1.39	₱0.44

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Amounts in Thousands of Pesos)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
NET INCOME	**₱48,475,975**	₱25,667,124	₱7,408,109
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Changes in fair values of investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI (Note 13)	**32,055**	(1,262)	7,916
Net remeasurement gain (loss) on pension plans - net of tax (Note 22)	**473,891**	297,082	(209,970)
Share in other comprehensive income (loss) of associates (Note 10)	**46,901**	157,525	(55,509)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	**552,847**	453,345	(257,563)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**₱49,028,822**	₱26,120,469	₱7,150,546
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	**₱31,627,261**	₱18,857,152	₱5,615,860
Noncontrolling-interests	**17,401,561**	7,263,317	1,534,686
	₱49,028,822	₱26,120,469	₱7,150,546

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Amounts in Thousands of Pesos)

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company											
	Capital Stock (Note 21)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 21)	Total Paid-in Capital (Note 21)	Treasury Shares – Preferred (Note 21)	Unappropriated Retained Earnings (Note 21)	Premium on Acquisition of Non-controlling Interest (Note 31)	Remeasurements on Pension Plans (Note 22)	Net Accumulated Unrealized Gain on Equity Investments Designated at FVOCI (Note 13)	Share in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) of Associates (Note 10)	Total	Noncontrolling -Interests (Note 31)	Total Equity
	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022											
Balances as of January 1, 2022	**₱13,277,474**	**₱4,672,394**	**₱17,949,868**	**(₱7,069)**	**₱70,039,693**	**(₱817,958)**	**₱513,860**	**₱100,319**	**(₱21,611)**	**₱87,757,102**	**₱21,089,510**	**₱108,846,612**
Comprehensive income												
Net income	–	–	–	–	31,087,484	–	–	–	–	31,087,484	17,388,491	48,475,975
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	–	461,582	31,294	46,901	539,777	13,070	552,847
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	31,087,484	–	461,582	31,294	46,901	31,627,261	17,401,561	49,028,822
Cash dividends declared (Note 21)	–	–	–	–	(15,932,959)	–	–	–	–	(15,932,959)	(9,272,841)	(25,205,800)
Balances at December 31, 2022	**₱13,277,474**	**₱4,672,394**	**₱17,949,868**	**(₱7,069)**	**₱85,194,218**	**(₱817,958)**	**₱975,442**	**₱131,613**	**₱25,290**	**₱103,451,404**	**₱29,218,230**	**₱132,669,634**
	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021											
Balances as of January 1, 2021	₱13,277,474	₱4,672,394	₱17,949,868	(₱7,069)	₱64,391,833	(₱817,958)	₱149,316	₱99,131	(₱118,800)	₱81,646,321	₱19,556,450	₱101,202,771
Comprehensive income (loss)												
Net income	–	–	–	–	18,394,231	–	–	–	–	18,394,231	7,272,893	25,667,124
Other comprehensive income (loss)	–	–	–	–	–	–	364,544	1,188	97,189	462,921	(9,576)	453,345
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	18,394,231	–	364,544	1,188	97,189	18,857,152	7,263,317	26,120,469
Cash dividends declared (Note 21)	–	–	–	–	(12,746,371)	–	–	–	–	(12,746,371)	(5,730,257)	(18,476,628)
Balances at December 31, 2021	₱13,277,474	₱4,672,394	₱17,949,868	(₱7,069)	₱70,039,693	(₱817,958)	₱513,860	₱100,319	(₱21,611)	₱87,757,102	₱21,089,510	₱108,846,612

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Capital Stock (Note 21)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 21)	Total Paid-in Capital (Note 21)	Treasury Shares – Preferred (Note 21)	Unappropriated Retained Earnings (Note 21)	Premium on Acquisition of Non-controlling Interest (Note 31)	Remeasurements on Pension Plans (Note 22)	Net Accumulated Unrealized Gain on Equity Investments Designated at FVOCI (Note 13)	Share in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) of an Associate (Note 10)	Total	Noncontrolling -Interests (Note 31)	Total Equity
Balances as of January 1, 2020	₱13,277,474	₱4,672,394	₱17,949,868	(₱7,069)	₱64,906,070	(₱817,958)	₱344,568	₱91,459	(₱63,291)	₱82,403,647	₱20,434,427	₱102,838,074
Comprehensive income (loss)												
Net income	–	–	–	–	5,858,949	–	–	–	–	5,858,949	1,549,160	7,408,109
Other comprehensive income (loss)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(195,252)	7,672	(55,509)	(243,089)	(14,474)	(257,563)
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	5,858,949	–	(195,252)	7,672	(55,509)	5,615,860	1,534,686	7,150,546
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,148	9,148
Cash dividends declared (Note 21)	–	–	–	–	(6,373,186)	–	–	–	–	(6,373,186)	(2,421,811)	(8,794,997)
Balances at December 31, 2020	₱13,277,474	₱4,672,394	₱17,949,868	(₱7,069)	₱64,391,833	(₱817,958)	₱149,316	₱99,131	(₱118,800)	₱81,646,321	₱19,556,450	₱101,202,771

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Amounts in Thousands of Pesos)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax	**₱53,199,664**	₱27,426,287	₱8,752,681
Adjustments for:			
D epreciation, depletion and amortization (Notes 11, 12, 13, 23, 24 and 32)	**7,817,903**	8,674,659	8,166,024
Finance costs (Note 26)	**1,108,564**	1,139,255	1,191,072
W rite-down/impairment of property, plant and equipment (Notes 3,1 2, 24 and 27)	**466,240**	1,0411	57,196
Net movement in net pension asset (liability)	**171,771**	(158,969)	59,589
Net unrealized foreign exchange loss(gain)	**(1,283,418)**	174,050	58,544
Equity in net earnings of associates and joint ventures (Note 10)	**(1,506,278)**	(1,612,328)(	1,546,131)
Finance income (Note 25)	**(858,495)**	(394,817)	(503,052)
G ain on sale of property, plant and equipment - net (Notes 12 and 27)	**(69,346)**	(189,372)	(67,003)
G ain on sale of undeveloped parcel of land (Note 27)	–	(12,432)	–
Operating income before changes in working capital	**59,046,605**	35,047,374	16,268,920
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables and contract assets	**(6,090,904)**	(11,824,299)	(3,103,847)
Inventories	**(5,372,448)**	1,402,585	(2,684,959)
Other current assets	**2,575,202**	(2,471,300)	(504,374)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts and other payables	**(481,531)**	4,253,926	(242,589)
Liabilities for purchased land	**233,332**	(448,237)	123,443
Contract liabilities and other customers' advances and deposits	**(81,212)**	(272,686)	3,515,197
Cash generated from operations	**49,829,044**	25,687,363	13,371,791
Income taxes paid	**(6,354,377)**	(2,198,634)	(1,636,124)
Interest paid and capitalized as cost of inventory (Note7)	**(1,611,318)**	(1,407,899)	(1,436,506)
Interest received	**858,495**	392,642	506,747
Net cash provided by operating activities	**₱42,721,844**	₱22,473,472	₱10,805,908

(Forward)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends received from associates	**₱834,367**	₱45,000	₱36,000
Additions to:			
Property, plant and equipment (Note1 2)	**(6,514,073)**	(6,451,869)	(7,543,412)
Investments in associates and joint ventures (Note1 0)	–	(207,376)(	56,500)
Investment properties and exploration and evaluation assets(Notes 11 and 13)	**(174,766)**	(6,132)	(8,241)
Interest paid and capitalized as cost of property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**(1,188)**	(3,162)(	21,742)
Proceeds from disposals of:			
Property, plant and equipment	**93,684**	469,388	642,927
Investment properties	–	19,320	–
Decrease (increase) in other noncurrent assets	**(2,932,467)**	1,662,636	1,567,484
Net cash used in investing activities	**(8,694,443)**	(4,472,195)(	5,383,484)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from availment of:			
Short-term debt (Note 37)	**1,065,655**	350,0004	,260,929
Long-term debt (Note 37)	**11,906,818**	17,759,494	13,558,760
Payments of:			
Short-term debt (Note 37)	**(975,600)**	(5,110,697)	(952,991)
Long-term debt (Note 37)	**(12,487,673)**	(11,838,767)	(11,951,261)
Dividends to equity holders of the Parent Company (Notes 21a nd 37)	**(15,932,959)**	(12,746,371)	(6,373,186)
Dividends to noncontrolling-interests (Notes 21a nd 37)	**(9,256,131)**	(5,730,257)	(2,307,438)
Interest	**(1,045,927)**	(1,384,172)	(968,913)
Lease liabilities (Note 32)	**(32,940)**	(46,625)	(43,872)
Increase (decrease) in other noncurrent liabilities (Note 37)	**1,514,788**	164,271(	3,314,421)
Acquisition of noncontrolling-interests	–	–	(3,230)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(₱25,243,969)**	(₱18,583,124)(	₱8,095,623)

(Forward)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2022	2021	2020
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTSP	**=1,283,023**	₱5,416	(₱6,174)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**10,066,455**	(576,431)	(2,679,373)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**18,342,019**	18,918,450	21,597,823
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 4)	**₱28,408,474**	₱18,342,019	₱18,918,450

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

1. Corporate Information

DMCI Holdings, Inc. (the Parent Company) was incorporated on March 8, 1995 and is domiciled in the Philippines. The Parent Company's registered office address and principal place of business is at 3rd Floor, Dacon Building, 2281 Chino Roces Avenue, Makati City.

The Parent Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to herein as the Group) is primarily engaged in general construction, coal and nickel mining, power generation, real estate development, and manufacturing of certain construction materials. In addition, the Group has equity ownership in water concession business.

The Parent Company's shares of stock are listed and are currently traded at the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on March 6, 2023.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared using the historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) which have been measured at fair value. The Parent Company's functional currency and the Group's presentation currency is the Philippine Peso (₱). All amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand (₱000), except for earnings per share and par value information or unless otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs), as modified by the application of the financial reporting reliefs as issued and approved by SEC in response to COVID-19 pandemic.

Through DMCI Project Developers, Inc., a subsidiary under its real estate segment, the Group has availed of the relief granted by the SEC under Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 34-2020 which further extended the deferral of PIC Q&A 2018-12-D (assessment if the transaction price includes a significant financing component) until December 31, 2023.

The Group has also availed of the relief granted by SEC under MC No. 34-2020 deferring the adoption of IFRIC Agenda Decision on Over Time Transfers of Constructed Goods under PAS 23, Borrowing Cost (the IFRIC Agenda Decision on Borrowing Cost) until December 31, 2023.

SEC MC No. 34-2020 deferring the adoption of the exclusion of land in the calculation of percentage of completion is not applicable to the Group as is it is already in full compliance with the requirements of the provisions of the Philippine Interpretations Committee Q&A No. 2018-12.

The details and the impact of the adoption of the above financial reporting reliefs are discussed in the Adoption of New and Amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations section of this Note.

PFRSs include Philippine Financial Reporting Standards, Philippine Accounting Standards and Interpretations Committee (PIC).

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022.

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

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

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

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

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

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

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, the carrying amount of any noncontrolling-interests and the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity.
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received, the fair value of any investment retained and any surplus or deficit in profit or loss.
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other similar events. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and the following subsidiaries (which are all incorporated and domiciled in the Philippines).

		2022			2021		
	Nature of Business	**Direct**	**Indirect**	**Effective Interest**	Direct	Indirect	Effective Interest
				(In percentage)			
General Construction:							
D.M. Consunji, Inc. (DMCI)	General Construction	**100.00**	–	**100.00**	100.00	–	100.00
Beta Electromechanical Corporation (Beta Electric) [1]	General Construction	–	**53.20**	**53.20**	–	53.20	53.20
Raco Haven Automation Philippines, Inc. (Raco) [1]	Non-operating	–	**50.14**	**50.14**	–	50.14	50.14
Oriken Dynamix Company, Inc. (Oriken) [1]	Non-operating	–	**89.00**	**89.00**	–	89.00	89.00
DMCI Technical Training Center (DMCI Training) [1]	Services	–	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Real Estate:							
DMCI Project Developers, Inc. (PDI)	Real Estate Developer	**100.00**	–	**100.00**	100.00	–	100.00
DMCI-PDI Hotels, Inc. (PDI Hotels) [2]	Hotel Operator	–	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
DMCI Homes Property Management Corporation (DPMC) [2]	Property Management	–	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Zenith Mobility Solutions Services, Inc. (ZMSSI) [2]	Services	–	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Riviera Land Corporation (Riviera) [2]	Real Estate Developer	–	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Hampstead Gardens Corporation (Hampstead) [2*]	Real Estate Developer	–	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
DMCI Homes, Inc. (DMCI Homes) [2*]	Marketing Arm	–	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
L & I Development Corporation (LIDC) [2*]	Real estate Developer	–	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Coal Mining:							
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (SMPC)	Mining	**56.65**	–	**56.65**	56.65	–	56.65
On-Grid Power:							
Sem-Calaca Power Corporation (SCPC) [3]	Power Generation	–	**56.65**	**56.65**	–	56.65	56.65
Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation (SLPGC) [3]	Power Generation	–	**56.65**	**56.65**	–	56.65	56.65
Sem-Calaca RES Corporation (SCRC) [3]	Retail	–	**56.65**	**56.65**	–	56.65	56.65
SEM-Cal Industrial Park Developers, Inc. (SIPDI) [3]	Non-operational	–	**56.65**	**56.65**	–	56.65	56.65
Semirara Energy Utilities, Inc. (SEUI) [3]	Non-operational	–	**56.65**	**56.65**	–	56.65	56.65
Southeast Luzon Power Generation Corporation (SeLPGC) [3]	Non-operational	–	**56.65**	**56.65**	–	56.65	56.65
Semirara Materials and Resources Inc. (SRMI) [3]	Non-operational	–	**56.65**	**56.65**	–	56.65	56.65
St. Raphael Power Generation Corporation (SRPGC) [3]	Non-operational	–	**56.65**	**56.65**	–	56.65	56.65
Sem-Calaca Port Facilities, Inc. (SCPFI) [3 & 6]	Non-operational	–	**56.65**	**56.65**	–	56.65	56.65
Off-Grid Power:							
DMCI Power Corporation (DPC)	Power Generation	**100.00**	–	**100.00**	100.00	–	100.00
DMCI Masbate Power Corporation (DMCI Masbate) [4]	Power Generation	–	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00

(Forward)

		2022			2021		
	Nature of Business	**Direct**	**Indirect**	**Effective Interest**	Direct	Indirect	Effective Interest
				(In percentage)			
Nickel Mining:							
DMCI Mining Corporation (DMC)	Holding Company	**100.00**	**–**	**100.00**	100.00	–	100.00
Berong Nickel Corporation (BNC) [5]	Mining	**–**	**74.80**	**74.80**	–	74.80	74.80
Ulugan Resouces Holdings, Inc. (URHI) [5]	Holding Company	**–**	**30.00**	**30.00**	–	30.00	30.00
Ulugan Nickel Corporation (UNC) [5]	Holding Company	**–**	**58.00**	**58.00**	–	58.00	58.00
Nickeline Resources Holdings, Inc. (NRHI) [5]	Holding Company	**–**	**58.00**	**58.00**	–	58.00	58.00
TMM Management, Inc. (TMM) [5]	Services	**–**	**40.00**	**40.00**	–	40.00	40.00
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation (ZDMC) [5]	Mining	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Zambales Chromite Mining Company Inc. (ZCMC) [5]	Non-operational	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Fil-Asian Strategic Resources & Properties Corporation (FASRPC) [5]	Non-operational	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Montague Resources Philippines Corporation (MRPC) [5]	Non-operational	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Montemina Resources Corporation (MRC) [5]	Non-operational	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Mt. Lanat Metals Corporation (MLMC) [5]	Non-operational	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Fil-Euro Asia Nickel Corporation (FEANC) [5]	Non-operational	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Heraan Holdings, Inc. (HHI) [5]	Holding Company	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Zambales Nickel Processing Corporation (ZNPC) [5]	Non-operational	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Zamnorth Holdings Corporation (ZHC) [5]	Holding Company	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
ZDMC Holdings Corporation (ZDMCHC) [5]	Holding Company	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Manufacturing:							
Semirara Cement Corporation (SemCem)	Non-operational	**100.00**	**–**	**100.00**	100.00	–	100.00
Wire Rope Corporation of the Philippines (Wire Rope)	Manufacturing	**45.68**	**16.02**	**61.70**	45.68	16.02	61.70

*Ongoing liquidation.
[1] DMCI's subsidiaries. In 2021, Bulakan North was sold.
[2] PDI's subsidiaries. In 2020, ZMSSI became a wholly-owned subsidiary thru the acquisition of 49% noncontrolling-interests. In addition, on October 1, 2020, PDI entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire 100% of the total outstanding shares of LIDC. The acquisition of LIDC was accounted for as an asset acquisition (see Note 3).
[3] SMPC's subsidiaries. SMRI was formerly known as Semirara Claystone, Inc, (SCI)
[4] DPC's subsidiaries.
[5] DMC's subsidiaries.
[6] Wholly owned subsidiary of SCPC. Incorporated on December 20, 2022.

Change in Corporate Name of Semirara Claystone, Inc.
On April 15, 2022, SEC approved the change in name of Semirara Claystone, Inc. (SCI) to Semirara Materials and Resources, Inc.(SMRI).

Incorporation of Semirara Ports Facilities, Inc.
Semirara Ports Facilities, Inc. (SPFI) was incorporated on December 20, 2022 and is 100% owned by Sem-Calaca Power Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of SMPC. The Company is organized primarily to manage, operate and develop the ports in the Philippines.

<u>Noncontrolling-Interests</u>
Noncontrolling-interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Group.

Noncontrolling-interests are presented separately in the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from equity holders of the Parent Company. Any losses applicable to the noncontrolling-interests are allocated against the interests of the noncontrolling-interests even if these result to the noncontrolling-interest, having a deficit balance. The acquisition of an additional

ownership interest in a subsidiary without a change of control is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Any excess or deficit of consideration paid over the carrying amount of the noncontrolling-interests is recognized in equity of the parent company in transactions where the noncontrolling interest are acquired or sold without loss of control.

The proportion of ownership interest held by noncontrolling-interests presented below on the consolidated subsidiaries are consistent with the prior year:

	(In Percentage)
Beta Electromechanical Corporation (Beta Electromechanical)	46.80
Raco Haven Automation Philippines, Inc. (Raco)	49.86
Oriken Dynamix Company, Inc. (Oriken)	11.00
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (SMPC)	43.35
Sem-Calaca Power Corporation (SCPC)	43.35
Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation (SLPGC)	43.35
Sem-Calaca RES Corporation (SCRC)	43.35
SEM-Cal Industrial Park Developers, Inc. (SIPDI)	43.35
Semirara Energy Utilities, Inc. (SEUI)	43.35
Southeast Luzon Power Generation Corporation (SeLPGC)	43.35
Semirara Materials and Resource, Inc. (SMRI)	43.35
St. Raphael Power Generation Corporation (SRPGC)	43.35
Berong Nickel Corporation (BNC)	25.20
Ulugan Resouces Holdings, Inc. (URHI)	70.00
Ulugan Nickel Corporation (UNC)	42.00
Nickeline Resources Holdings, Inc. (NRHI)	42.00
TMM Management, Inc. (TMM)	60.00
Wire Rope Corporation of the Philippines (Wire Rope)	38.30

The voting rights held by the Group in the these subsidiaries are in proportion to their ownership interests, except for URHI and TMM (see Note 3).

<u>Interest in Joint Control</u>
DMCI, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Parent Company, has an interest in joint arrangement, whereby the parties have a contractual arrangement that establishes joint control. DMCI recognizes its share of jointly held assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the joint operation with similar items, line by line, in its consolidated financial statements.

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

<u>Adoption of New and Amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations</u>
The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following new accounting pronouncements starting January 1, 2022. The Group has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

The adoption of these new standards did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

- *Annual Improvements to PFRSs* 2018-2020 Cycle

  - Amendments to PFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Philippines Financial Reporting Standards, Subsidiary as a first-time adopter*

    The amendment permits a subsidiary that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of PFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent's date of transition to PFRS. This amendment is also applied to an associate or joint venture that elects to apply paragraph D16(a) of PFRS 1.

    This amendment has no material impact to the Group.

  - Amendments to PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, *Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities*

    The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

    This amendment has no material impact to the Group.

  - Amendments to PAS 41, *Agriculture, Taxation in fair value measurements*

    The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of PAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of PAS 41.

    This amendment is not applicable to the Group.

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023

- Amendments to PAS 1 and PFRS Practice Statement 2, *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*

  The amendments provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:
  - Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies, and
  - Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures

  The amendments to the Practice Statement provide non-mandatory guidance. Meanwhile, the amendments to PAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed.

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

- Amendments to PAS 8, *Definition of Accounting Estimates*

  The amendments introduce a new definition of accounting estimates and clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, the amendments clarify that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

  An entity applies the amendments to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after January 1, 2023 with earlier adoption permitted.

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

- Amendments to PAS 12, *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*

  The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under PAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

  The amendments also clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognized in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense).

  An entity applies the amendments to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented for annual reporting periods on or after January 1, 2023.

  This amendment has no material impact to the Group.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2024

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent*

  The amendments clarify:
  - That only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before reporting date will affect a liability's classification as current or noncurrent.
  - That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
  - That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting these amendments.

- Amendments to PFRS 16*, Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*

  The amendments specify how a seller-lessee measures the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained.

  The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed.

  This amendment has no material impact to the Group.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

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

  The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:
  - A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
  - A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

  On December 15, 2021, the FRSC amended the mandatory effective date of PFRS 17 from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025. This is consistent with Circular Letter No. 2020-62 issued by the Insurance Commission which deferred the implementation of PFRS 17 by two (2) years after its effective date as decided by the IASB.

  PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.

  This standard is not applicable to the Group.

Deferred effectivity

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

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

  On January 13, 2016, the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the IASB completes its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

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

Significant Accounting Policies and Disclosures
The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of consolidated financial statements are summarized below. These accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Current versus Noncurrent Classification
The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current and noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when:

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

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

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

Fair Value Measurement
The Group measures financial assets designated at FVOCI and financial assets at FVPL at fair value at each reporting date.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments</u>
Financial assets

a. Initial recognition
   Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as either subsequently measured at amortized cost, at FVOCI, or at FVPL.

   The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. The Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15.

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

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

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

   The Group's financial assets comprise of financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at FVPL and financial assets at FVOCI.

b. Subsequent measurement – Financial assets at amortized cost
   Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:
   - the asset is held within the Group's business model, the objective of which is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and,
   - the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

   The Group classifies cash and cash equivalents, receivables, due from related parties, and refundable deposit as financial assets at amortized cost (see Notes 4, 6, 10 and 14).

c. Subsequent measurement - Financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition
   Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

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

   The Group elected to classify irrevocably its quoted and non-listed equity investments under this category (see Note 13).

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

a. Initial recognition
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, either as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Group's financial liabilities comprise of financial liabilities at amortized cost including accounts and other payables and other obligations that meet the above definition (other than liabilities covered by other accounting standards, such as pension liabilities, income tax payable, and other statutory liabilities).

b. Subsequent measurement – Payables, loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

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

This category generally applies to short-term and long-term debt.

c. Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or canceled or has expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

<u>Impairment of Financial Assets</u>

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

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

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

For real estate, installment contracts receivable (ICR) and contract assets, the Group uses the vintage analysis for ECL by calculating the cumulative loss rates of a given ICR pool. It derives the probability of default from the historical data of a homogenous portfolio that share the same origination period. The information on the number of defaults during fixed time intervals of the accounts is utilized to create the probability model. It allows the evaluation of the loan activity from its origination period until the end of the contract period.

As these are future cash flows, these are discounted back to the time of default (i.e., is defined by the Group as upon cancellation of CTS) using the appropriate effective interest rate, usually being the original EIR or an approximation thereof.

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

For cash and cash equivalents, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. The probability of default and loss given defaults are publicly available and are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Group's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Group uses the ratings from Standard & Poor's (S&P), Moody's and Fitch to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

For short term investments, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument.

In addition, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Deferred Financing Costs

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

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position, if and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Group assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group and all of the counterparties.

Inventories

Real Estate Held for Sale and Development

Real estate held for sale and development consists of condominium units and subdivision land for sale and development.

Condominium units and subdivision land for sale are carried at the lower of aggregate cost and net realizable value (NRV). Costs include acquisition costs of the land, plus costs incurred for the construction, development and improvement of residential units. Borrowing costs are capitalized while the development and construction of the real estate projects are in progress, and to the extent that these are expected to be recovered in the future. NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Undeveloped land is carried at lower of cost and NRV.

The costs of inventory recognized in profit or loss on disposal is determined with reference to the specific costs incurred on the property sold and an allocation of any non-specific costs based on the relative size of the property sold.

Valuation allowance is provided for real estate held for sale and development when the NRV of the properties are less than their carrying amounts.

Coal Inventory

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

The cost of extracted coal includes stripping costs and other mine-related costs incurred during the period and allocated on per metric ton basis by dividing the total production cost with total volume of coal produced. Except for ship loading cost, which is a period cost, all other production related costs are charged to production cost. Spare parts and supplies are usually carried as inventories and are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when consumed.

Inventories transferred to property, plant and equipment are used as a component of self-constructed property, plant and equipment and are recognized as expense during useful life of that asset.

Transfers of inventories to property, plant and equipment do not change the carrying amount of the inventories transferred, and that carrying amount becomes cost for recognition.

Nickel Ore Inventory

Nickel ore inventories are valued at the lower of cost and NRV. Cost of beneficiated nickel ore or nickeliferous laterite ore is determined by the moving average production cost and comprise of outside services, production overhead, personnel cost, and depreciation, amortization and depletion that are directly attributable in bringing the beneficiated nickel ore or nickeliferous laterite ore in its saleable condition. NRV for beneficiated nickel ore or nickeliferous laterite ore is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Stockpile tonnages are verified by periodic surveys.

Materials in Transit

Cost is determined using the specific identification basis.

Equipment Parts, Materials and Supplies

The cost of equipment parts, materials and supplies is determined principally by the average cost method (either by moving average or weighted average production cost).

Equipment parts and supplies are transferred from inventories to property, plant and equipment when the use of such supplies is expected to extend the useful life of the asset and increase its economic benefit. Transfers between inventories to property, plant and equipment do not change the carrying amount of the inventories transferred and they do not change the cost of that inventory for measurement or disclosure purposes.

Equipment parts and supplies used for repairs and maintenance of the equipment are recognized in the consolidated statement of income when consumed.

NRV for supplies and fuel is the current replacement cost. For supplies and fuel, cost is also determined using the moving average method and composed of purchase price, transport, handling and other costs directly attributable to its acquisition. Any provision for obsolescence is determined by reference to specific items of stock. A regular review is undertaken to determine the extent of any provision or obsolescence.

Assets Held-for-Sale

The Group classifies noncurrent assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Noncurrent assets classified as held-for-sale are carried at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification under PFRS 5, *Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale is expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

Property, plant and equipment are not depreciated or amortized once classified as held for sale. Assets classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Immediately before the initial classification of the asset as held for sale, the carrying amount of the asset will be measured in accordance with applicable PFRSs. Any impairment loss on initial classification and subsequent measurement is recognized as an expense. Any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell (not exceeding the accumulated impairment loss that has been previously recognized) is recognized in profit or loss.

Stripping Costs

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

After the commencement of production further development of the mine may require a phase of unusually high stripping that is similar in nature to development phase stripping. The costs of such stripping are accounted for in the same way as development stripping (as discussed above).

Stripping costs incurred during the production phase are generally considered to create two benefits, being either the production of inventory or improved access to the coal body to be mined in the future. Where the benefits are realized in the form of inventory produced in the period, the production stripping costs are accounted for as part of the cost of producing those inventories.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mineable Ore Reserves

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

The estimate on the mineable ore reserve is determined based on the information obtained from activities such as drilling, core logging or geophysical logging, coal sampling, sample database encoding, coal seam correlation and geological modelling. The Group will then estimate the recoverable reserves based upon factors such as estimates of commodity prices, future capital requirements, foreign currency exchange rates, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the coal body. Changes in the reserve or resource estimates may impact the amortization of mine properties included as part of ‘Mine properties, mining tools and other equipment’ under ‘Property, plant and equipment’.

Other assets

Other current and noncurrent assets, which are carried at cost, pertain to resources controlled by the Group as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the Group.

Advances to Suppliers and Contractors

Advances to suppliers and contractors are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Group and the assets has cost or value that can be measured reliably. These assets are regularly evaluated for any impairment in value. Current and noncurrent classification is determined based on the usage/realization of the asset to which it is intended for (e.g., inventory, investment property, property plant and equipment).

Value-added Tax (VAT)

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, if applicable. Input VAT pertains to the 12% indirect tax paid by the Group in the course of the Group’s trade or business on local purchase of goods or services. Deferred input VAT pertains to input VAT on accumulated purchases of property, plant and equipment for each month amounting to ₱1.00 million or more. This is amortized over five (5) years or the life of the property, plant and equipment, whichever is shorter, in accordance with the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) regulation. Output VAT pertains to the 12% tax due on the local sale of goods and services by the Group.

When VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT) exceeds VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT), the excess is recognized as payable in the consolidated statement of financial position. When VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT) exceeds VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT), the excess is recognized as an asset in the consolidated statement of financial position to the extent of the recoverable amount.

Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

Joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. The Group's investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investments in associate or joint venture is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized and is not tested for impairment individually.

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

The aggregate of the Group's share ofin profit or loss of an associate and joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of income outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and noncontrolling-interests in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint venture. If the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture, the Group discontinues recognizing its share to the extent of the interest in associate or joint venture.

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

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

Investment Properties
Investment properties comprise completed property and property under construction or redevelopment that are held to earn rentals or capital appreciation or both and that are not occupied by the Group.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties, except land, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value. Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value.

The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property.

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period of derecognition.

Depreciation and amortization of investment properties are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives (EUL) of assets of 20 to 25 years.

The assets' residual value, useful life, and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period and method of depreciation and amortizations are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of investment property.

A transfer is made to investment property when there is a change in use, evidenced by ending of owner-occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or ending of construction or development. A transfer is made from investment property when and only when there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner-occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale. A transfer between investment property, owner-occupied property and inventory does not change the carrying amount of the property transferred nor does it change the cost of that property for measurement or disclosure purposes.

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

Exploration and evaluation activity includes:

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

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

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

Expenditure is transferred from 'Exploration and evaluation assets' to 'Mining properties' which is a subcategory of 'Property, plant and equipment' once the work completed to date supports the future development of the property and such development receives appropriate approvals. After transfer of the exploration and evaluation assets, all subsequent expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities is capitalized in 'Mining properties and equipment'.

Development expenditure is net of proceeds from the sale of ore extracted during the development phase.

Property, Plant and Equipment
Property, plant and equipment, except land, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization, and any impairment in value. Land is stated at cost, less any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties, taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Costs also include decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs. Expenditures incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to operations in the period in which the costs are incurred.

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

Construction-in-progress included in property, plant and equipment is stated at cost. This includes the cost of the construction of property, plant and equipment and other direct costs. Construction-in-progress is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization of assets commences once the assets are put into operational use.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization of property, plant and equipment are calculated on a straight-line basis over the following EUL of the respective assets or the remaining contract period, whichever is shorter:

	Years
Land improvements	5-25
Power plant, buildings and building improvements	10-25
Equipment and machinery under "coal mining properties and equipment"	2-3
Equipment and machinery under "nickel mining properties and equipment"	2-5
Construction equipment, machinery and tools	5-10
Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	3-5
Transportation equipment	4-5
Leasehold improvements	5-7

The EUL and depreciation, depletion and amortization methods are reviewed periodically to ensure that the period and methods of depreciation, depletion and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property, plant and equipment.

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. When assets are retired, or otherwise disposed of, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the year the item is derecognized.

Coal and nickel mining properties are amortized using the units-of-production method. Coal and nickel mining properties consists of mine development costs, capitalized cost of mine rehabilitation and decommissioning (refer to accounting policy on "Provision for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning"), stripping costs (refer to accounting policy on "Stripping Costs") and mining rights. Mine development costs consist of capitalized costs previously carried under "Exploration and Evaluation Assets", which were transferred to property, plant and equipment upon start of commercial operations. Mining rights are expenditures for the acquisition of property rights that are capitalized.

The net carrying amount of mining properties is depleted using unit-of-production method based on the estimated economically, legal and environmental saleable reserves of the mine concerned which is based on the current market prices, and are written-off if the property is abandoned.

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

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

- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development
- The ability to use the intangible asset generated

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

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets
This accounting policy applies primarily to the Group's property, plant and equipment, investment properties, investments in associates and joint ventures, right-of-use assets and intangible assets.

Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Properties, Right-of-Use Assets, Intangible Assets and Assets Held-for-Sale
The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that these assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, depletion and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Exploration and evaluation assets
Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation assets may exceed its recoverable amount. Under PFRS 6 one or more of the following facts and circumstances could indicate that an impairment test is required. The list is not intended to be exhaustive: (a) the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed; (b) substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
(c) exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and (d) sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Investments in associates and joint ventures
For investments in associates and joint ventures, after application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize any additional impairment loss with respect to the Group's net investment in the investee companies. The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in associates or jointly controlled entities is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as being the difference between the carrying value and the recoverable amount of the investee company and recognizes the difference in the consolidated statement of income.

Liabilities for Purchased Land
Liabilities for purchased of land represents unpaid portion of the acquisition costs of raw land for future development, including other costs and expenses incurred to effect the transfer of title of the property. Noncurrent portion of the carrying amount is discounted using the applicable interest rate for similar type of liabilities at the inception of the transactions.

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

When the shares are sold at a premium, the difference between the proceeds and the par value is credited to 'Additional paid-in capital' account. When shares are issued for a consideration other than cash, the proceeds are measured by the fair value of the consideration received. Direct cost incurred related to the equity issuance, such as underwriting, accounting and legal fees, printing costs and taxes are charged to 'Additional paid-in capital' account.

Treasury Shares
Treasury shares pertains to own equity instruments which are reacquired and are carried at cost and are deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Parent Company's own equity instruments. When the shares are retired, the capital stock account is reduced by its par value and excess of cost over par value upon retirement is debited to additional paid-in capital to the extent of the specific or average additional paid in capital when the shares were issued and to retained earnings for the remaining balance.

Retained Earnings
Retained earnings represent accumulated earnings of the Group, and any other adjustments to it as required by other standards, less dividends declared. The individual accumulated earnings of the subsidiaries are available for dividend declaration when these are declared as dividends by the subsidiaries as approved by their respective BOD.

Dividends on common shares are deducted from retained earnings when declared and approved by the BOD or shareholders of the Parent Company. Dividends payable are recorded as liability until paid. Dividends for the year that are declared and approved after the reporting date, if any, are dealt with as an event after the reporting date and disclosed accordingly.

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

assets. Acquisition costs incurred are charged to expense and included in operating expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and financial liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through consolidated statement of income. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration, which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognized in accordance with PFRS 9 either in consolidated statement of income or as a change to OCI. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of PFRS 9, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate PFRS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not measured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at costs being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for noncontrolling-interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

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

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

If the initial accounting for a business combination can be determined only provisionally by the end of the period in which the combination is effected because either the fair values to be assigned to the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities or the cost of the combination can be determined only provisionally, the acquirer shall account for the combination using those provisional values. The acquirer shall recognize any adjustments to those provisional values as a result of completing the initial accounting within 12 months of the acquisition date as follows: (i) the carrying amount of the identifiable asset, liability or contingent liability that is recognized or adjusted as a result of completing the initial accounting shall be calculated as if its fair value at the acquisition date had been recognized from that date; (ii) goodwill or any gain recognized shall be adjusted by an amount equal to the adjustment to the fair value at the acquisition date of the identifiable asset, liability or contingent liability being recognized or adjusted; and (iii) comparative information presented for the periods before the initial accounting for the combination is complete shall be presented as if the initial accounting has been completed from the acquisition date.

Asset Acquisitions

To assess whether a transaction is the acquisition of a business, the Group applies first a quantitative concentration test (also known as a screening test). The Group is not required to apply the test but may elect to do so separately for each transaction or other event. If the concentration test is met, the set of activities and assets is determined not to be a business and no further assessment is required. Otherwise, or if the Group elects not to apply the test, the Group will perform the qualitative analysis of whether an acquired set of assets and activities includes at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs.

If the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in an acquisition transaction do not constitute a business as defined under PFRS 3, the transaction is accounted for as an asset acquisition. The Group identifies and recognizes the individual identifiable assets acquired (including those assets that meet the definition of, and recognition criteria for, intangible assets) and liabilities assumed. The acquisition cost is allocated to the individual identifiable assets and liabilities on the basis of their relative fair values at the date of purchase. Such transaction or event does not give rise to goodwill. Where the Group acquires a controlling interest in an entity that is not a business, but obtains less than 100% of the entity, after it has allocated the cost to the individual assets acquired, it notionally grosses up those assets and recognizes the difference as non-controlling interests.

When the Group obtains control over a previously held joint operation, and the joint operation does not constitute a business, the transaction is also accounted for as an asset acquisition which does not give rise to goodwill. The acquisition cost to obtain control of the joint operation is allocated to the individual identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including the additional share of any assets and liabilities previously held or incurred jointly, on the basis of their relative fair values at the date of purchase. Previously held assets and liabilities of the joint operation should remain at their carrying amounts immediately before the transaction.

Revenue and Cost recognition

Revenue from contract with customers

The Group is primarily engaged in general construction, coal and nickel mining, power generation, real estate development, water concession and manufacturing. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is acting as principal in all of its significant revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in these revenue arrangements. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Revenue recognized at a point in time

- *Coal Mining*

  Revenue is recognized when control passes to the customer, which occurs at a point in time once the performance obligation to the customer is satisfied. The revenue is measured at the amount to which the Group expects to be entitled, being the price expected to be received upon final billing, and a corresponding trade receivable is recognized.

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

  Cost of coal includes directly related production costs such as materials and supplies, fuel and lubricants, labor costs including outside services, depreciation and amortization, cost of decommissioning and site rehabilitation, and other related production overhead. These costs are recognized when incurred.

- *Nickel Mining*
  Revenue is recognized when control passes to the customer, which occurs at a point in time when the beneficiated nickel ore/nickeliferous laterite ore is physically transferred onto a vessel or onto the buyer's vessel.

  Cost of nickel includes cost of outside services, production overhead, personnel cost and depreciation, amortization and depletion that are directly attributable in bringing the inventory to its saleable condition. These are recognized in the period when the goods are delivered.

- *Sales and services*
  Revenue from room use, food and beverage sales and other services are recognized when the related sales and services are rendered.

- *Merchandise Sales*
  Revenue from merchandise sales is recognized upon delivery of the goods to and acceptance by the buyer and when the control is passed on to the buyers.

Revenue recognized over time using output method

- *Real Estate Sales*
  The Group derives its real estate revenue from sale of lots, house and lot and condominium units. Revenue from the sale of these real estate projects under pre-completion stage are recognized over time during the construction period using the percentage of completion or (POC) since based on the terms and conditions of its contract with the buyers, the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

  In measuring the progress of its performance obligation over time, the Group uses the output method. The Group recognizes revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to customers of the goods or services transferred to date, relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract. Progress is measured using survey of performance completed to date. This is based on the monthly project accomplishment report prepared by project engineers, and reviewed and approved by area managers under construction department which integrates the surveys of performance to date of the construction activities for both subcontracted and those that are fulfilled by the developer itself.

  Any excess of progress of work over the right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, recognized as installment contract receivables, under "Receivables", is included in the "Contract asset" account in the asset section of the consolidated statement of financial position.

  Any excess of collections over the total of recognized installment contract receivables is included in the "Contract liabilities" account in the liabilities section of the consolidated statement of financial position. The impact of the significant financing component on the transaction price has not been considered since the Group availed of the relief granted by the SEC under MC Nos. 14-2018 for the implementation issues of PFRS 15 affecting the real estate industry. Under the SEC MC No. 34-2020, the relief has been extended until December 31, 2023.

  The Group recognizes costs relating to satisfied performance obligations as these are incurred taking into consideration the contract fulfillment assets such as land and connection fees. These include costs of land, land development costs, building costs, professional fees, depreciation, permits and licenses and capitalized borrowing costs. These costs are allocated to the saleable

  area, with the portion allocable to the sold area being recognized as costs of sales while the portion allocable to the unsold area being recognized as part of real estate inventories.

  In addition, the Group recognizes as an asset these costs that give rise to resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in the future and that are expected to be recovered.

- *Electricity Sales*
  Revenue from sale of electricity is derived from its primary function of providing and selling electricity to customers of the generated and purchased electricity. The Group recognizes revenue from contract energy sales over time, using output method measured on actual energy delivered or nominated by the customer, net of adjustments, as agreed between parties.

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

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

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

Revenue recognized over time using input method

- *Construction Contracts*
  Revenue from construction contracts are recognized over time (POC) using the input method. Input method recognizes revenue on the basis of the entity's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of a performance obligation. Progress is measured based on actual resources consumed such as materials, labor hours expended and actual overhead incurred relative to the total expected inputs to the satisfaction of that performance obligation, or the total estimated costs of the project. The Group uses the cost accumulated by the accounting department to determine the actual resources used. Input method exclude the effects of any inputs that do not depict the entity's performance in transferring control of goods or services to the customer.

  Contract costs include all direct materials and labor costs and those indirect costs related to contract performance. Expected losses on onerous contracts are recognized immediately when it is probable that the total unavoidable contract costs will exceed total contract revenue. The amount of such loss is determined irrespective of whether or not work has commenced on the contract; the stage of completion of contract activity; or the amount of profits expected to arise on other contracts, which are not treated as a single construction contract. Changes in contract performance, contract conditions and estimated profitability, including those arising from contract penalty provisions and final contract settlements that may result in revisions to estimated costs and gross margins are recognized in the year in which the changes are determined. Profit incentives are recognized as revenue when their realization is reasonably assured.

The asset "Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts", which is presented under "Contract assets", represents total costs incurred and estimated earnings recognized in excess of amounts billed. The liability "Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts", which is presented under "Contract liabilities", represents billings in excess of total costs incurred and estimated earnings recognized. Contract retention receivables are presented as part of "Trade receivables" under the "Receivables" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Contract Balances

Receivables
A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

For the Group's real estate segment, contract assets are initially recognized for revenue earned from development of real estate projects as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of development. Upon completion of development and acceptance by the customer, the amounts recognized as contract assets are reclassified to receivables. It is recognized as "contract asset" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.

For the Group's construction segment, contract asset arises from the total contract costs incurred and estimated earnings recognized in excess of amounts billed.

A receivable (e.g., ICR, receivable from construction contracts), represent the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of consideration is due).

Costs to obtain contract
The incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer are recognized as an asset if the Group expects to recover them. The Group's commission payments to brokers and marketing agents on the sale of pre-completed real estate units are deferred when recovery is reasonably expected and are charged to expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognized as earned. Commission expense is included in the "Cost of Sales and Services - Real estate sales" account in the consolidated statement of income. Capitalized cost to obtain a contract is included in 'Other current and noncurrent assets' account in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

For the Group's real estate segment, contract liability arises when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier) from customers before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group performs (generally measured through POC) under the contract. The contract liabilities also include payments received by the Group from the customers for which revenue recognition has not yet commenced.

For the Group's construction segment, contract liability arises from billings in excess of total costs incurred and estimated earnings recognized.

Contract fulfillment assets
Contract fulfillment costs are divided into: (i) costs that give rise to an asset; and (ii) costs that are expensed as incurred. When determining the appropriate accounting treatment for such costs, the Group firstly considers any other applicable standards. If those standards preclude capitalization of a particular cost, then an asset is not recognized under PFRS 15.

If other standards are not applicable to contract fulfillment costs, the Group applies the following criteria which, if met, result in capitalization: (i) the costs directly relate to a contract or to a specifically identifiable anticipated contract; (ii) the costs generate or enhance resources of the entity that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and (iii) the costs are expected to be recovered. The assessment of these criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recoverable.

The Group's contract fulfillment assets pertain to connection fees and land acquisition costs as included in the 'Inventory' account in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Amortization, derecognition and impairment of contract fulfillment assets and capitalized costs to obtain a contract
The Group amortizes contract fulfillment assets and capitalized costs to obtain a contract to cost of sales over the expected construction period using percentage of completion following the pattern of real estate revenue recognition. The amortization is included within cost of sales.

A contract fulfillment asset or capitalized costs to obtain a contract is derecognized either when it is disposed of or when no further economic benefits are expected to flow from its use or disposal.

At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is an indication that contract fulfillment asset or capitalized cost to obtain a contract may be impaired. If such indication exists, the Group makes an estimate by comparing the carrying amount of the assets to the remaining amount of consideration that the Group expects to receive, less the costs that relate to providing services under the relevant contract. In determining the estimated amount of consideration, the Group uses the same principles as it does to determine the contract transaction price, except that any constraints used to reduce the transaction price will be removed for the impairment test.

Where the relevant costs or specific performance obligations are demonstrating marginal profitability or other indicators of impairment, judgement is required in ascertaining whether or not the future economic benefits from these contracts are sufficient to recover these assets. In performing this impairment assessment, management is required to make an assessment of the costs to complete the contract. The ability to accurately forecast such costs involves estimates around cost savings to be achieved over time, anticipated profitability of the contract, as well as future performance against any contract-specific performance indicators that could trigger variable consideration, or service credits.

Where a contract is anticipated to make a loss, these judgements are also relevant in determining whether or not an onerous contract provision is required and how this is to be measured.

Other Revenue and Income Recognition
Forfeitures and cancellation of real estate contracts
Income from forfeited reservation and collections is recognized when the deposits from potential buyers are deemed nonrefundable due to prescription of the period for entering into a contracted sale. Such income is also recognized, subject to the provisions of Republic Act 6552, *Realty Installment Buyer Act,* upon prescription of the period for the payment of required amortizations from defaulting buyers.

Income from commissioning
Income from commissioning pertains to the excess of proceeds from the sale of electricity produced during the testing and commissioning of the power plant over the actual cost incurred to perform the testing and commissioning.

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

Rental income
Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties and construction equipment is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Interest income
Interest income is recognized as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

Operating Expenses
Operating expenses are expenses that arise in the ordinary course of operations of the Group. These usually take the form of an outflow or depletion of assets such as cash and cash equivalents, supplies, investment properties and property, plant and equipment. Expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income when incurred.

Borrowing Costs
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

The interest capitalized is calculated using the Group's weighted average cost of borrowings after adjusting for borrowings associated with specific developments. Where borrowings are associated with specific developments, the amounts capitalized is the gross interest incurred on those borrowings less any investment income arising on their temporary investment. Interest is capitalized from the commencement of the development work until the date of practical completion. The capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended if there are prolonged periods when development activity is interrupted. Borrowing costs are also capitalized on the purchased cost of a site property acquired specially for development but only where activities necessary to prepare the asset for development are in progress.

Foreign Currency Translations and Transactions
The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the consolidated financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

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

Pension Cost
The Group has a noncontributory defined benefit multi-employer retirement plan.

The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets (if any), adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

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

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:
- Service cost
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

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

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

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Leases</u>
The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group as a lessor
Leases where the Group retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

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

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

"Right-of-use assets" are presented under noncurrent assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases
The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its leases of office spaces, storage and warehouse spaces that have lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. Lease payments on these short-term leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

<u>Income Taxes</u>
Current Tax
Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences, with certain exceptions, at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences with certain exception. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefit of unused tax credits from excess minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from MCIT and NOLCO can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are not provided on nontaxable temporary differences associated with investments in domestic associates and investments in joint ventures.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rate and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the financial reporting date. Movements in the deferred income tax assets and liabilities arising from changes in tax rates are charged against or credited to income for the period.

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

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

Earnings Per Share (EPS)
Basic EPS is computed by dividing the consolidated net income for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (net income for the period less dividends on convertible redeemable preferred shares) by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year and adjusted to give retroactive effect to any stock dividends declared during the period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net income for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year adjusted for the effects of dilutive convertible redeemable preferred shares. Diluted EPS assumes the conversion of the outstanding preferred shares. When the effect of the conversion of such preferred shares is anti-dilutive, no diluted EPS is presented.

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

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

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Provision for decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs
The Group records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration activities includes closure of plants, dismantling and removing of structures, reforestation, rehabilitation activities on marine and rainwater conservation and maintenance of rehabilitated area.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed, or the ground environment is disturbed at the production location. When the liability is initially recognized, the present value of the estimated cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets and restoration of power plant sites. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as a finance cost. Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability when they occur. For closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Contingencies
Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. These are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the consolidated financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on the period in which the change occurs.

Events After the Reporting Period
Post year-end events up to the date of the auditor's report that provide additional information about the Group's position at reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Any post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements when material.

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in conformity with PFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The judgments, estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

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

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Group as lessee
The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

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

The Group did not include the renewal and termination period of several lease contracts since the renewal and termination options is based on mutual agreement, thus currently not enforceable (see Note 32).

Classification of asset held-for-sale
The Group classified its 2x25 MW gas turbine plant as asset held-for-sale under PFRS 5, *Noncurrent Assets Held-for-Sale and Discontinued Operations*, as result of the assessment that the assets' carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

The following criteria are met:
a) The asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition.
b) The sale is highly probable to be completed within 12 months from the classification date.
c) The Group is committed to sell the 2x25 MW gas turbine plant as evidenced by the approval of the Group's BOD on August 2, 2022, and the clearances obtained from relevant government agencies.
d) The Group has initiated an active program to locate a buyer upon approval of the BOD.
e) The Group determined that it is unlikely that the plan will be significantly changed or withdrawn.

The Group identified that the above criteria are met in October 2022 upon completely securing all relevant clearances from regulatory bodies to disconnect, deregister, decommission and sell the asset and reclassified the asset as held-for-sale.

Revenue recognition method and measure of progress

- *Real estate revenue recognition*
  The Group concluded that revenue for real estate sales is to be recognized over time because (a) the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use and; (b) the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. The promised property is specifically identified in the contract and the contractual restriction on the Group's ability to direct the promised property for another use is substantive. This is because the property promised to the customer is not interchangeable with other properties without breaching the contract and without incurring significant costs that otherwise would not have been incurred in relation to that contract. In addition, under the current legal framework, the customer is contractually obliged to make payments to the developer up to the performance completed to date. The Group also considers the buyer's commitment to continue the sale which may be ascertained through the significance of the buyer's initial payments and the stage of completion of the project.

  In evaluating whether collectability of the amount of consideration is probable, the Group considers the significance of the buyer's initial payments (buyer's equity) in relation to the total contract price. Collectability is assessed by considering factors such as history with the buyer, age of real estate receivables and pricing of the property. Also, management evaluates the historical sales cancellations and back-outs, after considering the impact of the coronavirus

pandemic, if it would still support its current threshold of buyers' equity before commencing revenue recognition.

In measuring the progress of its performance obligation over time, the Group uses the output method which is based on the physical proportion of work done on the real estate project and requires technical determination by the Group's specialists (project engineers). The Group believes that this method faithfully depicts the Group's performance in transferring control of real estate development to the customers.

- *Construction revenue recognition*

a. Existence of a contract
The Group assessed that various documents or arrangements (whether separately or collectively) will create a contract in accordance with PFRS 15. The Group considered relevant facts and circumstances including customary business practices and assessed that the enforceability of its documents or arrangements depends on the nature and requirements stated in the terms of those documents or arrangements. Certain documents that indicate enforceability of contract include Letter/ Notice of Award, Letter of Intent, Notice to Proceed and Purchase Order.

b. Revenue recognition method and measure of progress
The Group concluded that revenue for construction services is to be recognized over time because (a) the customer controls assets as it is created or enhanced; (b) the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use and; (c) the Group has an enforceable right for performance completed to date. The Group assessed that the first criterion is consistent with the rationale for percentage of completion (POC) revenue recognition approach for construction contract. Moreover, the customer can also specify the design of the asset being constructed and the Group builds the asset on the customer's land or premises and the customer can generally control any work in progress arising from the Group's performance. The last criterion is evident in the actual provisions of the contract. As the Group cannot direct the asset to another customer, it satisfies the criteria of no alternative use.

In measuring the progress of its performance obligation over time, the Group uses the input method which is based on actual costs incurred to date relative to the total estimated cost to complete the construction projects. The Group believes that this method faithfully depicts the Group's performance in transferring control of construction services to the customers.

c. Identifying performance obligation
Construction projects of the Group usually includes individually distinct goods and services. These goods and services are distinct as the customers can benefit from the service on its own and are separately identifiable. However, the Group assessed that goods and services are not separately identifiable from other promises in the contract. The Group provides significant service of integrating the various goods and services (inputs) into a single output for which the customer has contracted. Consequently, the Group accounts for all of the goods and services in the contract as a single performance obligation.

With regard to variation orders, the Group assessed that these do not result in the addition of distinct goods and services and are not identified as separate performance obligations because they are highly interrelated with the services in the original contract, and are part of the contractor's service of integrating services into a single output for which the Group has been contracted.

- *Mining and electricity sales - Revenue recognition method and measure of progress*
  The Group concluded that revenue from coal and nickel ore sales is to be recognized at a point in time as the control transfers to customers at the date of shipment.

  On the other hand, the Group's revenue from power sales is to be recognized over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group. The fact that another entity would not need to re-perform the delivery of power that the Group has provided to date demonstrates that the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the Group's performance obligation

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

Exploration and evaluation expenditure
The application of the Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets requires judgment to determine whether future economic benefits are likely, from either future exploitation or sale, or whether activities have not reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. The criteria used to assess the start date of a mine are determined based on the unique nature of each mine development project. The Group considers various relevant criteria to assess when the mine is substantially complete, ready for its intended use and moves into the production phase.

Some of the criteria include, but are not limited to the following:
- the level of capital expenditure compared to construction cost estimates;
- completion of a reasonable period of testing of the property and equipment;
- ability to produce ore in saleable form; and,
- ability to sustain ongoing production of ore.

When a mine development project moves into the production stage, the capitalization of certain mine construction costs ceases and costs are either regarded as inventory or expensed, except for capitalizable costs related to mining asset additions or improvements, mine development or mineable reserve development. It is also at this point that depreciation or depletion commences.

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

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

Evaluation and reassessment of control
The Group refers to the guidance in PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements,* when determining whether the Group controls an investee. Particularly, the Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The Group considers the purpose and design

of the investee, its relevant activities and how decisions about those activities are made and whether the rights give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities (see Note 10).

The Group controls an investee if and only if it has all the following:
a. power over the investee;
b. exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and,
c. the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

Ownership interests in URHI and TMM represent 30% and 40%, respectively. The stockholders of these entities signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that gives the Group the ability to direct the relevant activities and power to affect its returns considering that critical decision-making position in running the operations are occupied by the representatives of the Group.

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

a. Mining
   Estimating mineable ore reserves
   The Group uses the estimated minable ore reserve in the determination of the amount of amortization of mining properties using units-of-production (UOP) method. The Group estimates its mineable ore reserves by using estimates provided by third party, and professionally qualified mining engineers and geologist (specialists). These estimates on the mineable ore reserves are determined based on the information obtained from activities such as drilling, core logging or geophysical logging, coal sampling, sample database encoding, coal seam correlation and geological modelling.

   The carrying value of mining properties and mining rights, included in "Property, plant and equipment" as presented in the consolidated statements of financial position amounted to ₱4,196.98 million and ₱4,562.64 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 12).

   Estimating coal stockpile inventory quantities
   The Group estimates the stockpile inventory of clean and unwashed coal by conducting a topographic survey which is performed by in-house and third-party surveyors. The survey is conducted by in-house surveyors on a monthly basis with a confirmatory survey by third party surveyors at year end. The process of estimation involves a predefined formula which considers an acceptable margin of error of plus or minus five percent (5%). Thus, an increase or decrease in the estimation threshold for any period would differ if the Group utilized different estimates and this would either increase or decrease the profit for the year. The coal inventory as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to ₱2,557.12 million and ₱1,524.34 million, respectively (see Note 7).

   Estimating provision for decommissioning and mine site rehabilitation costs
   The Group is legally required to fulfill certain obligations under its Department of Energy and National Resources (DENR) issued Environmental Compliance Certificate when its activities have ended in the depleted mine pits. In addition, the Group assesses its mine rehabilitation provision annually. Significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for decommissioning and mine site rehabilitation costs as there are numerous factors that will affect the ultimate liability. These factors include estimates of the extent and costs of rehabilitation activities given the approved decommissioning and mine site rehabilitation plan, (e.g., costs of reforestation, and maintenance of the rehabilitated area), technological changes,

regulatory changes, cost increases, and changes in inflation rates and discount rates. Those uncertainties may result in future actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently provided.

An increase in decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs would increase the carrying amount of the related assets and increase noncurrent liabilities. The provision at reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future rehabilitation costs required. Assumptions used to compute the decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs are reviewed and updated annually.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the provision for decommissioning and mine site rehabilitation for coal mining activities amounted to ₱285.95 million and ₱298.76 million, respectively. As of the same dates, the provision for decommissioning and minesite rehabilitation cost for the nickel mining activities amounted to ₱95.56 million and ₱123.49 million, respectively (see Note 19).

b. Construction

Revenue recognition - construction contracts

The Group's construction revenue is based on the POC method measured principally on the basis of total actual cost incurred to date over the estimated total cost of the project. Actual cost incurred to date includes labor, materials and overhead which are billed and unbilled by contractors. The Group also updates the estimated total cost of the project based on latest discussions with customers to include any revisions to the job order sheets and the cost variance analysis against the supporting details. The POC method is applied to the contract price after considering approved change orders.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss shall be recognized as an expense immediately. The amount of such a loss is determined irrespective of:

(a) whether work has commenced on the contract;
(b) the stage of completion of contract activity; or
(c) the amount of profits expected to arise on other contracts which are not treated as a single construction contract.

The Group regularly reviews its construction projects and used the above guidance in determining whether there are projects with contract cost exceeding contract revenues. Based on the best estimate of the Group, adjustments were made in the books for those projects with expected losses in 2022 and 2021. There is no assurance that the use of estimates may not result in material adjustments in future periods. Revenue from construction contracts amounted to ₱19,076.92 million, ₱22,469.65 million and ₱16,563.73 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Note 33).

Determining method to estimate variable consideration for variation orders

It is common for the Group to receive numerous variation orders from the customers during the period of construction. These variation orders could arise due to changes in the design of the asset being constructed and in the type of materials to be used for construction.

The Group estimates the transaction price for the variation orders based on a probability-weighted average approach (expected value method) based on historical experience.

c. Real estate

Revenue recognition – real estate sales

The assessment process for the percentage-of completion and the estimated project development costs requires technical determination by management's specialists (project engineers) and involves significant management judgment. The Group applies POC method in determining real estate revenue. The POC is measured principally on the basis of the estimated completion of a physical proportion of the contract work based on the inputs of the internal project engineers.

Revenue from real estate sales amounted to ₱21,398.77 million, ₱24,328.51 million and ₱16,078.51 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Note 33).

d. Power

Estimating provision for decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs

The Group is contractually required to fulfill certain obligations under Section 8 of the Land Lease Agreement (LLA) upon its termination or cancellation. Significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for site rehabilitation as there are numerous factors that will affect the ultimate liability. These factors include estimates of the extent and costs of rehabilitation activities, technological changes, regulatory changes, cost increases, and changes in discount rates. Those uncertainties may result in future actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently provided. An increase in decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs would increase the property, plant and equipment and increase noncurrent liabilities.

The provision at the reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future rehabilitation costs required. Assumptions used to compute the provision for decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs are reviewed and updated annually.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the estimated provision for decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs amounted to ₱29.11 million and ₱26.80 million, respectively (see Note 19).

Estimating allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs)

a. Installment contracts receivable and contract assets

The Group uses the vintage analysis in calculating the ECLs for real estate ICR. Vintage Analysis calculates the vintage default rate of each period through a ratio of default occurrences of each given point in time in that year to the total number of receivable issuances or occurrences during that period or year. The rates are also determined based on the default occurrences of customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by payment scheme).

The vintage analysis is initially based on the Group's historically observed default rates. The Group will adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecasted economic conditions (i.e., bank lending rates and interest rates) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

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

b. *Trade receivables*
The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by customer type).

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

The Group has considered the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and revisited its assumptions in determining the macroeconomic variables and loss rates in the computation of ECL. The changes in the gross carrying amount of receivables during the year and impact of COVID-19 pandemic did not materially affect the allowance for ECLs.

The above assessment resulted to recognition of additional allowance for impairment of ₱9.54 million, ₱33.39 million and ₱44.73 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Notes 5 and 24).

The Group has considered the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and revisited its assumptions in determining the macroeconomic variables and loss rates in the computation of ECL. The changes in the gross carrying amount of receivables during the year and impact of COVID-19 pandemic did not materially affect the allowance for ECLs.

Evaluation of net realizable value of inventories
Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and NRV. This requires the Group to make an estimate of the inventories' selling price in the ordinary course of business, cost of completion and costs necessary to make a sale to determine the NRV.

For real estate inventories, the Group adjusts the cost of its real estate inventories to NRV based on its assessment of the recoverability of the real estate inventories. NRV for completed real estate inventories is assessed with reference to market conditions and prices existing at the reporting date and is determined by the Group in the light of recent market transactions. NRV in respect of real estate inventories under construction is assessed with reference to market prices at the reporting date for similar completed property, less estimated costs to complete construction and less estimated costs to sell. The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would differ if different judgments were made or different estimates were utilized. In evaluating NRV, recent market conditions and current market prices have been considered.

For inventories such as equipment parts, materials in transit and supplies, the Group's estimate of the NRV of inventories is based on evidence available at the time the estimates are made of the amount that these inventories are expected to be realized. These estimates consider the fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after the end of the reporting period to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at reporting date. The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would differ if different judgments were made or different estimates were utilized.

Inventories carried at cost amounted to ₱52,312.89 million and ₱44,860.47 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Inventories carried at NRV amounted to ₱9,364.82 million and ₱9,034.92 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 7).

Estimating useful lives of property, plant and equipment (see 'estimation of minable ore reserves" for the discussion of amortization of coal mining properties)
The Group estimated the useful lives of its property, plant and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence on the use of these assets.

It is possible that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment would increase depreciation expense and decrease noncurrent assets.

In 2017, the BOD approved the rehabilitation of SCPC's Units 1 and 2 coal-fired thermal power plant. The rehabilitation of Units 1 and 2 coal fired power plant resulted to the recording of accelerated depreciation amounting to ₱101.23 million in 2020 (nil in 2022 and 2021). The rehabilitation of the Units 1 and 2 were completed in 2019 and 2020, respectively, and there are no salvage values for the parts replaced.

In estimating the useful life of depreciable assets that are constructed in a leased property, the Group considers the enforceability of and the intent of management to exercise the option to purchase the leased property. For these assets, the depreciation period is over the economic useful life of the asset which may be longer than the remaining lease period.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the carrying value of property, plant and equipment of the Group amounted to ₱57,638.32 million and ₱59,355.98 million, respectively (see Note 12).

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

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

When indicators exist, an impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Assets that are subject to impairment testing when impairment indicators are present are as follows:

	2022	2021
Asset held-for-sale (Note 9)	**₱789,313**	₱–
Investments in associates and joint ventures (Note 10)	**18,195,324**	17,522,876
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**57,638,317**	59,355,978
Right-of-use assets (Note 32)	**116,945**	145,731
Other current assets (Note 8) *	**8,829,378**	10,054,702
Other noncurrent assets (Note 13)*	**3,597,473**	2,476,600

**Excluding current and noncurrent financial assets.*

SRPGC
The Group also reassessed for impairment the aggregate carrying value representing the pre-construction costs of the 2x350 power plants of SRPGC due to termination of the related joint venture agreement in 2020. The carrying value of the pre-construction costs amounted to ₱112.67 million and ₱104.84 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, construction of the plant itself has yet to commence and the Group has yet to secure a supply agreement. Based on management's estimation of the recoverable amount, there is no resulting impairment loss for both 2022 and 2021.

Maynilad Water
On May 18, 2021, the Revised Concession Agreement (RCA) has been executed and signed by the representative parties of MWSI and MWSS. On December 10, 2021, Republic Act 11600 was signed into law (see Note 36). On December 14, 2021, Maynilad Water again requested the MWSS Board to defer the RCA's Effective Date by another two months (until February 16, 2022) or until the Republic Letter of Undertaking is issued. On June 30, 2022, Maynilad received MWSS's letter of even date informing Maynilad Water that the DOF has issued the Republic Undertaking dated June 24, 2022 signed by the Executive Secretary and the DOF Secretary.

Maynilad Water wrote the MWSS on July 1, 2022 informing them that the signed Republic Letter of Undertaking does not conform to the agreed form in the RCA, and, thus, Section 16.3 (iii) (c) of the RCA has not been satisfied. Thus, Maynilad Water's obligation to effect the changes in the Original Concession Agreement (OCA) has not commenced, except those terms provided under the Legislative Franchise (see Note 36).

The determination of the recoverable amount of the investment in MWHCI was determined using assumptions such as tariff rates, revenue growth, billed water volume, and discount rate. No impairment loss was recognized in 2022, 2021 and 2020, as a result of the test. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the carrying value of the investment in MWHCI amounted to ₱17,184.80 million and ₱16,554.29 million, respectively (see Note 10).

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

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate
The Group uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use assets in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating). The Group's lease liabilities amounted to ₱70.71 million and ₱97.41 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Notes 19 and 32).

Deferred tax assets
The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred taxes at each reporting date and reduces deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from MCIT and NOLCO to be utilized. However, there is no assurance that the Group will generate sufficient future taxable income to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

The deferred tax assets recognized amounted to ₱1,367.19 million and ₱1,529.59 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The unrecognized deferred tax assets of the Group amounted to ₱202.88 million and ₱182.01 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 28).

Estimating pension obligation and other retirement benefits
The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other employee benefits as well as the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, defined benefit obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The net pension liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to ₱148.85 million and ₱301.26 million, respectively (see Note 22). Net pension assets amounted to ₱1,012.67 million and ₱814.95 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 22).

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit liability. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates and other relevant factors.

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

Contingencies
The Group is currently involved in various legal proceedings and taxation matters. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims has been developed in consultation with outside counsel handling the defense in these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results. The Group currently does not believe these proceedings will have a material effect on the Group's financial position. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the evaluation of the case, the estimates of potential claims or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings (see Notes 27 and 35).

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Cash on hand and in banks	**₱8,444,448**	₱13,346,715
Cash equivalents	**19,964,026**	4,995,304
	₱28,408,474	₱18,342,019

Cash in banks earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents are short-term placements made for varying periods of up to three (3) months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn annual interest ranging from 0.50% to 6.00%, 0.25% to 1.75% and 0.50% to 4.25% in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Total finance income earned on cash in banks and cash equivalents amounted to ₱509.65 million, ₱72.44 million and ₱190.05 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Note 25).

5. Receivables

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Trade:		
Coal mining	**₱7,351,674**	₱4,298,951
Construction contracts	**6,274,186**	8,202,381
Electricity sales	**5,591,220**	4,283,821
Real estate	**3,458,309**	3,662,800
Nickel mining	**118,850**	260,322
Merchandising and others	**128,040**	104,042
	22,922,279	20,812,317
Receivables from related parties (Note 20)	**1,049,028**	1,377,041
Other receivables	**4,548,792**	3,119,716
	28,520,099	25,309,074
Less allowance for expected credit losses	**1,781,196**	1,771,655
	₱26,738,903	₱23,537,419

Trade Receivables

Coal and nickel mining

Receivable from mining pertains to receivables from the sale of coal and nickel ore both to domestic and international markets. These receivables are noninterest-bearing and generally have 30 to 45-day credit terms.

Construction contracts

Receivables from construction contracts principally consist of receivables arising from third-party construction projects over period of construction. These are non-interest bearing and collectible over a period of 30-60-day term. These also include current portion of retentions which pertain to the part of the contract billed and retained as security and shall be released upon the period allotted as indicated in the contract. These are collected after a certain period of time upon acceptance by project owners upon presentation of certificate of completion amounting to ₱2,153.22 million and ₱4,112.39 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Retention receivables pertain to the part of the contract which the contract owner retains as security and shall be released after the period allotted as indicated in the contract for the discovery of defects and other non-compliance from the specifications indicated.

Electricity sales

Receivables from electricity sales are claims from power distribution utilities, spot market operator and other customers for the sale of contracted energy and spot sales transactions. These are generally on a 30-day credit term and are carried at original invoice amounts, less discounts and rebates.

Real estate

Real estate receivables consist of accounts collectible in equal monthly principal installments with various terms up to a maximum of 10 years. These are recognized at amortized cost using the EIR method. The corresponding titles to the residential units sold under this arrangement are transferred to the buyers only upon full payment of the contract price. Installment contracts receivable are collateralized by the related property sold. In 2022, 2021 and 2020, annual interest rates on installment contracts receivable range from 9.00% to 19.00%. Interest on installment contracts receivable amounted to ₱348.85 million, ₱320.43 million and ₱313.00 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Note 25).

The Group retains the assigned receivables in the "real estate receivables" account and records the proceeds from these sales as long-term debt (see Note 18). The carrying value of installment contracts receivable sold with recourse amounted to ₱119.19 million and ₱2,441.04 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The installment contracts receivable on a with recourse basis are used as collaterals for the bank loans obtained.

Merchandising and others

Receivables from merchandise sales and others arise from the sale of wires, services rendered and others to various local companies. These receivables are noninterest-bearing and generally have a 30 to 60-day credit terms.

Other Receivables

Other receivables include the Group's receivables from condominium corporations, advances to brokers and receivable from sale of fly ashes. These receivables are noninterest-bearing and are generally collectible within one (1) year from the reporting date.

Allowance for expected credit losses

Movements in the allowance for expected credit losses are as follows:

2022

	Trade Receivables			
	Electricity Sales	**Coal Mining**	**Other Receivables**	**Total**
At January 1	**₱867,032**	**₱41,927**	**₱862,696**	**₱1,771,655**
Provision (Reversal) (Note 24)	**28,532**	**–**	**(18,991)**	**9,541**
At December 31	**₱895,564**	**₱41,927**	**₱843,705**	**₱1,781,196**

2021

	Trade Receivables			
	Electricity Sales	Coal Mining	Other Receivables	Total
At January 1	₱867,032	₱41,927	₱829,308	₱1,738,267
Provision (Note 24)	–	–	33,388	33,388
At December 31	₱867,032	₱41,927	₱862,696	₱1,771,655

6. **Contract assets**

The accounts consist of:

	2022	2021
Contract assets	**₱26,556,650**	₱23,321,488
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	**2,852,325**	3,198,067
	29,408,975	26,519,555
Less:C ontract assets- noncurrent portion	**12,765,717**	12,455,643
Current portion	**₱16,643,258**	₱14,063,912

Contract Assets
For real estate segment, contract assets are initially recognized for revenue earned from property under development rendered but not yet to be billed to customers. Upon billing of invoice, the amounts recognized as contract assets are reclassified as installment contracts receivable.

For construction segment, contract assets represent total costs incurred and estimated earnings recognized in excess of amounts billed.

Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts are as follows:

	2022	2021
Total costs incurred	**₱70,941,153**	₱59,809,919
Add estimated earnings recognized	**5,050,417**	4,804,124
	75,991,570	64,614,043
Less total billings (including unliquidated advances from contract owners of ₱6.84 billion in 2022 and ₱5.71 billion i 2021)	**81,661,636**	68,552,861
	(₱5,670,066)	(₱3,938,818)

The foregoing balances are reflected in the consolidated statements of financial position under the following accounts:

	2022	2021
Contract assets (liabilities)		
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	**₱2,852,325**	₱3,198,067
B illings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts (Note 17)	**(8,522,391)**	(7,136,885)
	(₱5,670,066)	(₱3,938,818)

7. **Inventories**

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
At Cost:		
Real estate held for sale and development	**₱46,738,228**	₱41,361,333
Coal inventory	**2,557,123**	1,524,336
Equipment parts, materials in transit and supplies	**2,995,845**	1,717,631
Nickel ore	**21,692**	240,757
	52,312,888	44,844,057
At NRV:		
Equipment parts, materials in transit and supplies (Note 12)	**9,211,646**	9,364,816
	₱61,524,534	₱54,208,873

Real estate inventories recognized as cost of sales amounted to ₱13,123.72 million, ₱18,035.61 million and ₱11,582.20 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Note 23). Costs of real estate sales includes acquisition cost of land, amount paid to contractors, development costs, capitalized borrowing costs, and other costs attributable to bringing the real estate inventories to their intended condition. Borrowing costs capitalized in 2022, 2021 and 2020 amounted to ₱1,611.32 million, ₱1,407.90 million and ₱1,436.51 million, respectively. The capitalization rates used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization in 2022, 2021 and 2020 are 4.89%, 4.60% and 5.01%, respectively.

There is no real estate held for sale and development used as collateral or pledged as security to secure liabilities. Summary of the movement in real estate held for sale and development is set out below:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱41,361,333**	₱40,901,921
Construction/development cost incurred	**15,338,403**	16,650,447
Land acquired during the year	**1,550,894**	589,788
Borrowing costs capitalized	**1,611,318**	1,407,899
Cost of undeveloped land sold during the year	**–**	(12,977)
Recognized as cost of sales (Note 23)*	**(13,123,720)**	(18,035,611)
Transfers to Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 12)	**–**	(140,134)
Balance at end of year	**₱46,738,228**	₱41,361,333

**Includes depreciation expense amounted to ₱245.16 million and ₱321.82 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.*

Coal and Power Inventories transferred to property, plant and equipment are used as a component of self-constructed property, plant and equipment and are recognized as expense over the useful life of the asset (see Note 12).

Coal pile inventory is stated at cost, which is lower than NRV. The cost of coal inventories recognized as 'Cost of coal sales' in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income amounted to ₱20,039.12 million and ₱16,001.58 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 23).

Coal pile inventory at cost includes capitalized depreciation of ₱324.22 million and ₱278.09 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 12).

Movement in the Group's allowance for inventory obsolescence are as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱230,051**	₱61,512
Provision for inventory write-down (Notes 8, 20 and 21)	**38,981**	168,540
Balance at end of year	**₱269,032**	₱230,052

The Group recognized provision for inventory write down amounting to ₱38.98 million and ₱168.54 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively. This amount includes provision of ₱36.77 million in 2022 which pertains to the spare parts of the 2x25 MW gas turbine plant classified as "Asset held-for-sale" under PFRS 5 (see Notes 9 and 24). This is included in "Miscellaneous" under operating expenses in profit or loss (see Note 24). Provision for loss on write-down of inventories amounting to ₱168.54 million in 2021 is included in "Materials and supplies" under cost of coal in profit or loss (see Note 23).

8. Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	2022	2021
Advances to suppliers and contractors	**₱3,167,630**	₱3,617,714
Creditable withholding taxes	**2,538,592**	2,202,051
Input VAT	**1,352,191**	795,786
Refundable deposits (Notes 13 and 34)	**855,987**	730,895
Cost to obtain a contract - current portion (Notes 3 and 13)	**810,380**	1,168,965
Deposit in escrow fund (Note 34)	**504,277**	229,207
Prepaid expenses	**325,388**	677,554
Prepaid taxes	**110,513**	82,074
Advances to officers and employees	**67,215**	63,225
Others	**1,772,126**	1,447,333
	₱10,189,642	₱11,014,804

Advances to suppliers and contractors
Advances to suppliers and contractors under current assets are recouped upon rendering of services or delivery of asset within the Group's normal operating cycle. The balance, net of the related allowance, is estimated to be recoverable in future periods (Note 3).

Creditable withholding taxes
Creditable withholding taxes pertain to the amount withheld by the Group's customers from their income payments. These will be claimed as tax credit and will be used against future income tax payable.

Input VAT
Input VAT represents VAT imposed on the Group by its suppliers and contractors for the acquisition of goods and services required under Philippine taxation laws and regulations. Input VAT is applied against output VAT. The balance, net of the related allowance, is recoverable in future periods.

Refundable deposits
Refundable deposits pertain to bill deposits and guaranty deposits for utilities that will be recovered within one (1) year.

Costs to obtain a contract
Costs to obtain a contract with a customer pertain to commissions paid to brokers and marketing agents on the sale of pre-completed real estate units.

The balances below pertain to the costs to obtain contracts included in the other current and noncurrent assets:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱2,491,867**	₱3,421,818
Additions	**1,056,865**	203,447
Amortization	**(1,161,369)**	(1,133,398)
Balance at end of year	**2,387,363**	2,491,867
Noncurrent portion (Note 13)	**1,576,983**	1,322,902
Current portion	**₱810,380**	₱1,168,965

The amortization of capitalized commission and advance commissions which are expensed as incurred totaling ₱1,237.03 million, ₱1,148.03 million and ₱963.49 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, are presented under 'Cost of sales and services - real estate sales' account in the consolidated statements of income (see Note 23).

Deposit in escrow fund
Deposit in escrow fund pertains to fund deposits for securing license to sell (LTS) of the Group's real estate projects.

Prepaid expenses
Prepaid expenses consist mainly of prepayments for insurance and maintenance costs.

Prepaid taxes
Prepaid taxes represent prepayment for taxes as well as local business and real property taxes.

Advances to officers and employees
Advances to officers and employees pertain to salary and other loans granted to the Group's employees that are collectible through salary deduction. These are noninterest-bearing and are due within one (1) year.

Others
Others include prepayments on insurance and various types of advances and other charges which could be recovered within one (1) year.

9. **Asset Held-for-Sale**

In 2022, the Group assessed that the carrying amount of its 2x25 MW gas turbine plant will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than continuing use.

The gas turbine pertains to two (2) units of GE TM2500 G6 Generator ("the Asset") which was acquired in 2016 to provide ancillary services. However, since its withdrawal from the ancillary contract, the gas turbine continued to run and supply electricity directly to the spot market. The gas turbine is one of the power generating assets of SLPGC under the Power Segment.

The plan to decommission and sell the Asset was approved on August 2, 2022 by the BOD. On October 3, 2022, the Group has completely secured all relevant clearances from regulatory bodies to disconnect, deregister, decommission, and sell the Asset.

The Group has launched an active search for interested buyers of the gas turbine and had ongoing negotiations in the advanced stages. Management expects that the sale transaction will be finalized within 12 months from end of reporting period.

In accordance with PFRS 5, the Group measured the Asset at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell while depreciation ceased immediately upon reclassification. Consequently, a loss on write-down amounting to ₱171.77 million was recognized to bring the Asset's carrying amount to its net realizable value or fair value less costs to sell (see Note 24).

10. **Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures**

The details of the Group's investments in associates and joint ventures follow:

	2022	2021
Acquisition cost		
Balance at beginning of year	**₱1,146,469**	₱939,093
Additional investments	**–**	207,376
Balance at end of year	**1,146,469**	1,146,469
Accumulated impairment loss	**(6,798)**	(6,798)
	1,139,671	1,139,671
Accumulated equity in net earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	**16,480,394**	15,770,268
Equity in net earnings	**1,506,278**	1,612,328
Dividends and others	**(977,920)**	(1,156,916)
Balance at end of year	**17,008,752**	16,225,680
Share in other comprehensivei ncome4	**6,901**	157,525
	₱18,195,324	₱17,522,876

The details of the Group's equity in the net assets of its associates and joint ventures, which are all incorporated in the Philippines, and the corresponding percentages of ownership follow:

	Percentages of Ownership		Equity in Net Assets	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Associates:				
Maynilad Water Holding Company, Inc. (MWHCI)	**27.19**	27.19	**₱17,184,796**	₱16,554,291
Subic Water and Sewerage Company, Inc. (Subic Water)	**30.00**	30.00	**276,020**	293,231
Bachy Soletanche Philippines Corporation (Bachy)	**49.00**	49.00	**43,060**	43,060
Celebrity Sports Plaza	**4.62**	4.62	**18,100**	17,563
			17,521,976	16,908,145
Joint Ventures:				
RLC DMCI Property Ventures, Inc. (RDPVI)	**50.00**	50.00	**538,346**	474,411
DMCI-First Balfour Joint Venture (DMFB)	**51.00**	51.00	**15,320**	15,320
DMC Estate Development Ventures Inc. (DMC-EDVI)	**50.00**	50.00	**119,682**	125,000
			673,348	614,731
			₱18,195,324	₱17,522,876

There have been no outstanding capital commitments in 2022 and 2021.

The following table summarizes the Group's share in the significant financial information of the associates and joint ventures that are material to the Group:

	2022	
	MWHCI	**Subic Water**
Statement of financial position		
Current assets	**₱16,158,002**	**₱676,931**
Noncurrent assets	**136,734,927**	**1,246,391**
Current liabilities	**(27,466,639)**	**(202,773)**
Noncurrent liabilities	**(54,472,389)**	**(431,940)**
Noncontrolling interests	**(4,360,407)**	**–**
Equity attributable to parent company	**66,593,494**	**1,288,609**
Proportion of the Group's ownership	**27.19%**	**30%**
Equity in net assets of associates	**18,106,771**	**386,583**
Less unrealized gains	**(921,975)**	**(110,563)**
Carrying amount of the investment	**₱17,184,796**	**₱276,020**
Statement of income		
Revenue and other income	**₱22,874,733**	**₱725,679**
Costs and expenses	**17,250,418**	**673,529**
Net income	**5,624,315**	**52,150**
Net income attributable to NCI	**402,282**	**–**
Net income attributable to parent company	**₱5,222,033**	**₱52,150**

	2021	
	MWHCI	Subic Water
Statement of financial position		
Current assets	₱14,083,639	₱462,366
Noncurrent assets	123,330,882	1,315,668
Current liabilities	(21,994,916)	(208,696)
Noncurrent liabilities	(47,149,334)	(204,227)
Noncontrolling interests	(4,144,494)	–
Equity attributable to parent company	64,125,777	1,365,111
Proportion of the Group's ownership	27.19%	30%
Equity in net assets of associates	17,435,799	409,533
Less unrealized gain	(881,508)	(116,303)
Carrying amount of the investment	₱16,554,291	₱293,230
Statement of income		
Revenue and other income	₱21,950,014	₱539,074
Costs and expenses	15,746,240	444,803
Net income	6,203,774	94,271
Net income attributable to NCI	443,627	–
Net income attributable to parent company	₱5,760,147	₱94,271

The Group's dividend income from MWHCI amounted to ₱759.83 million and ₱760.10 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively (nil in 2020), while dividend income from Subic Water amounted to ₱45.00 million in 2022 and 2021 and ₱36.00 million in 2020.

Equity in net earnings from MWHCI amounted to ₱1,419.87 million, ₱1,566.18 million and ₱1,513.81 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, while equity in net earnings from Subic Water amounted to ₱27.79 million, ₱28.28 million and ₱36.47 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The carrying amount of the investment in MWHCI is reduced by unrealized gains from transaction with a subsidiary of the Parent Company, relating to engineering and construction projects which are bid out to various contractors and are awarded on an arms-length basis. Equity in net earnings from MWHCI are adjusted for the realization of these unrealized gains and losses.

MWHCI
MWHCI is a company incorporated in the Philippines. The primary contributor in the consolidated net income of MWHCI is its 92.85% owned subsidiary, MWSI. MWSI is involved in the operations of privatized system of waterworks and sewerage services, including the provision of allied and ancillary services. The Group's equity in net earnings of MWHCI represents its share in the consolidated net income attributable to MWHCI.

Rollforward of the carrying value of the investment in MWHCI follows:

	2022	2021
Acquisition cost	**₱390,428**	₱390,428
Accumulated equity in net earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	**16,163,863**	15,334,704
Equity in net earnings	**1,419,871**	1,566,184
Dividends received and other adjustments	**(789,366)**	(737,025)
Balance at end of year	**16,794,368**	16,163,863
	₱17,184,796	₱16,554,291

Subic Water
On January 22, 1997, the Group subscribed to 3.26 million shares at the par value of ₱10 per share for an aggregate value of ₱32.62 million in Subic Water, a joint venture company among Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA), a government-owned corporation, Olongapo City Water District, and Cascal Services Limited (a company organized under the laws of England).

On April 1, 2016, PDI disposed its 10% share in Subic Water. The remaining percentage of ownership in Subic Water after the sale is 30%.

RLC DMCI Property Ventures Inc. (RDPVI)
In October 2018, PDI and Robinsons Land Corporation (RLC) entered into a joint venture agreement to develop a condominium project. Each party will hold a 50% ownership interest in the joint venture. In March 2019, RDPVI, the joint venture, was incorporated to purchase, acquire and develop into a residential condominium project a portion of the parcels of land situated in Las Piñas City and to operate, manage, sell and/or lease the resulting condominium units and parking spaces therein

DMC Estate Development Ventures, Inc. (DMC EDVI)
In June 2021, the Group and DMC Urban Property Developers Inc. (UPDI) entered into a joint venture agreement to purchase, acquire and develop parcels of land into condominium project for residential and commercial uses. Each party holds a 50% ownership interest in the joint venture.

The aggregate carrying amount of the Group's individually immaterial investments in associates and joint ventures in 2022 and 2021 amounted to ₱734.51 million and ₱675.35 million, respectively.

The Group's share in the other comprehensive loss of the associates and joint venture (e.g., remeasurement of retirement liability) is presented under equity section in the consolidated statements of financial position.

11. **Investment Properties**

The movements in this account follow:

	2022		
	Buildings and Building Improvements	**Condominium Units**	**Total**
Cost			
Balances at beginning of year	**₱214,998**	**₱37,811**	**₱252,809**
Disposal	**–**	**(172)**	**(172)**
Balances at end of year	**214,998**	**37,639**	**252,637**
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization			
Balances at beginning of year	**₱125,465**	**₱29,557**	**₱155,022**
Depreciation and amortization (Note 23)	**–**	**15,098**	**15,098**
Disposal	**–**	**(19,377)**	**(19,377)**
Balances at end of year	**125,465**	**25,278**	**150,743**
Net Book Value	**₱89,533**	**₱12,361**	**₱101,894**

	2021		
	Buildings and Building Improvements	Condominium Units	Total
Cost			
Balances at beginning of year	₱214,998	₱41,616	₱256,614
Disposal	–	(3,805)	(3,805)
Balances at end of year	214,998	37,811	252,809
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization			
Balances at beginning of year	₱105,892	₱18,059	₱123,951
Depreciation and amortization (Note 23)	19,573	15,188	34,761
Disposal	–	(3,690)	(3,690)
Balances at end of year	125,465	29,557	155,022
Net Book Value	₱89,533	₱8,254	₱97,787

The aggregate fair values of the investment properties as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to ₱266.55 million and ₱198.96 million, respectively.

The fair values of investment properties were determined using either the income approach using discounted cash flow (DCF) method or by the market data approach. These are both categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of investment properties, which has been determined using DCF method with discount rates ranging from 5.21% to 6.47%, exceeds its carrying cost. The fair values of the investment properties which were arrived at using the market data approach require the establishment of comparable properties by reducing reasonable comparative sales and listings to a common denominator. This is done by adjusting the differences between the subject property and those actual sales and listings regarded as comparables. The properties used as basis of comparison are situated within the immediate vicinity of the subject property.

Management believes that the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the fair value measurement of investment properties is short-term and temporary.

Rental income from investment properties (included under 'Other income - net') amounted to ₱279.19 million, ₱45.83 million and ₱54.88 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Note 27). Direct operating expenses (included under 'Operating expenses' in the consolidated statements of income) arising from investment properties amounted to ₱26.46 million, ₱14.87 million and ₱14.76 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Notes 23 and 24).

There are no investment properties as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 that are pledged as security against liabilities. The Group has no restrictions on the realizability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to either purchase or construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in this account follow:

	2022									
	Land and Land Improvements	Power Plant, Buildings and Building Improvements	Coal Mining Properties and Equipment	Nickel Mining Properties and Equipment	Construction Equipment, Machinery and Tools	Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost										
Balances at beginning of year	**₱3,198,004**	**₱67,376,365**	**₱38,370,710**	**₱5,731,464**	**₱13,911,848**	**₱899,184**	**₱957,354**	**₱363,154**	**₱1,034,564**	**₱131,842,647**
Additions	**88,097**	**33,663**	**3,830,141**	**–**	**479,050**	**80,396**	**188,442**	**4,330**	**1,839,716**	**6,543,835**
Transfers (Note 7)	**–**	**695,206**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**695,206**
Disposals	**–**	**(20,163)**	**(96,063)**	**–**	**(192,652)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(308,878)**
Asset held-for-sale (Note 9)	**–**	**(1,415,603)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1,415,603)**
Adjustments (Note 19)	**–**	**1,030,456**	**(18,449)**	**(3,838)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1,030,456)**	**(22,287)**
Balances at end of year	**3,286,101**	**67,699,924**	**42,086,339**	**5,727,626**	**14,198,246**	**979,580**	**1,145,796**	**367,484**	**1,843,824**	**137,334,920**
Accumulated Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization										
Balances at beginning of year	**1,166,816**	**24,234,483**	**32,392,372**	**1,629,025**	**11,393,546**	**797,072**	**612,093**	**261,262**	**–**	**72,486,669**
Depreciation, depletion and amortization (Notes 22 and 23)	**89,162**	**3,436,134**	**3,145,907**	**77,224**	**1,100,129**	**61,996**	**134,419**	**1,975**	**–**	**8,046,946**
Write-down	**–**	**171,771**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**171,771**
Disposals		**(1,433)**	**(81,979)**	**–**	**(297,612)**	**(925)**	**(543)**	**–**	**–**	**(382,492)**
Asset held for sale	**–**	**(626,291)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(626,291)**
Balances at end of year	**1,255,978**	**27,214,664**	**35,456,300**	**1,706,249**	**12,196,063**	**858,143**	**745,969**	**263,237**	**–**	**79,696,603**
Net Book Value	**₱2,030,123**	**₱40,485,260**	**₱6,630,039**	**₱4,021,377**	**2,002,183₱**	**₱121,437**	**₱399,827**	**₱104,247**	**₱1,843,824**	**₱57,638,317**

	2021									
	Land and Land Improvements	Power Plant, Buildings and Building Improvements	Coal Mining Properties and Equipment	Nickel Mining Properties and Equipment	Construction Equipment, Machinery and Tools	Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost										
Balances at beginning of year	₱3,126,648	₱63,308,491	₱35,719,154	₱5,650,349	₱13,537,730	₱840,179	₱701,860	₱361,255	₱1,932,793	₱125,178,459
Additions	181,222	2,648,508	2,688,469	84,040	745,677	59,291	263,729	1,899	1,912,887	8,585,722
Transfers (Note 7)	140,134	1,419,366	–	–	12,060	–	–	–	(2,811,116)	(1,239,556)
Disposals	(250,000)	–	–	–	(383,619)	(286)	(8,235)	–	–	(642,140)
Adjustments (Note 19)	–	–	(36,913)	(2,925)	–	–	–	–	–	(39,838)
Balances at end of year	3,198,004	67,376,365	38,370,710	5,731,464	13,911,848	899,184	957,354	363,154	1,034,564	131,842,647
Accumulated Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization										
Balances at beginning of year	1,077,990	20,439,204	29,064,023	1,126,117	9,951,961	746,553	493,408	255,406	–	63,154,662
Depreciation, depletion and amortization									–	
(Notes 23 and 24)	88,826	3,795,385	3,330,127	502,908	1,604,215	67,653	129,650	5,856		9,524,620
Disposals	–	(106)	(1,778)	–	(162,630)	(17,134)	(10,965)	–	–	(192,613)
Balances at end of year	1,166,816	24,234,483	32,392,372	1,629,025	11,393,546	797,072	612,093	261,262	–	72,486,669
Net Book Value	₱2,031,188	₱ 43,141,882	₱5,978,338	₱ 4,102,439	₱2,518,302	₱102,112	₱345,261	₱101,892	₱1,034,564	₱59,355,978

Land

- On June 30, 2021 the Group availed of the option to purchase parcels of land or "Optioned Assets" under Option Existence Notice (OEN) dated February 3, 2020 and in accordance with the provisions of the Land Lease Agreement (LLA) with PSALM. Total acquisition cost of the optioned assets amounted to ₱43.11 million (see Notes 32 and 36). The Group also sold land and various equipment items at a net gain of ₱69.35 million, ₱189.37 million and ₱67.00 million and in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively
- Transfer to property, plant and equipment in 2021 pertains to undeveloped land amounting to ₱140.13 million which will be used for the construction of batching plant (Note 7).

Power plant, buildings and building improvements

- The Group reclassified its 2x25 MW gas turbine plant to "Asset held-for-sale" on October 2022. Depreciation of the asset ceased immediately upon reclassification.

  Immediately before the classification of the 2x25 MW ancillary gas turbine plant as asset held-for-sale, loss on write-down of asset amounting to ₱171.77 million was recognized to bring the asset's carrying amount to its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use, amounting to ₱789.31 million. Subsequently, the carrying value of the 2x25 MW ancillary gas turbine plant amounting to ₱789.31 million was reclassified as "Asset held-for-sale" (see Note 9).

- Transfer to property plant and equipment in 2022 pertains to power plant spare parts which are used in the general repairs and maintenance of the Group's power plants.

Construction-in-progress

- Construction-in-progress includes capitalized pre-construction costs for the thermal power plant of SRPGC amounting to ₱112.67 million as of December 31, 2022 and ₱104.84 million as of December 31, 2021 (see Notes 3 and 35). As of December 31, 2022, construction of the plant itself has yet to commence pending completion of the connectivity to the grid c/o NGCP. Based on management's estimation of the recoverable amount, there is no resulting impairment loss for both 2022 and 2021.

- Reclassifications from "Construction in progress" amounting to ₱1,030.46 million and ₱1,057.14 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, pertain to the regular rehabilitation and completion of additional coal-fired thermal power plants and bunker-fired genset and other completed improvements on existing facilities.

- Interest expense incurred on long-term debts capitalized as part of 'Construction in Progress' amounted to ₱1.19 million and ₱3.16 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Coal mining properties

- Coal mining properties include the expected cost of decommissioning and site rehabilitation of mine sites and future clean-up of its power plants. The impact of annual re-estimation is shown in the rollforward as an adjustment (see Note 19). Coal mining properties also include the stripping activity assets and exploration and evaluation assets for costs of materials and fuel used, cost of operating dump trucks, excavators and other equipment costs amount others.

- As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, coal mining properties included in "Coal Mining Properties and Equipment" amounted to ₱4,196.98 million and ₱4,562.64 million, respectively (see Note 3).

Nickel mining properties

- Nickel mining properties pertains to the Acoje project located in the Municipalities of Sta. Cruz and Candelaria, Province of Zambales (where the Group has an ongoing application on one of its mining properties, see Note 3) and the Berong project situated in Barangay Berong, Municipality of Quezon, Province of Palawan.

- As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, nickel mining properties included in "Nickel Mining Properties and Equipment" amounted to ₱3,733.04 million and ₱3,929.17 million, respectively (see Note 3).

13. Exploration and Evaluation Assets and Other Noncurrent Assets

Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized expenditures that are directly related to the exploration and evaluation of the area covered by the Group's mining tenements. Exploration and evaluation assets amounted to ₱390.38 million and ₱235.19 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. These costs pertain to exploration activities on various nickel projects mainly in Zambales and Palawan mining areas that were covered by related exploration permits granted to the nickel mining entities.

Other noncurrent assets

Other noncurrent assets consist of the following:

	2022	2021
Cost to obtain a contract - net of current portion (Notes 3 and 8)	**₱1,576,983**	₱1,322,902
Retention receivable	**1,520,552**	–
Deferred input VAT	**554,264**	655,501
Refundable deposits (Notes 8 and 34)	**435,324**	127,086
Equity investments designated at FVOCI	**186,586**	154,531
Advances to suppliers and contractors	**179,890**	216,075
Deposits and funds for future investment	**136,666**	147,673
Software cost	**49,032**	29,538
Others	**1,050,718**	98,053
	₱5,690,015	₱2,751,359

Deferred input VAT

This pertains to the unamortized input VAT incurred from acquisition of capital assets mostly coming from the completed coal-fired thermal power plant and gas turbine, acquisition of capital goods and services for power plant maintenance program and acquisition of construction equipment.

Advances to suppliers and contractors

Advances to suppliers and contractors under noncurrent assets represent prepayment for the acquisition and construction of property, plant and equipment.

Equity investments designated at FVOCI
This account consists of the following:

	2022	2021
Quoted securities		
Cost	**₱50,747**	₱50,747
Cumulative unrealized gains recognized in OCI	**133,662**	101,607
	184,409	152,354
Unquoted securities		
Gross amount	**110,388**	110,388
Less allowance for probable loss	**108,211**	108,211
	2,177	2,177
	₱186,586	₱154,531

Quoted securities
The quoted securities include investments in golf and yacht club shares. Movements in the unrealized gains follow:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱101,607**	₱102,869
Changes in fair values of equity investments designated at FVOCI	**32,055**	(1,262)
Balance at end of year	**₱133,662**	₱101,607

Unquoted securities
This account consists mainly of investments in various shares of stock in management services and leisure and recreation entities.

The aggregate cost of investments amounting to ₱108.21 million were fully provided with allowance for impairment as management assessed that investments on these shares of stock are not recoverable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Deposits and funds for future investment
In 2012 and 2014, the Group entered into an agreement with a third party to purchase three holding companies (HoldCos) and three development companies (DevCos) with which the HoldCos have investments. The agreement sets out the intention of final ownership of the HoldCos and DevCos, where the Group will eventually own 73% of the HoldCos and 84% of the DevCos. The Group opened a bank account as required by the agreement and made available US$2.80 million cash (bank account) from which payments of the shares will be drawn. Initial payments made for the assignment of 33% share in HoldCos and 40% share in DevCos amounted to US$0.25 million and US$0.75 million, respectively, which were drawn from the bank account.

The acquisition of shares, which are final and effective on date of assignment, imposes a condition that all pending cases faced by the third party, the three HoldCos and three DevCos are resolved in their favor. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the conditions set forth under the agreement have not yet been satisfied.

Refundable deposits
Refundable deposits pertain to utilities and security deposits which are measured at cost and will be recouped against future billings. This also includes rental deposits which are noninterest-bearing and are refundable 60 days after the expiration of the lease period.

Software cost
Movements in software cost account follow:

	2022	2021
Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	**₱559,859**	₱529,328
Additions	**44,600**	30,531
Balance at end of year	**604,459**	559,859
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance at beginning of year	**530,321**	451,584
Amortization (Notes 23a nd 24)	**25,106**	78,737
Balance at end of year	**555,427**	530,321
Net Book Value	**₱49,032**	₱29,538

14. Short-term Debt

This account consists of the following:

	2022	2021
Bank loans	**₱1,048,918**	₱958,463
Acceptances and trust receipts payable	**80,500**	80,900
	₱1,129,418	₱1,039,363

Bank loans
The Group's bank loans consist of unsecured Peso-denominated short-term borrowings from local banks which bear annual interest ranging from 4.75% to 6.57% and 3.55% to 6.00% in 2022 and 2021, respectively, and are payable on monthly, quarterly and lump-sum bases on various maturity dates within the next 12 months after the reporting date.

During 2022 and 2021, the Group obtained various short-term loans from local banks primarily for working capital requirements.

Acceptances and trust receipts payable
Acceptances and trust receipts payable are used by the Group to facilitate payment for importations of materials, fixed assets and other assets. These are interest-bearing and with maturity of less than one (1) year.

Finance costs incurred on short-term borrowings and acceptances and trust receipts payable, net of capitalized borrowing cost, amounted to ₱142.14 million, ₱106.50 million and ₱406.56 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Note 26).

15. Liabilities for Purchased Land

Liabilities for purchase of land represent the balance of the Group's obligations to various real estate property sellers for the acquisition of various parcels of land and residential condominium units. The terms of the deed of absolute sale covering the land acquisitions provided that such obligations are payable only after the following conditions, among others, have been complied with: (a) presentation by the property sellers of the original transfer certificates of title covering the purchased parcels of land; (b) submission of certificates of non-delinquency on real estate taxes; and (c) physical turnover of the acquired parcels of land to the Group.

The outstanding balance of liabilities for purchased land as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 follow:

	2022	2021
Current	**₱960,623**	₱694,654
Noncurrent	**844,078**	876,715
	₱1,804,701	₱1,571,369

Liabilities for purchased land were recorded at fair value at initial recognition. These are payable over a period of two (2) to four (4) years. The fair value is derived using discounted cash flow model using the discount rate ranging from 5.22% to 6.46% and 1.67% to 4.43% in 2022 and 2021, respectively, based on applicable rates for similar types of liabilities.

16. Accounts and Other Payables

This account consists of the following:

	2022	2021
Trade and other payables:		
Suppliers and subcontractors	**₱14,718,661**	₱13,888,537
Others (Note 32)	**574,458**	1,439,010
Accrued costs and expenses		
Project cost	**2,359,676**	1,820,706
Payable to DOE (Note3 0)	**2,169,247**	2,059,611
Withholding and other taxes	**264,960**	218,527
Salaries	**161,988**	163,225
Interest	**96,132**	70,000
Various operating expenses	**3,499,883**	3,884,320
Output VAT payable -n et	**2,710,821**	2,512,047
Commission payable- current portion (Note 19)	**923,240**	1,079,559
Refundable deposits	**594,094**	466,159
Payable to related parties (Note2 0)	**224,478**	440,120
Financial benefits payable	**79,094**	80,410
	₱28,376,732	₱28,122,231

Trade and other payables

Suppliers
Payable to suppliers includes liabilities to various foreign and local suppliers for open account purchases of equipment and equipment parts and supplies. These are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled on a 30 to 60-day credit terms.

Subcontractors
Payable to subcontractors arises when the Group receives progress billing from its subcontractors for the construction cost of a certain project and is recouped against monthly billings. These subcontractors were selected by the contract owners to provide materials, labor and other services necessary for the completion of a project. Payables to subcontractors are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled on 15 to 60-day credit terms.

Other payables
Other payables include retention payable on contract payments, payable to marketing agents and nickel mine right owners and current portion of lease liabilities. Retention on contract payments is being withheld from the contractors as guaranty for any claims against them. These are settled and paid once the warranty period has expired. Payables to marketing agents and nickel mine right owners are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled within one (1) year.

Accrued costs and expenses

Accrued project cost
Accrued project cost pertains to direct materials, labor, overhead and subcontractor costs for work accomplished by the suppliers and subcontractors but were not yet billed to the Group.

Payable to DOE
Liability to DOE represents the share of DOE in the gross revenue from SMPC's coal production (including accrued interest on the outstanding balance), computed in accordance with the Coal Operating Contract (see Note 30).

Accrual of various operating expenses
This include accruals for contracted services, utilities, supplies, advertising, and other administrative expenses.

Commission payable
Commission payable pertains to the amount payable to sales agents for each contract that they obtain for the sale of pre-completed real estate units. These are settled based on the collection from the contract with customers with various terms up to a maximum of 10 years. The noncurrent portion of commission payable is presented under "Other noncurrent liability" account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 19).

Output VAT payable
Output VAT payable pertains to the VAT due on the sale of goods or services by the Group, net of input VAT.

Refundable deposits
Refundable deposits consist mainly of deposits which are refundable due to cancellation of real estate sales as well as deposits made by unit owners upon turnover of the unit which will be remitted to its utility provider.

Financial benefits payable
As mandated by R.A. 9136 or the Electric Power Industry Reform Act (EPIRA) of 2001 and the Energy Regulations No. 1-94, issued by DOE, the BOD authorized the Group on June 10, 2010 to enter and execute a Memorandum of Agreement with the DOE relative to or in connection with the establishment of Trust Accounts for the financial benefits to the host communities equal to ₱0.01 per kilowatt hour generated.

17. Contract Liabilities and Other Customers' Advances and Deposits

	2022	2021
Contract liabilities - real estate	**₱3,732,000**	₱4,808,510
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts (Note 6)	**8,522,391**	7,136,885
Other customers' advances and deposits	**3,665,018**	4,455,545
	15,919,409	16,400,940
Less noncurrent portion of		
Contract liabilities - real estate	**1,607,888**	1,261,595
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	**1,988,822**	1,688,773
Current portion	**₱12,322,699**	₱13,450,572

Contract liabilities – real estate
Contract liabilities represent the payments of buyers which do not qualify yet for revenue recognition as real estate sales and any excess of collections over the recognized revenue on sale of real estate inventories. The movement in contract liabilities is mainly due to reservation sales and advance payment of buyers less real estate sales recognized upon reaching the buyer's equity threshold and from increase in percentage of completion of projects.

The amount of revenue recognized from contract liabilities at the beginning of the year amounted to ₱2,527.30 million, ₱3,293.05 million, and ₱3,439.30 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts
This pertains to billings in excess of total costs incurred and estimated earnings recognized in the construction segment.

Other customers' advances and deposits
Other customers' advances and deposits consist mainly of collections from real estate customers for taxes and fees payable for the transfer of title to customer such as documentary stamp taxes, transfer taxes and notarial fees.

18. Long-term Debt

Long-term debt pertains to the following obligations:

	2022	2021
Bank loans	**₱51,428,383**	₱52,009,238
Less noncurrent portion	**44,669,935**	41,613,047
Current portion	**₱6,758,448**	₱10,396,191

Details of the bank loans follow:

	Outstanding Balances				
	2022	2021	**Maturity**	**Interest Rate**	**Payment Terms**
Loans from banks and other institutions					
Term loans and corporate notes	**₱37,019,209**	₱26,555,319	Various maturities from 2020 to 2027	Interest rates based on applicable benchmark plus credit spread ranging from 60 to 75 basis points	Term loans: Payment shall be made on a quarterly basis Corporate notes: Payments shall be based on aggregate percentage of issue amount of each series equally divided over applicable quarters (4th/7th to 27th quarter) and the balance is payable at maturity
Peso-denominated loans	**14,522,945**	23,247,390	Various maturities from 2020 to 2027	Fixed interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 5.13% and floating interest rates based on applicable benchmark plus credit spread ranging from 25 to 60 basis points	Amortized/ bullet
Liabilities on installment contracts receivable	**119,188**	2,441,035	Various maturities 2022 to 2029	Interest at prevailing market rates	Payable in equal and continuous monthly payment not exceeding 120 days commencing 1 month from date of execution
	51,661,342	52,243,744			
Less: Unamortized debt issue cost	**232,959**	234,506			
	₱51,428,383	₱52,009,238			

The movements in unamortized debt issue cost follow:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱234,506**	₱227,987
Additions	**66,000**	88,449
Amortization (Note 26)	**(67,547)**	(81,930)
Balance at end of year	**₱232,959**	₱234,506

Interest expense on long-term debt, net of capitalized interest, recognized under 'Finance cost' amounted to ₱871.41 million, ₱775.73 million and ₱681.62 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (see Note 26).

The schedule of repayments of loans based on existing terms are provided in Note 34.

Other relevant information on the Group's long-term borrowings are provided below:

- The loan agreements on long-term debt of certain subsidiaries provide for certain restrictions and requirements such as, among others, maintenance of financial ratios at certain levels. These restrictions and requirements were complied with by the respective subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.
- As discussed in Note 6, the installment contracts receivable under the receivable purchase agreements are used as collaterals in the loans payable obtained. These amounted to ₱119.19 million and ₱2,441.03 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and these represent net proceeds from sale of portion of PDI's installment contracts receivable to local banks pursuant to the receivable purchase agreements entered into by PDI on various dates. The agreements also provide the submission of condominium certificates of title and their related postdated checks issued by the buyers.
- Long-term debt of the group are secured by a chattel mortgage on the transportation equipment purchased using the proceeds of these loans.
- Except for the above-mentioned loans, all long-term debt of the Group are clean and unsecured and are compliant with their respective loan covenants.

19. Other Noncurrent Liabilities

The details of this account consist of:

	2022	2021
Commission payable - noncurrent portion (Note 16)	**₱1,576,807**	₱1,075,162
Provision for decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs (Note 3)	**410,605**	449,047
Lease liabilities (Notes 3 and 32)	**56,742**	97,407
Retention payable	**782,923**	–
Other payables	**35,977**	19,087
	₱2,863,054	₱1,640,703

Provision for decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs
The Group makes full provision for the future cost of rehabilitating the coal mine sites on a discounted basis on the development of the coal mines. These provisions were recognized based on the Group's internal estimates. Assumptions based on the current regulatory requirements and economic environment have been made, which management believes are reasonable bases upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates are reviewed annually to take into account any material changes to the assumptions.

However, actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend upon future market prices for the necessary decommissioning works required which will reflect market conditions at the relevant time. Furthermore, the timing of rehabilitation is likely to depend on when the mines cease to produce at economically viable rates. This, in return, will depend upon future ore and coal prices, which are inherently uncertain.

Provision for decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs also include cost of rehabilitation of the Group's power plants and nickel ore mine sites. Discount rates used by the Group to compute for the present value of liability for decommissioning and mine site rehabilitation costs are from 3.61% to 8.70% in 2022, 4.86% to 8.58% in 2021 and 1.85% to 4.07% in 2020. Segment breakdown of provision for decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs follows:

	2022	2021
Coal	**₱285,945**	₱298,757
Nickel	**95,555**	123,490
On-grid power	**29,105**	26,800
	₱410,605	₱449,047

The rollforward analysis of the provision for decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs account follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱449,047**	₱318,828
Effect of change in estimates (Note 12)	**(25,427)**	(39,838)
Actual Usage	**(34,463)**	–
Accretion of interest (Note 26)	**21,448**	170,057
Balance at end of year	**₱410,605**	₱449,047

The Group revised its mine work program based on the current conditions of the mining operations. Management revisited certain procedures, practices and assumptions on its existing rehabilitation plan (e.g., timing of mining operations, reforestation requirements, movement of the overburden) which resulted to adjustment in the previously estimated provision for decommissioning and mine site rehabilitation costs.

Resulting changes in estimate pertaining to the Group's minesites amounted to ₱21.59 million and ₱39.83 million (recognized as adjustment to 'Coal mining properties and equipment' and 'Coal mining properties and equipment' under Property, plant and equipment account) in 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 12).

Other payables
Noncurrent trade and other payables include noninterest-bearing payable to suppliers and subcontractors and accrued expenses which are expected to be settled within two (2) to three (3) years from the reporting date and retention contract payment that is being withheld from the contractors as guaranty for any claims which are expected to be settled a year after the turn-over of projects.

Retention Payable
Retention payable represents amounts withheld by the Company on subcontractors' progress billings and payable upon expiration of defect liability period.

20. Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence which include affiliates. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. Transactions entered into by the Group with affiliates are made at normal commercial prices and terms. These are settled in cash, unless otherwise specified.

The significant related party transactions entered into by the Group with its related parties and the amounts included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to these transactions follow:

	2022		
	Reference	**Volume**	**Due from (Due to)**
Receivable from related parties (Note 5)			
Construction contracts	(a)	**₱3,911,337**	**₱917,868**
Sale of marine vessels	(b)	**–**	**13,390**
Equipment rentals	(c)	**14,697**	**–**
Sale of materials and reimbursement of shared and operating expenses	(d)	**313,585**	**117,770**
			₱1,049,028
Payable to related parties (Note 16)			
Shiploading, coal delivery and coal handling	(e)	**₱721,408**	**(₱65,085)**
Mine exploration and hauling services	(f)	**176,613**	**(62,394)**
Other general and administrative expense	(g)	**15,705**	**(3,141)**
Aviation services	(h)	**33,969**	**(14.481)**
Office and parking rental	(i)	**119,582**	**(11,464)**
Freight charges	(j)	**276,379**	**(67,913)**
			(₱224,478)

	2021		
	Reference	Volume	Due from (Due to)
Receivable from related parties (Note 5)			
Construction contracts	(a)	₱1,796,108	₱962,221
Sale of marine vessels	(b)	–	13,390
Equipment rentals	(c)	157,223	52,659
Sale of materials and reimbursement of shared and operating expenses	(d)	435,303	348,771
			₱1,377,041
Payable to related parties (Note 16)			
Shiploading, coal delivery and coal handling	(e)	₱569,889	(₱35,292)
Mine exploration and hauling services	(f)	26,707	(239,006)
Other general and administrative expense	(g)	21,210	(5,056)
Aviation services	(h)	145,433	(48,449)
Office and parking rental	(i)	21,424	(79,988)
Freight charges	(j)	256,899	(32,329)
			(₱440,120)

(a) The Group provides services to its other affiliates in relation to its construction projects. Outstanding receivables lodged in “Receivables from related parties” amounted to ₱855.86 million and ₱962.22 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. In an addition, billings in excess of costs and estimated earning on uncompleted contracts from its affiliates amounted to ₱357.72 million and ₱720.10 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(b) In 2020, the Group sold a marine vessel to its affiliate for ₱620.58 million of which ₱13.39 million remain uncollected as of December 31, 2022.

(c) The Group rents out its equipment to its affiliates for their construction projects.

(d) The Group paid for the contracted services, material issuances, diesel, rental expenses and other supplies of its affiliates.

(e) Certain affiliate had transactions with the Group for services rendered such as shiploading, coal delivery and coal handling. Freight costs charged by the affiliate are included as part of the cost of coal inventory.

(f) An affiliate of the Group provides labor services relating to coal operations, including those services rendered by consultants. The related expenses are included in the “Cost of sales and services” in the consolidated statements of income.

(g) A shareholder of the Group provides maintenance of the Group’s accounting system, Navision, which is used by some of the Group’s subsidiaries. Related expenses are presented as part of “Miscellaneous” under “Operating expenses” in consolidated statements of income. In addition, the Group has reimbursable expenses for security services, professional fees, among others.

(h) An affiliate of the Group transports visitors and employees from point to point in relation to the Group’s ordinary course of business and vice versa and bills the Group for the utilization costs of the aircrafts. The related expenses are included in “Cost of sales and services”.

(i) An affiliate had transactions with the Group for office and parking rental of units to which related expenses are presented as part of “Operating expenses” in the consolidated statements of income.

(j) An affiliate provides the Group various barges and tugboats for use in the delivery of nickel ore to its various customers.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties
Outstanding balances as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, are unsecured and noninterest-bearing, and are all due within one year, normally within 30-60 day credit term.

The Group has approval process and established limits when entering into material related party transactions. The Related Party Transaction Review Committee shall approve all material related party transactions before their commencement. Material related party transactions shall be identified taking into account the related party registry. Transactions amounting to 10% or more of the total consolidated assets of the Group that were entered into with an unrelated party that subsequently becomes a related party may be excluded from the limits and approval process requirement.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group has not made any allowance for expected credit loss relating to amounts owed by related parties. The Group applies a general approach in calculating the ECL.

The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the affiliates and the economic environment.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel
Key management personnel of the Group include all directors and senior management. The aggregate compensation and benefits of key management personnel of the Group follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	**₱211,910**	₱141,921P	=147,864
Post-employment benefits (Note 22)	**9,014**	7,638	1,709
	₱220,924	₱149,559P	=149,573

There are no agreements between the Group and any of its directors and key officers providing for benefits upon termination of employment, except for such benefits to which they may be entitled under the Group's pension plan.

21. Equity

Capital Stock
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Parent Company's capital stock as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 consists of:

	Authorized Capital Stock	Outstanding
Common shares,₱1 par value	19,900,000,000	13,277,470,000
Preferred shares, ₱1 par value	100,000,000	3,780
Less: Treasury shares		2,820
		960

The preferred stock is redeemable, non-voting, non-participating and cumulative with par value of ₱1.00 per share. The preferred shareholders' previous right of converting the preferred shares to common shares expired in March 2002.

Below is the summary of the Parent Company's track record of registration of securities with the SEC as of December 31, 2022:

	Number of Shares Registered (in billions)	Number of holders of securities as of year end
December 31, 2020	13.28	707
Add/(Deduct) Movement	–	20
December 31, 2021	13.28	727
Add/(Deduct) Movement	–	(28)
December 31, 2022	13.28	699

Retained Earnings
In accordance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 11 issued in December 2008, the Parent Company's retained earnings available for dividend declaration as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to ₱778.02 million and ₱1,031.71 million, respectively.

Under the Philippine Tax Code, publicly held corporations are allowed to accumulate retained earnings in excess of capital stock and are exempt from improperly accumulated earnings tax.

Dividend declaration
The Parent Company's BOD approved the declaration of cash dividends in favor of all its stockholders as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
April 1, 2022, ₱0.34 per share regular cash dividend to shareholders on record as of April 19, 2022, payable on or before April 29, 2022.	**₱4,514,340**	₱–	₱–
April 1, 2022, ₱0.14 per share special cash dividend to shareholders on record as of April 19, 2022, payable on or before April 29, 2022.	**1,858,846**	–	–
October 18, 2022 ₱0.72 per share special cash dividend to shareholders on record as of November 2, 2022, payable on or before November 16, 2022.	**9,559,773**	–	–
March 29, 2021, ₱0.13 per share regular cash dividend to shareholders on record as of April 15, 2021, payable on or before April 26, 2021.	–	1,726,071	–
March 29, 2021, ₱0.35 per share special cash dividend to shareholders on record as of April 15, 2021, payable on or before April 26, 2021.	–	4,647,115	–
October 12, 2021, ₱0.48 per share special cash dividend to shareholders on record as of October 26, 2021, payable on or before November 10, 2021.	–	6,373,185	–
March 5, 2020, ₱0.23 per share regular cash dividend to shareholders on record as of March 23, 2020, payable on or before April 3, 2020.	–	–	3,053,818
March 5, 2020, ₱0.25 per share special cash dividend to shareholders on record as of March 23, 2020, payable on or before April 3, 2020.	–	–	3,319,368
	₱15,932,959	₱12,746,371	₱6,373,186

On various dates in 2022, 2021 and 2020, partially-owned subsidiaries of the Group declared dividends amounting to ₱21,252.74 million, ₱12,753.55 million and ₱6,141.54 million, respectively, of which dividends to noncontrolling-interest amounted to ₱9,272.84 million, ₱5,730.28 million, and ₱2,421.81 million, respectively. The unpaid dividends to noncontrolling-interests as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to ₱3.33 million and ₱15.20 million, respectively (see Note 16).

The unappropriated retained earnings include undistributed net earnings amounting to ₱84,409.23 million and ₱69,000.91 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, representing accumulated equity in the net earnings of consolidated subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities accounted for under the equity method. These are not available for dividend declaration until declared by the subsidiaries, associates and the joint ventures representing accumulated equity.

Premium on acquisition of non-controlling-interests
SMPC bought back its own shares totaling to 14.061,670 from 2016 to 2018. This resulted to an increase in effective ownership of the Parent Company on SMPC and its subsidiaries to 56.65% and the recognition of premium on acquisition of non-controlling interest amounting to ₱817.96 million.

Capital Management
The primary objective of the Group's capital management strategy is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares. There were no changes made in the Group's capital management objectives, policies or processes. The Group considers total equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company less net accumulated unrealized gains on equity investments designated at FVOCI, as capital.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

22. Employee Benefits

Retirement Plans
The Group has a funded, noncontributory, defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all of its regular employees. Provisions for pension obligations are established for benefits payable in the form of retirement pensions. Benefits are dependent on years of service and the respective employee's final compensation. The Group updates the actuarial valuation every year by hiring the services of a third party professionally qualified actuary. The latest actuarial valuation report of the retirement plans was made as of December 31, 2022.

Certain entities within the Group are under the Multiemployer Retirement Plan (the Plan). The Group's retirement funds are administered by appointed trustee banks which are under the supervision of the respective Board of Trustees (BOT) of the plans. The responsibilities of the BOT, among others, include the following:

- To hold, invest and reinvest the fund for the exclusive benefits of the members and beneficiaries of the retirement plan and for this purpose the BOT is further authorized to designate and appoint a qualified Investment Manager with such powers as may be required to realize and obtain maximum yield on investment of the fund; and,
- To make payments and distributions in cash, securities and other assets to the members and beneficiaries of the Plan.

Under the existing regulatory framework, Republic Act No. 7641, *The New Retirement Law*, requires a provision for retirement pay to qualified private sector employees in the absence of any retirement plan in the entity, provided however that the employee's retirement benefits under any collective bargaining and other agreements shall not be less than those provided under the law. The law does not require minimum funding of the plan.

The following table summarizes the components of net pension expense (included in "Salaries, wages and employee benefits" account) and pension income (included in "Other income" account) for the years ended December 31 (see Notes 24 and 27):

Pension Expense

	2022	2021	2020
Current service cost	**₱253,954**	₱258,754	₱188,775
Net interest expense (income) on benefit obligation and plan assets	**(37,642)**	(11,118)(	29,670)
Effect of the asset limit	**13,134**	5,8661	5,734
Total pension expense	**₱229,446**	₱253,502	₱174,839

Movements in the fair value of plan assets of the Group follow:

	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of year	**₱3,193,851**	₱2,427,842
Interest income	**159,695**	100,999
Remeasurement gain (loss)	**542,047**	325,198
Benefits paid from plan assets	**(86,071)**	(58,230)
Contributions	**15,000**	398,042
Balance at end of year	**₱3,824,522**	₱3,193,851

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation follow:

	2022	2021
Balances at beginning of year	**₱2,455,521**	₱2,351,690
Current service cost	**253,954**	258,754
Interest expense	**121,098**	89,881
Benefits paid- from plan assets	**(86,071)**	(58,230)
Benefits paid- direct payments	**(30,828)**	(27,859)
Remeasurement loss (gain) arising from:		
Financial assumptions	**(389,995)**	(273,211)
Demographic assumptions	**(174,789)**	54,767
Experience adjustments	**22,156**	59,729
Balances at end of year	**₱2,171,046**	₱2,455,521

Below is the net pension asset for those entities within the Group with net pension asset position:

	2022	2021
Fair value of plan assets	**₱2,774,999**	₱2,222,485
Present value off unded defined benefit obligations	**(2,549,612)**	(1,667,571)
	225,387	554,914
Effect on asset ceiling	**787,280**	260,033
Net pension asset	**₱1,012,667**	₱814,947

Movements in the net pension asset follow:

	2022	2021
Net pension asset at beginning of year	**₱814,947**	₱708,040
Remeasurements gain (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income	**127,838**	186,436
Net pension income(expense)	**69,882**	(79,529)
Net pension asset at end of year	**₱1,012,667**	₱814,947

Movements in the effect of asset ceiling follow:

	2022	2021
Effect of asset ceiling at beginning of year	**₱260,033**	₱150,996
Interest on the effect of asset ceiling	**13,134**	5,866
Changes in the effect of asset ceiling	**514,113**	103,171
Effect of asset ceiling at end of year	**₱787,280**	₱260,033

Below is the net pension liability for those entities within the Group with net pension liability position:

	2022	2021
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	**(₱1,198,373)**	(₱1,278,303)
Fair value of plan assets	**1,049,523**	977,047
Net pension liability	**(₱148,850)**	(₱301,256)

Movements in the net pension liability follow:

	2022	2021
Net pension liability at beginning of year	**(₱301,256)**	(₱782,884)
Net pension income (expense)	**488,838**	173,973
Remeasurement gain (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income	**(290,604)**	698,972
Benefits paid -d irect payment	**(30,828)**	(27,859)
Contributions	**(15,000)**	(363,458)
Net pension liability at end of year	**(₱148,850)**	(₱301,256)

Breakdown of remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income in 2022 and 2021 follow:

	2022	2021
Remeasurement gain (loss) on plan assets	**₱542,047**	₱340,278
Remeasurement gain (loss) on defined benefit obligations	**(542,628)**	153,050
Changes in the effect of asset ceiling	**632,436**	(97,218)
Net remeasurement losses on pension plans	**631,855**	396,110
Income tax effect	**(157,964)**	(99,028)
Net remeasurement gain (loss) on pension plans - net of tax	**₱473,891**	₱297,082

The major categories and corresponding fair values of plan assets and liabilities by class of the Group's Plan as at the end of each reporting period are as follows:

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in banks	**₱38,728**	₱5
Time deposits	**548,635**	342,630
	587,363	342,635
Investments in stocks		
Common shares of domestic corporations		
Quoted	**1,721,333**	1,083,091
Unquoted	**280,429**	373,041
Preference shares	**163,208**	181,984
	2,164,970	1,638,116
Investment in government securities		
Fixed rate treasury notes (FXTNs)	**567,555**	835,136
Retail treasury bonds (RTBs)	**269,731**	130,865
	837,286	966,001
Investment in other securities and debt instruments		
AAA rated debt securities	**215,703**	177,132
Not rated debt securities	–	–
	215,703	177,132
Other receivables	**19,200**	70,743
Accrued trust fees and other payables	–	(776)
Benefits payable	–	–
Fair value of plan assets	**₱3,824,522**	₱3,193,851

Trust fees paid in 2022, 2021 and 2020 amounted to ₱2.33 million, ₱2.28 million and ₱2.23 million, respectively.

The composition of the fair value of the Fund includes:

- *Cash and cash equivalents* - include savings and time deposit with various banks and special deposit account with Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP SDA).
- *Investment in stocks* - includes investment in common and preferred shares both traded and not traded in the PSE.
- *Investment in government securities* - includes investment in Philippine RTBs and FXTNs.
- *Investments in other securities and debt instruments* - include investment in long-term debt notes and retail bonds.

- *Other receivables* - includes interest and dividends receivable generated from investments included in the plan.
- *Accrued trust fees and other payables* - pertain mainly to charges of trust or in the management of the Plan.

The overall administration and management of the plan rest upon the Plan's BOT. The voting rights on the above securities rest to the BOT for funds directly held through the Group's officers and indirectly for those entered into through other trust agreements with the trustee bank authorized to administer the investment and reinvestments of the funds.

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. The principal assumptions used in determining pension and post-employment medical benefit obligations for the defined benefit plans are shown below:

	2022	2021	2020
Discount rate	**4.79% to 7.38%**	4.79% to 5.21%	3.72% to 4.14%
Salary increase rate	**3.00% to 10.00%**	3.00% to 10.00%	3.00% to 10.00%

The weighted average duration of significant defined benefit obligation per segment are as follows (average number of years):

	2022	2021
Construction and others	**8.5 years**	11 years
Coal mining	**4.6 years**	6 years
Nickel mining	**13.6 years**	11 years
Real estate development	**10 years**	15 years
Power - On grid	**11.3 years**	12 years
Power - Off grid	**15.7 years**	11 years

There are no unusual or significant risks to which the Plan exposes the Group. However, in the event a benefit claim arises under the Retirement Plan and the Retirement Fund is not sufficient to pay the benefit, the unfunded portion of the claim shall immediately be due and payable from the Group to the Retirement Fund.

There was no plan amendment, curtailment, or settlement recognized for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Sensitivity analysis on the actuarial assumptions
Each sensitivity analysis on the significant actuarial assumptions was prepared by remeasuring the Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO) at the reporting date after first adjusting one of the current assumptions according to the applicable sensitivity increment or decrement (based on changes in the relevant assumption that were reasonably possible at the valuation date) while all other assumptions remained unchanged. The sensitivities were expressed as the corresponding change in the DBO.

It should be noted that the changes assumed to be reasonably possible at the valuation date are open to subjectivity, and do not consider more complex scenarios in which changes other than those assumed may be deemed to be more reasonable.

	Increase (decrease)	**2022**	2021
Discount rates	+100 basis points	**(₱155,861)**	(₱250,844)
	-100 basis points	**181,172**	294,015
Salary increases+	1.00%	**180,238**	287,315
	-1.00%	**(140,565)**	(249,189)

23. Costs of Sales and Services

Details of costs of sales and services follow:

	2022	20212	020
Cost of Sales			
Cost of real estate held for sale and development (Note 7)	**₱12,878,564**	₱17,713,791	₱11,582,195
Fuel and lubricants	**12,654,107**	8,306,836	5,582,492
Materials and supplies	**4,957,555**	870,4202	,117,454
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 11, 12, 13 and 32)	**3,511,045**	3,392,622	3,854,978
Production overhead	**2,730,719**	703,504	752,461
Direct labor	**2,136,506**	1,983,360	1,415,364
Commission expense (Note 8)	**1,237,695**	1,148,030	963,492
Hauling, shiploading and handling costs (Note2 0)	**1,100,578**	1,436,291	616,971
Outside services	**694,432**	536,426	960,917
Others	**596,395**	1,508,8413	0,320
	42,497,596	37,600,1212	7,876,644
Cost of Services			
Materials and supplies	**6,602,942**	9,845,238	9,096,464
Outside services	**4,379,838**	4,598,456	3,548,630
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 11, 12, 13 and 32)	**3,844,624**	4,810,755	3,696,117
Direct labor	**3,211,400**	4,882,082	3,587,095
Production overhead	**2,913,382**	3,391,888	2,320,557
Fuel and lubricants	**2,417,372**	1,790,454	1,100,875
Spot purchases of electricity	**1,885,581**	2,187,503	434,638
Hauling, shiploading and handling costs (Note2 0)	**276,359**	440,004	144,117
Others	**478,850**	119,530	121,262
	26,010,348	32,065,910	24,049,755
	₱68,507,944	₱69,666,031	₱51,926,399

Cost of real estate sales presented in the consolidated statements of income includes cost of running hotel and property management operations amounting to ₱119.00 million, ₱108.68 million and ₱121.33 million for 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Related revenue from hotel and property management operations amounted to ₱253.13 million, ₱226.54 million and ₱224.24 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization included in the consolidated statements of income follow:

	2022	2021	2020
Included in:			
Cost of electricity sales	**₱2,829,982**	₱3,056,850	₱3,531,613
Cost of coal mining	**3,034,379**	3,664,034	2,633,644
Cost of construction contracts and others	**788,429**	844,857	767,251
Cost of real estate development	**245,156**	322,652	300,764
Cost of nickel mining	**457,723**	314,984	317,823
Operating expenses (Note 24)	**462,234**	471,282	614,929
	₱7,817,903	₱8,674,659	₱8,166,024
Depreciation, depletion and amortization of:			
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	**₱8,046,946**	₱9,524,620	₱8,508,551
Other noncurrent assets (Note 13)	**25,106**	78,737	52,154
Investment properties (Note 11)	**15,467**	34,761	14,764
Right-of-use assets (Note 32)	**28,786**	50,713	29,378
	₱8,116,305	₱9,688,831	₱8,604,847

Depreciation, depletion and amortization capitalized in ending inventories and mine properties included in 'Property, Plant and Equipment' amounted to ₱497.47 million, ₱516.68 million and ₱438.82 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Salaries, wages and employee benefits included in the consolidated statements of income follow:

	2022	2021	2020
Presented under:			
Costs of sales and services	**₱5,213,167**	₱6,083,355	₱5,002,459
Operating expenses (Note 24)	**2,496,604**	2,270,021	1,981,194
	₱7,709,771	₱8,353,376	₱6,983,653

24. Operating Expenses

This account consists of:

	2022	20212	020
Government share (Note3 0)	**₱15,963,371**	₱6,354,771	₱1,813,594
Salaries, wages and employee benefits (Notes 22 and 23)	**2,496,604**	2,270,021	1,981,194
Taxes and licenses	**1,502,194**	1,491,415	1,306,650
Repairs and maintenance	**1,066,956**	602,0636	11,802
Outside services	**₱1,019,521**	₱1,117,058P	=827,176
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 11, 12, 13 and 23)	**462,234**	471,282	614,929
Insurance	**419,820**	328,223	271,480
Advertising and marketing	**241,735**	121,816	194,499
Association dues	**233,330**	90,470	44,473
Supplies	**228,389**	167,592	161,452
Loss on write-down of property, plant and equipment (Notes 3, 8 and 12)	**173,224**	–	157,197
Rent (Notes 21 and 33)	**166,350**	170,860	209,688
Transportation and travel	**156,672**	75,171	118,297
Communication, light and water	**143,254**	173,006	132,084
Entertainment, amusement and recreation	**138,743**	177,126	130,440
Provision for ECL and probable losses -n et (Notes 5 and 8)	**50,247**	33,388	60,121
Commission	**15,328**	12,638	1,761
Miscellaneous (Note2 0)	**588,984**	430,796	276,851
	₱25,066,956	₱14,087,696	₱8,913,688

In 2020 the Group recorded accelerated depreciation for its power generation units amounting to ₱101.23 million (nil in 2022 and 2021), due to planned rehabilitation of the Group's 2x300MW coal-fired power plant in Calaca, Batangas.

25. Finance Income

Finance income is derived from the following sources:

	2022	20212	020
Interest on:			
I nstallment contracts receivable (Note 5)	**₱348,849**	₱320,434	₱313,001
S hort-term placements (Note 4)	**55,159**	62,091	162,205
B ank savings accounts (Note 4)	**454,487**	10,344	27,846
Others	–	1,948	–
	₱858,495	₱394,817	₱503,052

26. **Finance Costs**

The finance costs are incurred from the following:

	2022	2021	2020
Long-term debt (Note 18)	**₱871,413**	₱775,729P	=681,615
Short-term debt (Note 14)	**142,141**	106,5004	06,563
Amortization of debt issuance cost (Note 18)	**67,547**	81,9306	7,810
Accretion on unamortized discount on liabilities for purchased land and provision for decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs (Notes 15 and 19)	**21,448**	170,0572	5,175
Lease liabilities (Note 32)	**6,015**	5,039	9,909
	₱1,108,564	₱1,139,255P	=1,191,072

27. **Other Income (Charges) -** Net

This account consists of:

	2022	20212	020
Forfeitures and cancellation of real estate contracts	**₱965,716**	₱731,518	₱524,904
Sales of fly ash	**220,674**	167,590	180,213
Foreigne xchange gains (losses)	**1,131,258**	370,415	113,290
Rental income (Note 11)	**213,221**	168,397	75,040
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment -n et (Note 12)	**69,346**	189,372	67,003
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 5)	–	–	(952)
Gain on sale of undeveloped parcel of land	–	12,432	–
Others - net (Notes 12 and 32)	**318,447**	329,531	75,060
	₱2,918,662	₱1,969,255	₱1,034,558

Others – net
Others include penalty charges, holding fees, fees for change in ownership, transfer fees, restructuring fees, lease facilitation fees, gain on pre-termination of option contract and lease contract modification, and others, net of loss recognized for the impairment of gas turbine power plant.

28. **Income Tax**

The provision for income tax shown in the consolidated statements of income consists of:

	2022	20212	020
Current	**₱3,649,902**	₱1,469,188	₱1,367,877
Deferred	**985,487**	277,435	(53,940)
Final	**88,300**	12,540	30,635
	₱4,723,689	₱1,759,163	₱1,344,572

The components of net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 follow:

	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets on:		
Allowance for:		
Expected credit losses	**₱436,256**	₱451,147
Inventory obsolescence	–	60,597
Unrealized gross loss on construction contracts	**1,309**	199,723
NOLCO	–	24,922
Pension liabilities – net	**30,762**	98,409
Impairment	**52,688**	2,438
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	–	11,363
P rovision for decommissioning and site rehabilitation	**10,702**	8,165
Accruals of expenses	**9,675**	5,692
Others	**19,806**	17
	561,198	862,473
Deferred tax liabilities on:		
U nrealized gross income on construction contracts	–	(212,068)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	**(6,601)**	(51,457)
	(6,601)	(263,525)
	₱554,597	₱598,948

The components of net deferred tax liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 follow:

	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets on:		
Pension liabilities- net	**₱671,040**	₱618,686
Unrealized gross profit on construction contracts	–	30,042
Allowance for expected credit losses	**94,072**	17,851
Others	**12,706**	534
	777,818	667,113
Deferred tax liabilities on:		
E xcess of book over tax income pertaining to real estate sales	**(4,272,553)**	(3,134,857)
U namortized fair value on nickel mining rights acquired	**(1,175,766)**	(1,009,373)
C apitalized interest on real estate for sale and development deducted in advance	**(456,599)**	(414,101)
Deferred commission expense	**(28,171)**	(216,042)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain- net	**(892,227)**	(622,227)
Pension assets -n et	**(13,261)**	(43,751)
Unrealized gross profit on construction contracts	**(7,411)**	(14,702)
Unamortized transaction cost on loans payable	**(44,039)**	(37,360)
Mine rehabilitation	**(2,003)**	(3,902)
Others	**(131,364)**	(132,763)
	(7,023,394)	(5,629,078)
	(₱6,245,576)	(₱4,961,965)

The Group has the following deductible temporary differences, NOLCO and MCIT that are available for offset against future taxable income or tax payable for which deferred tax assets have not been recognized:

	2022	2021
Allowance for impairment losses	₱364,047	₱595,085
NOLCO	376,336	541,042
Allowance for probable losses	30,196	52,957
MCIT	11,235	11,456

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that taxable income will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be used.

The Group did not recognize deferred tax assets on NOLCO and MCIT from the following periods:

Year Incurred	NOLCO	MCIT	Expiry Year
2022	₱13,252	–	2025
2021	348,608	–	2026
2020	14,476	11,235	2025/2023
	₱376,336	₱11,235	

Rollforward analysis of the Group's NOLCO and MCIT follows:

	NOLCO		**MCIT**	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
Balances at beginning of year	**₱541,042**	₱192,434	**₱11,456**	₱12,184
Additions	**13,252**	506,583	**–**	–
Expirations and usage	**(177,958)**	(157,975)	**(221)**	(728)
Balances at end of year	**₱376,336**	₱541,042	**₱11,235**	₱11,456

On September 30, 2020, the BIR issued Revenue Regulations No. 25-2020 implementing Section 4 of Bayanihan to Recover as One Act (Bayanihan 2) which states that the NOLCO incurred for taxable years 2020 and 2021 can be carried over as a deduction from gross income for the next five (5) consecutive years immediately following the year of such loss.

The reconciliation of the statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax rate follows:

	2022	2021
Statutory income tax rate	**25.00%**	25.00%
Adjustments for:		
Income under income tax holiday	**(15.98)**	(13.50)
Effect of change in tax rate (CREATE)	**–**	(3.00)
Nondeductible expenses	**0.76**	0.26
Nontaxable equity in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	**(0.71)**	(1.47)
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets	**(0.23)**	(0.59)
Excess costs of construction contracts	**(0.09)**	(0.05)
Effect of OSD availment	**(0.08)**	0.05
Interest income subjected to final tax at a lower rate - net	**(0.04)**	(0.04)
Others	**0.25**	(0.25)
Effective income tax rate	**8.88%**	6.41%

Registrations with Department of Energy and BOI

a. *Certain power generation companies - Registration with the BOI*
Certain power generation companies in the Group have been registered with the BOI. Accordingly, they are entitled, among others, to ITH incentives covering 4 to 10 years. To be able to avail of the incentives, these companies are required to maintain a minimum equity level. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group have complied with the requirements.

In 2022 and 2021, the Group availed of tax incentive in the form of ITH on its income under registered activities amounting to ₱79.16 million and ₱514.05 million, respectively.

b. *SMPC - Expanding Producer of Coal (Narra and Molave Minesite)*
On August 31, 2012 and February 24, 2016, BOI has granted SMPC Certificate of Registration (COR) as New Producer of Coal in accordance with the provisions of the Omnibus Investments Code of 1987 in relation to the operation in Narra Minesite (formerly Bobog) (COR No. 2012-183) and Molave Minesite (COR No. 2017-042), respectively.

As a registered entity, SMPC is entitled to the following incentives for the two CORs, among others:

(a) ITH incentive for four (4) years from January 2015 and January 2017 for Narra Minesite and Molave Minesite, respectively, or actual start of commercial operations, whichever is earlier, but in no case earlier than the date of registration.
(b) Income qualified for ITH availment shall not exceed by more than 10%, the projected income represented by SMPC in its application provided the project's actual investments and employment match SMPC's representation in the application.

On July 12, 2021, SMPC applied for another extension of one (1) year of ITH incentive for Molave Mine. On December 16, 2021, the BOI approved the Parent Company's application for extension for one (1) year of ITH incentive for Molave Mine.

The approved bonus year under Certificate of Registration No. 2016-042 is for the period October 15, 2021 to October 14, 2022 using the net foreign exchange earnings criterion pursuant to Executive Order No. 226.

In 2022, the BOI provided the SMPC the option to amend the ITH incentive (bonus) expiration year for Molave mine to October 2023 subject to SMPC paying the Taxable Year 2020 income tax due amounting to ₱897.30 million and the related interest.

In 2022, SMPC recognized ₱897.30 million of income tax due on its income in 2020, as part of its provision for current income tax.

SMPC availed of tax incentive in the form of ITH on its income under registered activities amounting to ₱9,093.84 million, ₱3,579.18 million and ₱978.86 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentive for Enterprise (CREATE) Act
On March 26, 2021, the President of the Philippines signed into law Republic Act No. 11534, Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act, which took effect on April 11, 2021. The CREATE Act introduces reforms to the corporate income tax and incentive systems by implementing changes to the current tax regulations. Some of these changes, which became effective beginning July 1, 2020, are as follows:

- Reduction in the RCIT rate from 30% to 20% for entities with net taxable income not exceeding ₱5.0 million and with total assets not exceeding ₱100.0 million (excluding the value of land on which the business entity's office, plant and equipment are situated);
- Reduction in the RCIT from 30% to 25% for all other corporations;
- Reduction in the MCIT rate from 2% to 1% of gross income for 3 years or until June 30, 2023; and
- Repeal of the imposition of 10% improperly accumulated earnings tax (IAET).

Applying the provisions of the CREATE act, the Group recognized one-time impact in the consolidated statement of income for the period ended December 31, 2021 amounting to ₱916.96 million for provision for income tax (current and deferred) and ₱12.20 million for deferred tax on comprehensive income directly charged to equity. Deferred tax liabilities - net also decreased by ₱822.23 million as of December 31, 2021.

29. Earnings Per Share

The following table presents information necessary to calculate basic/diluted earnings per share on net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (amounts in thousands, except basic/diluted earnings per share):

	2022	2021	2020
Net income attributable to equity holders of Parent Company	**₱31,087,484**	₱18,394,231	₱5,858,949
Divided by weighted average number of common shares	**13,277,470**	13,277,470	13,277,470
Basic/diluted earnings per share	**₱2.34**	₱1.39	₱0.44

There were no potentially dilutive ordinary shares. Accordingly, no diluted earnings per share is presented in 2022, 2021 and 2020.

30. Coal Operating Contract with DOE

The DOE issued Coal Operating Contract (COC) to SMPC which gives it the exclusive right to conduct exploration, development and coal mining operations in Semirara Island. In return for the mining rights granted to SMPC, the Government is entitled to receive annual royalty payments consisting of the balance of the gross income after deducting operating expenses, operator's fee and special allowance. The DOE, through the Energy Resources Development Bureau, approved the exclusion of coal produced and used solely by SMPC to feed its power plant used for mining operations in determining the amount due to DOE.

On May 13, 2008, the DOE granted SMPC's request for an extension of its COC for another 15-year or until July 14, 2027.

Royalty dues for DOE's share under this contract, amounted to ₱15,963.37 million, ₱6,354.77 million and ₱1,813.59 million in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Payable to DOE, amounting to ₱2,169.25 million and ₱2,059.61 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, are included under the 'Trade and other payables' account in the consolidated statements of financial position (see Note 16).

31. Material Partly-Owned Subsidiary

The financial information of the Group's subsidiaries with material noncontrolling-interest are provided below. These information are based on amounts in the consolidated financial statements of the subsidiary.

Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (SMPC) and Subsidiaries

	2022	2021
Consolidated statements of financial position		
Current assets	**₱44,900,091**	₱26,932,670
Noncurrent assets	**42,202,692**	44,711,720
Total assets	**87,102,783**	71,644,390
Current liabilities	**15,448,278**	14,594,144
Noncurrent liabilities	**7,402,107**	11,440,349
Total liabilities	**22,850,385**	26,034,493
Equity	**₱64,252,398**	₱45,609,897
Consolidated statements of comprehensive income		
Revenue	**₱91,128,693**	₱52,424,427
Cost of sales	**29,755,152**	26,239,570
Gross profit	**61,373,541**	26,184,857
Operating expenses	**(19,952,229)**	(9,265,160)
Other income (charges) -n et	**801,623**	(374,475)
Income before income tax	**42,222,935**	16,545,222
Provision for income tax	**(2,351,778)**	(345,124)
Net income	**39,871,157**	16,200,098
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**24,088**	(21,661)
Total comprehensive incomeP	**=39,895,245**	₱16,178,437
Cash flow information		
Operating	**₱40,774,888**	₱21,279,776
Investing	**(4,036,680)**	(3,737,976)
Financing	**(26,178,115)**	(17,587,805)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**1,283,418**	174,463
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**₱11,843,511**	₱128,458

The accumulated balances of material noncontrolling-interest of SMPC and subsidiaries at December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to ₱28,129.25 million and ₱20,042.06 million, respectively. Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests amounted to ₱9,212.43 million in 2022 and 2021.

Noncontrolling-interests pertain to 2016 to 2018 shares of SMPC bought back own shares totaling to 14,061,670 from 2016 to 2018. This resulted to an increase in effective ownership of the parent Company on SMPC and its subsidiaries to 56.65% and the recognition of premium on acquisition of non-controlling interest amounting to ₱817.96 million.

32. Leases

The Group as a Lessee
The Group has lease contracts for various items of land, office spaces and foreshore leases used in its operations. Leases of land and foreshore lease generally have lease terms between five (5) and 25 years, while office spaces generally have lease terms of two (2) to seven (7) years. The Group also has certain leases of office spaces, warehouse and storage spaces which have lease terms of 12 months or less. The Group applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemption for these leases.

Movements in the Group's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities follow:

Right of use assets

	Year ended December 31, 2022		
	Land	**Office space**	**Total**
Cost			
Balances at beginning of year	**₱103,168**	**₱190,936**	**₱294,104**
Additions	**–**	**–**	**–**
Balances at end of year	**103,168**	**190,936**	**294,104**
Accumulated amortization			
Balances at beginning of year	**24,106**	**124,267**	**148,373**
Amortization (Notes 23 and 24)	**–**	**28,786**	**28,786**
Balances at end of year	**24,106**	**153,053**	**177,159**
	₱79,062	**₱37,883**	**₱116,945**

	Year ended December 31, 2021		
	Land	Office space	Total
Cost			
Balances at beginning of year	₱103,168	₱177,586	₱280,754
Additions	–	13,350	13,350
Balances at end of year	103,168	190,936	294,104
Accumulated amortization			
Balances at beginning of year	37,206	60,454	97,660
Amortization (Notes 23 and 24)	5,166	45,547	50,713
Balances at end of year	42,372	106,001	148,373
	₱60,796	₱84,935	₱145,731

On June 30, 2021, the Group purchased the parcels of land under PSALM OEN which amounted to ₱43.11 million (see Notes 12 and 36). Unused rentals as of option exercise date amounted to ₱1.13 million which was applied against the total purchase price.

Lease liabilities

	2022	2021
Beginning balance	**₱97,407**	₱127,987
Additions	**–**	12,888
Payment	**(32,940)**	(46,623)
Accretion (Note 26)	**6,234**	3,155
	₱70,701	₱97,407

The following are the amounts recognized in consolidated statements of income in 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets charged to:		
Cost of sales and services (Note 23)	**₱6,621**	₱11,664
Operating expenses (Note 24)	**22,165**	39,049
Expenses relating to short-term leases charged to operating expenses (Note 24)	**166,350**	170,860
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 26)	**6,015**	5,039
	₱201,151	₱226,612

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Group's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised (see Note 3).

In 2020, the Group entered into lease contract modification in its office space to revise the lease term to 12 months. Following PFRS 16, the Group derecognized the outstanding right-of use assets and lease liabilities, and recognized gain on lease contract modification presented under "Other income (charges) - net" in consolidated statements of income amounting to ₱2.32 million (see Note 27).

Lease liabilities are included in the consolidated statements of financial position under "accounts and other payables" and "other noncurrent liabilities" (see Notes 16 and 19).

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, future undiscounted minimum lease payments under operating lease are as follows:

	2022	2021
Within one year	**₱20,827**	₱29,883
After one year but not more than five years	**46,073**	57,261
More than five years	**29,189**	37,410
	₱96,089	₱124,554

Operating Lease - As Lessor
The Group entered into lease agreements with third parties covering its investment property portfolio (see Note 11). The lease agreements provide for a fixed monthly rental with an escalation ranging from 4.50% to 7.00% and 4.50% to 7.00% annually in 2022 and 2021, respectively. These are

renewable under the terms and condition agreed with the lessees.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, future minimum lease receivables under the aforementioned operating lease are as follows:

	2022	2021
Within one year	**₱42,592**	₱54,275
After one year but not more than five years	**163,144**	71,791
More than five years	**65,774**	69,409
	₱271,510	₱195,475

33. **Operating Segments**

Business Segment Information

For management purposes, the Group is organized into seven (7) major business units that are largely organized and managed separately according to industry. Reporting operating segments are as follows:

- Construction and others - engaged in various construction projects and construction-related businesses such as production and trading of concrete products, handling steel fabrication and electrical and foundation works.
- Coal mining - engaged in the exploration, mining and development of coal resources on Semirara Island in Caluya, Antique.
- Nickel mining - engaged primarily in mining and selling nickel ore from existing stockpile in Acoje mines in Zambales and Berong mines in Palawan.
- Real estate - focused in mid-income residential development carried under the brand name DMCI Homes. It is also engaged in hotel services and property management.
- On-grid Power - engaged in power generation through coal-fired power plants providing electricity to distribution utilities and indirect members of WESM.
- Off-grid Power - engaged in power generation through satellite power plants providing electricity to areas that are not connected to the main transmission grid.
- Water - includes share in net earnings from associates, MWHCI and Subic Water, which are engaged in water services for the west portion of Metro Manila and Olongapo City and Subic Bay Freeport, respectively.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments. Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on revenue, earnings before interest, income taxes and depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) and operating profit or loss, and is measured consistently in the consolidated financial statements. The Group's management reporting and controlling systems use accounting policies that are the same as those described in Note 2 in the summary of significant accounting policies under PFRSs.

EBITDA is the measure of segment profit (loss) used in segment reporting and comprises of revenues, cost of sales and services and selling and general administrative expenses before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization.

The Group disaggregates its revenue information in the same manner as it reports its segment information. The Group, through its on-grid power segment, has electricity sales to a power distribution utility company that accounts for about 9%, 16%, and 5% of the Group's total revenue in

2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Group financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are also managed per operating segments. Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

Business Segments

The following tables present revenue, net income and depreciation and amortization information regarding business segments for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 and property, plant and equipment additions, total assets and total liabilities for the business segments as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020.

Year ended December 31, 2022									
	Construction and Others*	**Coal Mining**	**Nickel Mining**	**Real Estate Development**	**Power *On-Grid***	**Power *Off-Grid***	**Water**	**Parent Company**	**Total**
Revenue	₱19,560,286	₱69,759,876	₱3,788,595	₱21,398,777	₱20,622,572	₱7,469,587	₱–	₱–	₱142,599,693
Equity in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	–	–	–	63,936	–	–	1,442,342	–	1,506,278
Other income (expense)	10,272	1,022,942	134,933	1,509,221	232,406	1,923	5,318	1,647	2,918,662
	19,570,558	70,782,818	3,923,528	22,971,934	20,854,978	7,471,510	1,447,660	1,647	147,024,633
Cost of sales and services (before depreciation and amortization	17,177,110	19,107,700	748,782	14,235,244	4,443,400	5,440,040	–	–	61,152,276
Government share (Note 24)	–	15,963,371	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,963,371
General and administrative expense (before depreciation and amortization)	625,627	819,651	860,498	2,720,174	2,744,853	764,578	–	105,969	8,641,350
	17,802,737	35,890,722	1,609,280	16,955,418	7,188,253	6,204,618	–	105,969	85,756,997
EBITDA	1,767,821	34,892,096	2,314,248	6,016,516	13,666,725	1,266,892	1,447,660	(104,322)	61,267,636
Other income (expenses)									
Finance income (cost) (Notes 25 and 26)	(42,388)	30,817	(17,628)	257,293	(475,990)	(51,056)	–	48,883	(250,069)
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 23 and 24)	(808,206)	(3,060,173)	(487,612)	(368,176)	(2,756,623)	(334,837)	–	(2,276)	(7,817,903)
Pretax income	917,227	31,862,740	1,809,008	5,905,633	10,434,112	880,999	1,447,660	(57,715)	53,199,664
Provision for income tax (Note 28)	240,380	1,211,729	445,977	1,529,730	1,145,452	141,377	–	9,044	4,723,689
Net income	₱676,847	₱30,651,011	₱1,363,031	₱4,375,903	₱9,288,660	₱739,622	₱1,447,660	(66,759)	₱48,475,975
Net income attributable to noncontrolling-interests	20,940	14,046,499	78,390	–	3,242,662	–	–	–	17,388,491
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	₱655,907	₱16,604,512	₱1,284,641	₱4,375,903	₱6,045,998	₱739,622	₱1,447,660	(₱66,759)	₱31,087,484
Segment Assets									
Cash	₱1,428,258	₱15,534,336	₱1,101,302	₱3,581,395	₱4,515,973	₱196,794	₱–	₱2,050,416	₱28,408,474
Receivables and contract assets	11,085,755	7,379,762	140,130	31,286,730	2,779,979	3,466,230	–	9,292	56,147,878
Inventories	1,451,086	9,752,363	65,883	46,729,128	2,947,241	578,833	–	–	61,524,534
Investment in associates and joint venture	58,380	–	–	1,265,230	–	–	–	16,871,714	18,195,324
Fixed assets**	2,598,987	7,556,964	4,912,910	1,673,458	34,056,688	7,324,377	–	7,211	58,130,595
Others	6,462,211	999,860	944,361	6,324,665	2,169,630	1,400,209	–	52,243	18,353,179
	₱23,084,677	₱41,223,285	₱7,164,586	₱90,860,606	₱46,469,511	₱12,966,443	₱–	₱18,990,876	₱240,759,984
Segment Liabilities									
Contract liabilities	₱6,398,279	₱366,754	₱–	₱9,154,376	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱15,919,409
Short-term and long-term debt	681,969	948,056	350,000	35,768,032	9,248,131	5,561,613	–	–	52,557,801
Others	7,460,691	9,631,757	2,370,872	14,384,813	2,128,284	3,554,071	–	82,652	39,613,140
	₱14,540,939	₱10,946,567	₱2,720,872	₱59,307,221	₱11,376,415	₱9,115,684	₱–	₱82,652	₱108,090,350
Other disclosures									
Property, plant and equipment additions (Note 12)	₱210,976	₱2,518,089	₱322,340	₱372,898	₱1,785,592	₱1,333,940	₱–	₱–	₱6,543,835
Acquisition of land for future development (Note 7)	–	–	–	1,550,894	–	–	–	–	1,550,894

**Revenue from construction segment includes sales and service revenue from Wire Rope.*

***Includes property, plant and equipment, investment properties and exploration and evaluation assets*

	Year ended December 31, 2021								
	Construction and Others*	Coal Mining	Nickel Mining	Real Estate Development	Power *On-Grid*	Power *Off-Grid*	Water	Parent Company	Total
Revenue	₱22,927,814	₱35,592,979	₱4,022,442	₱24,328,512	₱16,831,449	₱4,639,673	₱–	₱–	₱108,342,869
Equity in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	–	–	–	17,863	–	–	1,594,465	–	1,612,328
Other income (expense)	188,098	405,248	89,241	1,085,665	178,204	19,062	–	3,737	1,969,255
	23,115,912	35,998,227	4,111,683	25,432,040	17,009,653	4,658,735	1,594,465	3,737	111,924,452
Cost of sales and services (before depreciation and amortization	20,366,379	13,619,257	1,133,315	17,437,072	6,031,451	2,892,659	–	–	61,480,133
Government share (Note 24)	–	6,354,771	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,354,771
General and administrative expense (before depreciation and amortization)	676,490	488,082	767,008	2,306,983	2,247,200	700,675	–	57,726	7,244,164
	21,042,869	20,462,110	1,900,323	19,744,055	8,278,651	3,593,334	–	57,726	75,079,068
EBITDA	2,073,043	15,536,117	2,211,360	5,687,985	8,731,002	1,065,401	1,594,465	(53,989)	36,845,384
Other income (expenses)									
Finance income (cost) (Notes 25 and 26)	(34,939)	(289,913)	(8,491)	271,638	(664,092)	(42,178)	–	23,537	(744,438)
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 23 and 24)	(890,757)	(3,863,096)	(332,097)	(340,181)	(2,899,237)	(347,629)	–	(1,662)	(8,674,659)
Pretax income	1,147,347	11,383,108	1,870,772	5,619,442	5,167,673	675,594	1,594,465	(32,114)	27,426,287
Provision for income tax (Note 28)	192,856	89,751	213,181	891,400	280,371	87,003	–	4,601	1,759,163
Net income	₱954,491	₱11,293,357	₱1,657,591	₱4,728,042	₱4,887,302	₱588,591	₱1,594,465	(₱36,715)	₱25,667,124
Net income attributable to noncontrolling-interests	25,720	4,950,344	216,309	7,465	2,073,055	–	–	–	7,272,893
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	₱928,771	₱6,343,013	₱1,441,282	₱4,720,577	₱2,814,247	₱588,591	₱1,594,465	(₱36,715)	₱18,394,231
Segment Assets									
Cash	₱2,013,179	₱4,610,250	₱799,786	₱4,472,228	₱3,602,873	₱227,343	₱–	₱2,616,359	₱18,342,018
Receivables and contract assets	12,779,930	4,433,532	336,803	28,367,197	2,636,970	1,498,936	–	3,606	50,056,974
Inventories	1,681,636	7,335,508	240,757	41,352,233	3,205,828	392,911	–	–	54,208,873
Investment in associates and joint venture	58,380	–	–	910,204	–	–	–	16,554,292	17,522,876
Fixed assets**	3,224,602	7,194,858	4,810,768	1,846,968	36,625,392	5,979,481	–	6,888	59,688,957
Others	5,407,199	1,049,960	737,009	5,413,720	1,632,192	1,030,514	–	55,196	15,325,790
	₱25,164,926	₱24,624,108	₱6,925,123	₱82,362,550	₱47,703,255	₱9,129,185	₱–	₱19,236,341	₱215,145,488
Segment Liabilities									
Contract liabilities	₱7,136,885	₱38,664	₱58,968	₱9,166,423	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱16,400,940
Short-term and long-term debt	1,158,224	3,363,603	350,000	32,634,592	11,703,032	3,839,150	–	–	53,048,601
Others	9,380,653	8,735,558	2,176,221	12,717,497	2,047,039	1,705,154	–	87,213	36,849,335
	₱17,675,762	₱12,137,825	₱2,585,189	₱54,518,512	₱13,750,071	₱5,544,304	₱–	₱87,213	₱106,298,876
Other disclosures									
Property, plant and equipment additions (Note 12)	₱770,279	₱3,246,371	₱413,929	₱572,760	₱2,480,842	₱1,100,745	₱–	₱796	₱8,585,722
Acquisition of land for future development (Note 7)	–	–	–	589,788	–	–	–	–	589,788
Transfer of undeveloped land (Notes 7 and 12)	–	–	–	140,134	–	–	–	–	140,134

**Revenue from construction segment includes sales and service revenue from Wire Rope.*

***Includes property, plant and equipment, investment properties and exploration and evaluation assets*

Year ended December 31, 2020

	Construction and Others*	Coal Mining	Nickel Mining	Real Estate Development	Power *On-Grid*	Power *Off-Grid*	Water	Parent Company	Total
Revenue	₱16,930,349	₱16,488,547	₱2,471,999	₱16,078,509	₱11,761,902	₱3,968,793	₱–	₱–	₱67,700,099
Equity in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	–	(307)	–	(3,846)	–	–	1,550,284	–	1,546,131
Other income (expense)	(3,677)	229,762	(30,036)	733,125	102,816	700	–	1,868	1,034,558
	16,926,672	16,718,002	2,441,963	16,807,788	11,864,718	3,969,493	1,550,284	1,868	70,280,788
Cost of sales and services (before depreciation and amortization	14,935,397	9,646,668	610,882	12,789,063	3,966,053	2,427,241	–	–	44,375,304
Government share (Note 25)	–	1,813,594	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,813,594
General and administrative expense (before depreciation and amortization)	679,698	382,970	658,709	2,052,167	1,941,256	618,448	–	151,917	6,485,165
	15,615,095	11,843,232	1,269,591	14,841,230	5,907,309	3,045,689	–	151,917	52,674,063
EBITDA	1,311,577	4,874,770	1,172,372	1,966,558	5,957,409	923,804	1,550,284	(150,049)	17,606,725
Other income (expenses)									
Finance income (cost) (Notes 26 and 27)	(20,271)	(336,852)	2,143	316,295	(705,016)	(16,124)	–	71,805	(688,020)
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 24 and 25)	(784,436)	(2,680,127)	(347,848)	(445,781)	(3,624,099)	(278,490)	–	(5,243)	(8,166,024)
Pretax income	506,870	1,857,791	826,667	1,837,072	1,628,294	629,190	1,550,284	(83,487)	8,752,681
Provision for income tax (Note 29)	172,827	60,008	245,260	654,276	104,702	92,324	–	15,175	1,344,572
Net income	₱334,043	₱1,797,783	₱581,407	₱1,182,796	₱1,523,592	₱536,866	₱1,550,284	(₱98,662)	₱7,408,109
Net income attributable to noncontrolling-interests	24,957	779,408	98,584	1,471	644,740	–	–	–	1,549,160
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	₱309,086	₱1,018,375	₱482,823	₱1,181,325	₱878,852	₱536,866	₱1,550,284	(₱98,662)	₱5,858,949
Segment Assets									
Cash	₱1,466,101	₱5,662,912	₱1,092,649	₱4,766,267	₱2,421,678	₱159,462	₱–	₱3,349,381	₱18,918,450
Receivables and contract assets	11,504,253	1,562,046	131,152	21,907,872	2,065,604	1,236,647	–	2,788	38,410,362
Inventories	1,690,932	6,856,198	268,322	40,892,821	3,883,945	303,171	–	–	53,895,389
Investment in associates and joint venture	58,380	–	–	807,049	–	–	–	15,725,132	16,590,561
Fixed assets**	3,601,813	8,740,323	4,991,661	2,025,565	37,797,435	5,223,732	–	4,991	62,385,520
Others	4,369,833	939,465	619,978	5,458,362	1,912,838	836,267	–	56,514	14,193,257
	₱22,691,312	₱23,760,944	₱7,103,762	₱75,857,936	₱48,081,500	₱7,759,279	₱–	₱19,138,806	₱204,393,539
Segment Liabilities									
Contract liabilities	₱6,262,469	₱32,193	₱–	₱10,378,964	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱16,673,626
Short-term and long-term debt	877,825	5,853,255	–	28,314,873	14,020,817	2,822,200	–	–	51,888,970
Others	8,486,029	6,601,009	2,311,982	13,348,918	2,261,785	1,538,404	–	80,045	34,628,172
	₱15,626,323	₱12,486,457	₱2,311,982	₱52,042,755	₱16,282,602	₱4,360,604	₱–	₱80,045	₱103,190,768
Other disclosures									
Property, plant and equipment additions (Note 12)	₱739,140	₱3,179,867	₱113,250	₱453,883	₱2,589,369	₱869,332	₱–	₱1,103	₱7,945,944
Acquisition of land for future development (Note 7)	–	–	–	3,213,209	–	–	–	–	3,213,209
Transfer of undeveloped land (Notes 7 and 12)	–	–	–	362,568	–	–	–	–	362,568

**Revenue from construction segment includes sales and service revenue from Wire Rope.*
***Includes property, plant and equipment, investment properties and exploration and evaluation assets*

34. **Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies**

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise interest-bearing loans and borrowings. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise financing for its operations and capital expenditures. The Group also has various significant other financial assets and liabilities, such as receivables and payables which arise directly from its operations.

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

a. *Liquidity Risk*
Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Group seeks to manage its liquidity profile to be able to service its maturing debts and to finance capital requirements. The Group maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed sufficient to finance operations.

A significant part of the Group's financial assets that are held to meet the cash outflows include cash equivalents and accounts receivables. Although accounts receivables are contractually collectible on a short-term basis, the Group expects continuous cash inflows. In addition, although the Group's short-term deposits are collectible at a short notice, the deposit base is stable over the long term as deposit rollovers and new deposits can offset cash outflows.

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

- It has available lines of credit that it can access to answer anticipated shortfall in sales and collection of receivables resulting from timing differences in programmed inflows and outflows.
- It has very diverse funding sources.
- It has internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk. Cash flow reports and forecasts are reviewed on a weekly basis in order to quickly address liquidity concerns. Outstanding trade receivables are closely monitored to avoid past due collectibles.
- The Group regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. It also continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets for opportunities to pursue fund-raising activities. Fund-raising activities may include bank loans and capital market issues both on-shore and off-shore which is included in the Group's corporate planning for liquidity management.

The following table summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, based on contractual undiscounted cash flows. The table also analyses the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets in order to provide a complete view of the Group's contractual commitments.

	2022				
	Within 1 year	**Beyond 1 year up to 2 years**	**Beyond 2 years up to 3 years**	**Beyond 3 years**	**Total**
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	**₱28,384,917**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱28,384,917**
Receivables - net					
Trade:					
General construction	**4,753,634**	**209,512**	**1,217,351**	**93,689**	**6,274,186**
Real estate	**3,458,309**	–	–	–	**3,458,309**
Electricity sales	**5,591,220**	–	–	–	**5,591,220**
Coal mining	**₱7,351,674**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱7,351,674**
Nickel mining	**118,850**	–	–	–	**118,850**
Merchandising and others	**128,040**	–	–	–	**128,040**
Receivables from related parties	**1,049,028**	–	–	–	**1,049,028**
Other receivables	**4,548,792**	–	–	–	**4,548,792**
Other assets					
Refundable deposits	**855,987**	**411,241**	**24,058**	**25**	**1,291,311**
Deposit in escrow fund	**504,277**	–	–	–	**504,277**
	56,744,728	**620,753**	**1,241,409**	**93,714**	**58,700,604**
Other Financial Liabilities					
Short-term debt*	**1,185,889**	–	–	–	**1,185,889**
Accounts and other payables**	**27,703,544**	–	–	–	**27,703,544**
Liabilities for purchased land	**960,623**	**697,044**	**9,111**	**137,924**	**1,804,702**
Long-term debt*	**6,282,463**	**9,756,022**	**9,073,171**	**32,206,740**	**57,318,402**
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	**36,132,470**	**10,453,066**	**9,082,282**	**32,344,664**	**88,012,537**
Liquidity gap	**₱20,612,203**	**(₱9,832,313)**	**(₱7,840,873)**	**(₱32,250,950)**	**(₱29,311,933))**

(Forward)

**Including future interest payment.*
***Excluding nonfinancial liabilities.*

	2021				
	Within 1 year	Beyond 1 year to 2 years	Beyond 2 years to 3 years	Beyond 3 years	Total
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	₱18,313,995	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱18,313,995
Receivables - net					
Trade:					
General construction	5,717,748	1,592,200	336,865	555,568	8,202,381
Real estate	3,662,800	–	–	–	3,662,800
Electricity sales	4,283,821	–	–	–	4,283,821
Coal mining	4,298,951	–	–	–	4,298,951
Nickel mining	260,322	–	–	–	260,322
Merchandising and others	104,042	–	–	–	104,042
Receivables from related parties	1,377,041	–	–	–	1,377,041
Other receivables	2,257,020	–	–	–	2,257,020
Other assets					
Refundable deposits	730,895	107,013	2,533	17,540	857,981
Deposit in escrow fund	229,207	–	–	–	229,207
	41,235,842	1,699,213	339,398	573,108	43,847,561
Other Financial Liabilities					
Short-term debt*	1,109,363	–	–	–	1,109,363
Accounts and other payables**	26,143,175	–	–	–	26,143,175
Liabilities for purchased land	601,817	815,476	9,111	144,965	1,571,369
Long-term debt*	10,962,919	9,137,194	9,083,318	25,530,283	54,713,714
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	38,817,274	9,952,670	9,092,429	25,675,248	83,537,621
Liquidity gap	₱2,418,568	(₱8,253,457)	(₱8,753,031)	(₱25,102,140)	(₱39,690,060)

**Including future interest payment.*
***Excluding nonfinancial liabilities*

b. *Market Risk*
Market risk is the risk of loss to future earnings, to fair values or to future cash flows that may result from changes in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in equity prices, market prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the following bases:

- Equity price risk - movements in equity indices
- Market price risk - movements in one-year historical coal and nickel prices
- WESM price risk - movement in WESM price for energy
- Interest rate risk – movement in market interest rate on unsecured bank loans
- Foreign currency risk - yearly movement in the foreign exchange rates

The assumption used in calculating the sensitivity analyses of the relevant income statement item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

c. *Equity Price Risk*

The Group's equity price risk exposure at year-end relates to financial assets whose values will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, principally, equity securities classified as Equity investment designated at FVOCI.

Quoted securities are subject to price risk due to changes in market values of instruments arising either from factors specific to individual instruments or their issuers or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The Group's market risk policy requires it to manage such risks by setting and monitoring objectives and constraints on investments; diversification plan; and limits on investment in each industry or sector.

The analyses below are performed for reasonably possible movements in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) index for quoted shares and other sources for golf and club shares with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on equity:

	Change in variable		Effect on equity (Other comprehensive income)	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
PSE	**+1.41%**	+0.99%	**₱464**	₱192
	-1.41%	-0.99%	**(464)**	(192)
Others	**+23.72%**	+15.85%	**7,800**	3,056
	-23.72%	-15.85%	**(7,800)**	(3,056)

The sensitivity analyses shown above are based on the assumption that the movement in PSE composite index and other quoted equity securities will be most likely be limited to an upward or downward fluctuation of 1.41% and 23.72% in 2022 and 0.99% and 15.85in 2021, respectively.

The Group, used as basis of these assumptions, the annual percentage change in PSE composite index and annual percentage change of quoted prices as obtained from published quotes of golf and club shares.

The impact of sensitivity of equity prices on the Group's equity excludes the impact on transactions affecting the consolidated statements of income.

d. *Commodity Price Risk*

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

Coal

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

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

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

To mitigate this risk, the Group continues to improve the quality of its coal and diversify its market from power industry, cement industry, other local industries and export market. This will allow flexibility in the distribution of coal to its target customers in such manner that minimum target average price of its coal sales across all its customers will still be achieved. Also, in order to mitigate any negative impact resulting from price changes, it is the Group's policy to set minimum contracted volume for customers with long term supply contracts for each given period (within the duration of the contract) and pricing is negotiated on a monthly basis to even out the impact of any fluctuation in coal prices, thus, protecting its target margin. The excess volumes are allocated to spot sales which may command different price than those contracted already since the latter shall follow pricing formula per contract.

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

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

	2022	2021
Domestic market	**41.76%**	27.33%
Export market	**58.24%**	72.67%
	100%	100%

The following table shows the effect on income before income tax should the change in the prices of coal occur based on the inventory of the Group as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 with all other variables held constant. The change in coal prices used in the simulation assumes fluctuation from the lowest and highest price based on 1-year historical price movements in 2022 and 2021.

	Effect on income before income tax	
Change in coal price	**2022**	2021
Based on ending coal inventory		
Increase by **19**%i n 2022a nd 83% in 2021	**₱1,088,405**	₱916,186
Decrease by **19**%i n 2022a nd 83% in 2021	**(1,088,405)**	(916,186)
Based on coal sales volume		
Increase by **18**%i n 2022a nd 155% in 2021	**₱9,880,538**	₱12,103,657
Decrease by **18**%i n 2022a nd 155% in 2021	**(9,880,538)**	(12,103,657)

e. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations. The Group's policy is to manage its interest cost using a mix of fixed and variable rate debt.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's income before income tax and equity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all variables held constant, through the impact on floating rate borrowings:

	2022		
	Change in basis points	**Effect on income before income tax**	**E ffect on equity**
Peso floating rate borrowings	**+100 bps**	**₱227,669**	**₱170,751**
	-100 bps	**(227,669)**	**(170,751)**

	2021		
	Change in basis points	Effect on income before income tax	Effect on equity
Peso floating rate borrowings	+100 bps	₱185,760	₱139,320
	-100 bps(	185,760)(	139,320)

The sensitivity analyses shown above are based on the assumption that the interest movements will be more likely be limited to hundred basis points upward or downward fluctuation in both 2022 and 2021. The forecasted movements in percentages of interest rates used were derived based on the Group's historical changes in the market interest rates on unsecured bank loans.

f. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's currency risks arise mainly from cash and cash equivalents, receivables, accounts and other payable, short-term loans and long-term loans of the Group which are denominated in a currency other than the Group's functional currency. The effect on the Group's consolidated statements of income is computed based on the carrying value of the floating rate receivables as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The Group does not have any foreign currency hedging arrangements.

The following tables demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all variables held constant, of the Group's income before income tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities):

	Increase (decrease) in foreign currency rate		**Effect on income before income tax (in PHP)**	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
US Dollar[1]	**+3.32%**	+2.40%	**₱549,353**	₱154,011
	-3.32%	-2.40%	**(549,353)**	(154,011)
Japanese Yen[2]	**+5.95%**	+0.57%	**15,074**	1,304
	-5.95%	-0.57%	**(15,074)**	(1,304)
UK Pounds[3]	**+5.74%**	+0.12%	**39**	1
	-5.74%	-0.12%	**(39)**	(1)
E.M.U. Euro[4]	**+3.64%**	+0.47%	**3,239**	320
	-3.64%	-0.47%	**(3,239)**	(320)

1. The exchange rates used were ₱56.12 to $1 and ₱50.77 to $1 for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.
2 The exchange rates used were ₱0.42 to ¥1 and ₱0.44 to ¥1 for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.
3.The exchange rates used were ₱67.44 to £1 and ₱68.53 to £1 for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.
4. The exchange rates used were ₱59.55 to €1 and ₱57.51 to €1 for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Information on the Group's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities and their Philippine Peso equivalents as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 follows:

2022

	U.S. Dollar	**Japanese Yen**	**UK Pounds**	**E.M.U Euro**	**Equivalent in PHP**
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	**$186,707**	**¥1,436,887**	**£51**	**€3,532**	**₱13,505,652**
Receivables	**29,984**	**296,938**	**–**	**945**	**1,861,612**
Advances	**300**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**16,727**
	216,991	**1,733,825**	**51**	**4,477**	**15,383,991**
Financial liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**(71,239)**	**–**	**(10)**	**–**	**(3,997,655)**
	$145,752	**¥1,733,825**	**£41**	**€4,477**	**₱11,386,336**

2021

	U.S. Dollar	Japanese Yen	UK Pounds	E.M.U Euro	Equivalent in PHP
Financial assets					
Cash and cash Equivalents	$74,634	¥427,542	£13	€985	₱4,039,621
Receivables	51,525	90,831	–	199	2,667,512
	126,159	518,373	13	1,184	6,707,133
Financial liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(70,611)	–	–	–	(3,584,928)
	$55,548	¥518,373	£13	€1,184	₱3,122,205

The effect on the Group's income before tax is computed on the carrying value of the Group's foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

g. *Credit Risk*

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated statements of financial position at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is the carrying amounts except for real estate receivables. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparties which include certain financial institutions, real estate buyers, subcontractors, suppliers and various electric companies. Credit risk management involves dealing only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all counterparties who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. The Treasury Department's policy sets a credit limit for each counterparty. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis. The Group's financial assets are not subject to collateral and other credit enhancement except for real estate receivables. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's exposure to bad debts is significant for the power on-grid segment and those with doubtful of collection had been provided with allowance as discussed in Note 5.

Real estate contracts

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables and contract assets are regularly monitored.

The Group uses vintage analysis approach to calculate ECLs for real estate receivables. The vintage analysis accounts for expected losses by calculating the cumulative loss rates of a given loan pool. It derives the probability of default from the historical data of a homogenous portfolio that share the same origination period. The information on the number of defaults during fixed time intervals of the accounts is utilized to create the probability of default model. It allows the evaluation of the loan activity from its origination period until the end of the contract period.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions (inflation and interest rates) and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 2. Title of the real estate property is only transferred to the customer if the consideration had been fully paid. In case of default, after enforcement activities, the Group has the right to cancel the sale and enter into another CTS to another customer after certain proceedings (e.g. grace period, referral to legal, cancellation process, reimbursement of previous payments) had been completed. Given this, based on the experience of the Group, the maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is nil considering that fair value less cost to repossess of the real estate projects is higher than the exposure at default (i.e., recovery rate is more than 100%). The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables and contract assets as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

Electricity sales

The Group earns substantially all of its revenue from bilateral contracts, WESM and from various electric companies. WESM and the various electric companies are committed to pay for the energy generated by the power plant facilities.

Under the current regulatory regime, the generation rate charged by the Group to WESM is determined in accordance with the WESM Price Determination Methodology (PDM) approved by the ERC and are complete pass-through charges to WESM. PDM is intended to provide the specific computational formula that will enable the market participants to verify the correctness of the charges being imposed. Likewise, the generation rate charged by the Group to various electric companies is not subject to regulations and are complete pass-through charges to various electric companies.

Impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Coal mining and nickel mining

The Group evaluates the financial condition of the local customers before deliveries are made to them. On the other hand, export sales are covered by sight letters of credit issued by foreign banks subject to the Group's approval, hence, mitigating the risk on collection.

The Group generally offers 80% of coal delivered payable within thirty (30) days upon receipt of billing and the remaining 20% payable within 15 days after receipt of final billing based on final analysis of coal delivered.

Impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

General construction
The credit risk for construction receivables is mitigated by the fact that the Group can resort to carry out its contractor's lien over the project with varying degrees of effectiveness depending on the jurisprudence applicable on location of the project. A contractor's lien is the legal right of the Group to take over the projects-in-progress and have priority in the settlement of contractor's receivables and claims on the projects-in-progress and have priority in the settlement of contractor's receivables and claims on the projects in progress is usually higher than receivables from and future commitments with the project owners. Trade and retention receivables from project owners are normally high standard because of the creditworthiness of project owners and collection remedy of contractor's lien accorded contractor in certain cases.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information.

Generally, trade receivables are written off when deemed unrecoverable and are not subject to enforcement activity. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

With respect to the credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The Group transacts only with institutions or banks that have proven track record in financial soundness.

Given the Group's diverse base of counterparties, it is not exposed to large concentrations of credit risk.

The tables below present the summary of the Group's exposure to credit risk as of December 31 and show the credit quality of the assets by indicating whether the assets are subjected to the 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL.

	2022			
	12-month ECL	**Lifetime ECL Not credit impaired**	**Lifetime ECL Credit impaired**	**Total**
Cash in bank and cash equivalents	**₱28,384,917**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱28,384,917**
Receivables				
Trade				
General construction	**–**	**6,274,186**	**–**	**6,274,186**
Real estate	**–**	**3,458,309**	**–**	**3,458,309**
Electricity sales	**–**	**4,714,647**	**876,573**	**5,591,220**
Coal mining	**–**	**7,309,747**	**41,927**	**7,351,674**
Nickel mining	**–**	**118,850**	**–**	**118,850**
Merchandising	**–**	**128,040**	**–**	**128,040**
Receivable from related parties	**–**	**1,049,028**	**–**	**1,049,028**
Other receivables	**–**	**3,686,096**	**862,696**	**4,548,792**
Refundable deposits	**1,291,311**	**–**	**–**	**1,291,311**
Deposit in escrow funds	**504,277**	**–**	**–**	**504,277**
Total	**₱30,180,505**	**₱26,738,903**	**₱1,781,196**	**₱58,700,604**

	2021			
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL Not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL Credit impaired	Total
Cash in bank and cash equivalents	₱18,313,995	₱–	₱–	₱18,313,995
Receivables				
Trade				
General construction	–	8,202,381	–	8,202,381
Real estate	–	3,662,800	–	3,662,800
Electricity sales	–	3,416,789	867,032	4,283,821
Coal mining	–	4,257,024	41,927	4,298,951
Nickel mining	–	260,322	–	260,322
Merchandising	–	104,042	–	104,042
Receivable from related parties	–	1,377,041	–	1,377,041
Other receivables	–	2,257,020	862,696	3,119,716
Refundable deposits	1,157,768	–	–	1,157,768
Deposit in escrow funds	229,207	–	–	229,207
Total	₱19,700,970	₱23,537,419	₱1,771,655	₱45,010,044

The Group did not accrue any interest income on impaired financial assets.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments
The table below presents a comparison by category of carrying amounts and estimated fair values of all the Group's financial instruments as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	2022		2021	
	Carrying Value	**Fair Value**	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash in banks	**₱8,420,891**	**₱8,420,891**	₱13,318,692	₱13,318,692
Cash equivalents	**19,964,026**	**19,964,026**	4,995,303	4,995,303
Receivables - net				
Trade				
General construction	**6,274,186**	**6,274,186**	8,202,381	8,202,381
Real estate	**3,458,309**	**3,458,309**	3,662,800	3,662,800
Electricity sales	**4,714,647**	**4,714,647**	4,283,821	4,283,821
Coal mining	**7,309,747**	**7,309,747**	4,298,951	4,298,951
Nickel mining	**118,850**	**118,850**	260,322	260,322
Merchandising and others	**128,040**	**128,040**	104,042	104,042
Receivable from related parties	**1,049,028**	**1,049,028**	1,377,041	1,377,041
Other receivables	**3,686,096**	**3,686,096**	2,257,020	2,257,020
Refundable deposits	**1,291,311**	**1,291,311**	1,157,767	1,157,767
Deposit in escrow fund	**504,277**	**504,277**	229,207	229,207
	56,919,408	**56,919,408**	44,147,347	44,147,347
Equity investment designated at FVOCI				
Quoted securities	**184,409**	**184,409**	152,354	152,354
Unquoted securities	**2,177**	**2,177**	2,177	2,177
	186,586	**186,586**	154,531	154,531
	₱57,105,994	**₱57,105,994**	₱44,301,878	₱44,301,878
Other Financial Liabilities				
Accounts and other payables*	**₱23,231,704**	**₱23,231,704**	₱23,332,046	₱23,332,046
Liabilities for purchased land	**1,804,701**	**1,514,848**	1,571,369	1,514,848
Short-term and long-term debt	**52,557,802**	**40,354,182**	53,048,601	44,716,371
	₱77,594,207	**₱65,100,734**	₱77,952,016	₱69,563,265

**Excludes liabilities to the government*

Financial assets
The fair values of cash and cash equivalents and receivables approximate their carrying amounts as of reporting dates due to the short-term nature of the transactions.

Refundable deposits are carried at cost since these are mostly deposits to a utility company as a consequence of its subscription to the electricity services of the said utility company needed for the Group's residential units.

Financial liabilities
The fair values of accounts and other payables and accrued expenses and payables to related parties approximate their carrying amounts as of reporting dates due to the short-term nature of the transactions.

Estimated fair value of long-term fixed rate loans and liabilities for purchased land are based on the discounted value of future cash flows using the applicable rates for similar types of loans with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued. For floating rate loans, the carrying value approximates the fair value because of recent and regular repricing (quarterly) based on market conditions.

The discount rates used for long-term debt range from 3.19% to 6.59% and 0.20% to 4.57% in 2022 and 2021. The discount rates used for liabilities for purchased land range from 5.22% to 6.46% in 2022 and 1.67% to 4.43% in 2021.

Fair values of receivables, long-term debt, liabilities for purchased land and investment properties are based on level 3 inputs while that of quoted Equity investment designated at FVOCI and financial assets at FVTPL are from Level 1 inputs.

Asset held-for-sale
The fair value less costs to sell is the estimated price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This was based from offers received from buyers in the advanced stage of negotiations, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing the asset (e.g. dismantling and handling costs). The fair value of asset held-for-sale is based on level 3 inputs.

There has been no reclassification from Level 1 to Level 2 or 3 category as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

35. Contingencies and Commitments

a. Effectivity of Revenue Regulations (RR) 1-2018

On January 5, 2018, RR 1-2018 took effect pursuant to the effectivity of the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) law beginning January 1, 2018. Among others, the new tax law raised the excise tax rates on domestic and imported coal from ₱10.0 per metric ton (MT) to ₱50.0 per MT in the first year of implementation, ₱100.0/MT in the second year, and ₱150.0/MT in the third and succeeding years. Based also on the RR, coal produced under coal operating contracts entered into by the Government pursuant to PD No. 972, as well as those exempted from excise tax on mineral products under other laws, shall now be subject to the applicable rates beginning January 1, 2018.

On February 21, 2018, the Group requested for a clarification on this with the tax bureau and submitted a supplemental letter explaining why the excise tax provisions on coal under the TRAIN law will not apply to the Group under the terms and conditions of its COC with the DOE. In response, on December 17, 2018, Revenue Memorandum Circular (RMC) No. 105-2018 was issued, clarifying the payment of excise tax on domestic coal sales and specifically identifying the Group as merely a collecting agent (the Group collected from customers and remitted to the tax bureau). The RMC did not provide for the excise tax treatment of export coal sales (per RMC, this will be tackled in a separate revenue memorandum issuance), but management believes that the Group is similarly not liable for this under the terms of its existing COC. Given this, management believes that both the timing and the amount of excise tax on exported coal that will be due from the Group, if any, are uncertain as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and will only be confirmed when the said issuance will be issued by the tax bureau.

b. *DOE Resolution on Violation of Accreditation of Coal Traders*

On May 23, 2019, the trial shipment of 4,768.737 MT of the Group was shipped and delivered to Gold Anchorage Stevedoring and Arrastre Services, Inc. (GASAI). On June 6, 2019, the Group received an Order dated June 4, 2019 from the DOE directing the SMPC to: (a) File a verified Answer within 30 days from receipt; and (b) cease and desist from doing coal trading activities and operations. Order also states that the coal trader accreditation of SMPC is suspended until further notice.

On July 5, 2019, the Group filed its Verified Answer arguing that: (a) sale and delivery of coal to GASAI was done in good faith; (b) the cease and desist order (CDO) and suspension is disproportionately severe under the circumstances as it should only be directed to trading done with GASAI; and c) imposition of fines is only applicable to those entities who are not accredited.

On July 10, 2019, the Group wrote the DOE requesting deferment of that implementation of the CDO and/or suspension pending resolution of the DOE.

On July 12, 2019, the DOE held in abeyance the imposition of the implementation of the CDO subject to the following conditions:

a. Order of abeyance is effective only for 30 days or until resolution of the Answer, whichever comes earlier;
b. the Group to continue with its existing coal contracts, but shall not enter as party to any new coal supply agreement; and,
c. the Group should faithfully comply with its commitments and obligations as an accredited coal trader.

On November 19, 2019, the Group received the DOE Resolution dated October 15, 2019 imposing the following penalties:

- Suspension of coal trading activities for 1 month, except to the Group-owned and other powerplants with existing coal supply agreements; and,
- Monetary penalty of ₱1.74 million.

On November 20, 2019, a motion for reconsideration to the Resolution dated October 15, 2019 was filed with the following prayer:

- The Resolution is null and void as it was issued in violation of the DOE Rules of Procedure; and,
- The CDO and Resolution are onerous and overbroad in scope as it was applied to unrelated transactions (not GASAI's) and inconsistent with the objectives of the Accreditation Guidelines.

On November 25, 2019, an amended motion for reconsideration was filed by the Group.
On January 3, 2020, the Group received letter from the DOE dated December 26, 2019 directing the former to file its position paper relative to the CDO in which the Group filed on January 10, 2020.

On March 16, 2021, DOE resolved to modifying its October 15, 2019 resolution as follows:

- Ordering payment of a fine of ₱610,000.00 instead
- Removal of the penalty of one-month suspension of the Company coal trader accreditation.

The Group paid penalty on March 31, 2021.

c. Operating Lease Commitment - as a Lessee

Land Lease Agreement

The Group entered into an LLA with PSALM for the lease of land where the Power Plant is situated, for the period of 25 years, renewable for another 25 years upon mutual agreement. In 2009, the Group paid US$3.19 million or its Peso equivalent ₱150.57 million as advance rental for the 25-year land lease.

Provisions of the LLA include that the Company has the option to buy the Option Assets upon issuance of an Option Existence Notice (OEN) by the lessor. Option assets are parcels of land that form part of the leased premises which the lessor offers for sale to the lessee.

The Group was also required to deliver and submit to the lessor a performance security amounting to ₱34.83 million in the form of Stand-by Letter of Credits. The Performance Security shall be maintained by the Company in full force and effect continuously without any interruption until the Performance Security expiration date. The Performance Security initially must be effective for the period of one year from the date of issue, to be replaced prior to expiration every year thereafter and shall at all times remain valid.

In the event that the lessor issues an OEN and the Group buy the option assets, the land purchase price should be equivalent to the highest of the following and/or amounts:
(i) assessment of the Provincial Assessors of Batangas Province; (ii) the assessment of the Municipal or City Assessor having jurisdiction over the particular portion of the leased premises; (iii) the zonal valuation of Bureau of Internal Revenue or, (iv) 21.00 per square meter (dollar). Valuation basis for (i) to (iii) shall be based on the receipt of PSALM of the option to exercise notice.

The exchange rate to be used should be the Philippine Dealing Exchange rate at the date of receipt of PSALM of the option to exercise notice.

On July 12, 2010, PSALM issued an OEN and granted the Company the "Option" to purchase parcels of land (Optioned Assets) that form part of the leased premises.

The Company availed of the "Option" and paid the Option Price amounting to US$0.32 million (₱14.72 million) exercisable within one year from the issuance of the Option Existence Notice.

On April 28, 2011, the Group sent a letter to PSALM requesting for the assignment of the option to purchase a lot with an area of 82,740 square meters in favor of the Group. On May 5, 2011, PSALM approved the assignment. On June 1, 2011, the Group exercised the land lease option at a purchase price of ₱292.62 million and is included as part of "Property, plant and equipment".

On October 12, 2011, the Group reiterated its proposal to purchase the remainder of the Leased Premises not identified as Optioned Assets. One of the salient features of the proposal included the execution of Contract to Sell (CTS) between the Group and PSALM. This included the proposal of the Group to assign its option to purchase and sub-lease in favor of SLPGC.

On February 13, 2012, PSALM held off the approval of the proposal to purchase the portion of Calaca Leased Premises not identified as Optioned Assets, subject to further studies. On the same date, PSALM Board has approved the Company's request to sub-lease a portion of the Calaca Leased Premises to SLPGC for the purpose of constructing and operating a power plant.

On February 14, 2014, the Group reiterated its proposal to purchase the Calaca Leased Premises not identified as Optioned Assets.

On February 1, 2017, the Group again reiterated to PSALM its proposal to purchase the Calaca Leased Premises.

On August 15, 2017, the Group exercised its option to purchase for a lot with an area of 9,548 square meters at a price of ₱10.56 million.

On September 24, 2019, PSALM informed the Group regarding lots ready for OEN issuance. On February 11, 2020, Group wrote PSALM seeking clarifications on the status of lots available for OEN.

On June 30, 2021, the Group exercised its option to purchase lots with a total area of 19,304 square meters for a consideration of ₱43.11 million (see Notes 12 and 32).

Foreshore lease

On April 2009, National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR or "NPC") and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources -CENRO (DENR-CENRO) entered to a 25-year foreshore lease agreement. On July 29, 2009, DMCI HI won the open and competitive bidding of the 600MW Batangas Coal-Fired Thermal Power Plant conducted by PSALM. Subsequently, the rights of DMCI HI on the 600MW Batangas Coal-Fired Thermal Power Plant was assigned to SCPC. PSALM and SCPC executed the Deed of Sale on the power plant. On December 29, 2011, NPC transferred its rights over the foreshore lease with DENR-CENRO thru an execution of Deed of Assignment in which the Company unconditionally agrees to assume all rights and obligations under the Foreshore Lease Contract. Lease payments is subject to reappraisal every 10 years of the contract. On the first 10 years of the lease, the rate is ₱2.65 million. The rate was reappraised in May 3, 2019. Starting April 2019, the rate will be ₱3.88 million until reappraised in 2029.

d. DMCI Joint ventures and consortium agreements

DMCI entered into the following joint venture and consortium agreements:

2017
- *Cebu Link Joint Venture (CLJV)*, unincorporated joint venture between Acciona Construccion S.A, First Balfour, Inc and DMCI and is engaged in Engineering, Procurement and Construction contract related to the concession for the Cebu-Cordova Link Expressway. Corresponding interest of DMCI in CLJV is at 15%.

2018
- *Taisei DMCI Joint Venture (TDJV)*, unincorporated joint venture between Taisei Corporation and DMCI and is engaged to construct the elevated structures, stations and depot of the North-South Commuter Railways Project (Malolos-Tutuban; the Project). Corresponding interest of DMCI in TDJV is at 49%.

- *VA Tech Wabag-DMCI Joint Venture*, unincorporated joint venture between VA Tech Wabag Limited and DMCI and is engaged in the rehabilitation, retrofitting and process improvement of La Mesa Water Treatment Plant 2 Project. The scope of work and allocation of contract price is agreed by the partners in the consortium agreement.

2019
- *Marubeni-DMCI Consortium*, consortium between Marubeni Corporation and DMCI and is engaged for the Procurement of Trackwork, Electrical and Mechanical Systems and Integration with Existing System for LRT 2 - East (Masinag) Extension Project. The scope of work and allocation of contract price is agreed by the partners in the consortium agreement. DMCI was allocated 29% of total contract price.

- *PBD Joint Venture (PBDJV),* unincorpoated joint venture between Prime Metro BMD Corporation and DMCI and is engaged to construct the Solaire Metro North. Corresponding interest of DMCI in PBDJV is at 50%.

2020
- *AA-DMCI Consortium*, consortium between Acciona Agua, S.A and DMCI and is engaged for the design and build of 150 MLD Laguna Lake Water Treatment Plant . The scope of work and allocation of contract price is agreed by the partners in the consortium agreement. DMCI allocated is 60% of total contract price.

2022
- *NCC-DMCI Joint Venture,* unincorporated joint venture between DMCI and Nishimatsu Construction Co., Ltd. The joint venture is registered with the BIR on December 15, 2022 to construct two underground stations (Quezon Avenue and East Avenue) of the Metro Manila Subway Station project of the Department of Transportation (DOTr). The respective interests of the Parties in the Joint Venture are 67% to Nishimatsu and 33% to DMCI.

- As of March 6, 2023, the Company has not incurred significant costs in relation to the joint operation.

e. Others

The Group is a party to certain proceedings and legal cases with other parties in the normal course of business. The ultimate outcome of these proceedings and legal cases cannot be presently determined. Management, in consultation with its legal counsels, believes that it has substantial legal and factual bases for its positions and is currently of the opinion that the final resolution of these claims will not have a material effect on the financial statements.

The Group is also contingently liable with respect to certain taxation matters, lawsuits and other claims which are being contested by management, the outcome of which are not presently determinable. Management believes that the final resolution of these claims will not have a material effect on the Group financial statements. The information usually required by PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, is not disclosed on the grounds that it can be expected to prejudice the outcome of pending assessments, lawsuits and claims.

36. Other Matters

a. Electric Power Industry Reform Act (EPIRA)

WESM
With the objective of providing competitive price of electricity, the EPIRA authorized DOE to constitute an independent entity to be represented equitably by electric power industry participants and to administer and operate WESM. WESM will provide a mechanism for identifying and setting the price of actual variations from the quantities transacted under contracts between sellers and purchasers of electricity.

In addition, the DOE was tasked to formulate the detailed rules for WESM which include the determination of electricity price in the market. The price determination methodology will consider accepted economic principles and should provide a level playing field to all electric power industry participants. The price determination methodology was subject to the approval of the ERC.

In this regard, the DOE created PEMC to act as the market operator governing the operation of WESM. On June 26, 2006, WESM became operational in the Luzon grid and adopts the model of a “gross pool, net settlement” electricity market.

In 2017, the Board of PEMC has approved the transition plan for the creation of an independent market operator (IMO), paving the way for the state firm to finally relinquish control of the WESM.

On February 4, 2018, the DOE published Department Circular No. DC2018-01-0002, “Adopting Policies for the Effective and Efficient Transition to the Independent Market Operator for the Wholesale Electricity Spot Market”. This Circular shall take effect immediately after its publication in two (2) Newspapers of general circulation and shall remain in effect until otherwise revoked. Pursuant to Section 37 and Section 30 of the EPIRA, jointly with the electric power participants, the DOE shall formulate the detailed rules for the wholesale electricity spot market. Said rules shall provide the mechanism for determining the price of electricity not covered by bilateral contracts between sellers and purchasers of electricity users. The price determination methodology contained in said rules shall be subject to the approval of ERC. Said rules shall also reflect accepted economic principles and provide a level playing field to all electric power industry participants.

b. Clean Air Act

On November 25, 2000, the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Philippine Clean Air Act (PCAA) took effect. The IRR contains provisions that have an impact on the industry as a whole and on the Company in particular, that need to be complied with within 44 months (or until July 2004) from the effectivity date, subject to the approval by Department of Environment and Natural Resources. The power plant of the Group uses thermal coal and uses a facility to test and monitor gas emissions to conform to Ambient and Source Emissions Standards and other provisions of the Clean Air Act and its IRR. Based on the Company's initial assessment of its power plant's existing facilities, it believes that it is in full compliance with the applicable provisions of the IRR of the PCAA as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

c. Competitive Selection Process (CSP)

On June 11, 2015, DOE Circular No. DC2015-06-0008, "Mandating All Distribution Utilities to Undergo CSP In Securing PSAs", was signed, requiring all Distribution Utilities (DUs) to conduct a CSP in procuring PSAs. The CSP shall be conducted by a qualified third party duly recognized by the DOE and ERC and, in the case of Electric Cooperatives (ECs), shall be recognized by the National Electrification Administration (NEA). The CSP shall conform with aggregation of DU's un-contracted demand requirement, annual conduct of CSP, and a uniform PSA Template on the terms and conditions to be issued by the ERC and DOE. The circular does not apply to PSAs with tariff rates already approved and/or have been applied for approval by the ERC before the effectivity of the circular. The DOE shall enforce and monitor compliance and the penalty provision through ERC.

On October 20, 2015, the DOE and ERC released Joint Resolution No. 1 (2015), "A Resolution Enjoining All Distribution Utilities to Conduct Competitive Selection Process (CSP) in the Procurement of Supply for Their Captive Market". The DOE and ERC recognize that CSP in the procurement of PSAs by the DUs engenders transparency, enhances security of supply, and ensure stability of electricity prices to captive electricity end-users in the long-term.

On the same day, the ERC signed Resolution No. 13, Series of 2015, "A Resolution Enjoining All Distribution Utilities to Conduct Competitive Selection Process (CSP) in the Procurement of Supply for Their Captive Market". The resolution prescribes that all PSAs shall be awarded to the winning Generation Company following a successful transparent CSP, or by Direct Negotiation in the event of two (2) failed CSPs, and that DUs may adopt any accepted form of CSP. This resolution does not apply to PSAs already filed with the ERC as of its effectivity.

On March 15, 2016, the ERC released Resolution No. 1 Series of 2016, "A Resolution Clarifying the Effectivity of ERC Resolution No.13, series of 2015". The resolution postponed the effectivity of ERC Resolution No.13, Series of 2015 to April 30, 2016. All PSAs executed on or after the said date shall be required, without exception, to comply with the provisions of the CSP resolution. There should be at least two qualified bids for the CSP to be considered as successful and lastly, the DU shall adopt the Terms of Reference prescribed in Section 2 of ERC Resolution No. 13, Series of 2015. On PSA's with provisions on automatic renewal or extension of term, it shall apply that PSA's approved by ERC or filed before the effectivity of Resolution No. 1, may have one (1) automatic renewal or extension for a period not exceeding one (1) year from the end of their respective terms. There will be no automatic renewal or extension of PSAs upon effectivity of Resolution No. 1.

On February 9, 2018, the DOE published Department Circular No. DC2018-02-0003, "Adopting and Prescribing the Policy for the Competitive Selection Process in the Procurement by the Distribution Utilities of Power Supply Agreement for the Captive Market". This Circular shall take effect immediately after its publication in two (2) Newspapers of general circulation and shall remain in effect until otherwise revoked. There are five (5) governing principles in the Policy (1) Transparency in the conduct of CSP through wide dissemination of bid opportunities and participation of all generation companies (GenCos); (2) Competitiveness by extending equal opportunity to eligible and qualified GenCos to participate in the CSP; (3) Least cost manner in ensuring that each distribution utility (DU) is able to meet the demand for its captive market at any given time; (4) Simple, streamlined and efficient procurement process applicable to the specific requirements of each Distribution Development Plan; and (5) Accountability involved in the procurement process and implementation of the Power Supply Agreement awarded under CSP.

d. Retail Competition and Open Access (RCOA)

Under Section 31 of the Electric Power Industry Reform Act (EPIRA) of 2001, RCOA shall be implemented. In Retail Competition, the Contestable Market are provided electricity by Retail Suppliers through Open Access, wherein qualified Persons are allowed to use the Transmission, and/or Distribution Systems and their associated facilities. The implementation of RCOA is subject to the following conditions: a. Approval of the unbundled transmission and distribution wheeling charges; b. initial implementation of the cross subsidy removal scheme; c. Establishment of the WESM; d. Privatization of at least 70% of the total capacity of generating assets of NPC in Luzon and Visayas; and e. Transfer of the management and control of at least 70% of the total energy output of power plants under contract with NPC to the IPP Administrators.

Upon satisfying these conditions, the ERC declared 26 December 2012 as the Open Access Date where end-users who have an average monthly peak demand for the preceding twelve (12) months, as indicated by a single utility meter, of at least 1MW (the threshold level) qualifies as Contestable Customers (CCs) making up the Contestable Market (Phase 1). After a six-month Transition Period, on 26 June 2013, Retail Supply Contracts (RSCs) entered into by and between the Ccs and their chosen Suppliers where implemented. Phase 2 implementation was set to begin two (2) years after Phase 1. During Phase 2, the threshold level shall be reduced to 750 kW and Aggregators shall be allowed to supply electricity to End-users whose aggregate monthly average peak demand within a Contiguous Area is at least 750 kW. Subsequently and every year thereafter, the ERC shall evaluate the performance of the market.

On the basis of such evaluation, it shall gradually reduce the threshold level until it reaches the household demand level.

On May 12, 2016, ERC Resolution No. 10 (2016), "A Resolution Adopting the Revised Rules for Contestability", was signed. These revised rules aim to clarify and establish the conditions and eligibility requirements for End-users to be part of the Contestable Market; to set the threshold level for the Contestable Market; to ensure the efficient transition towards full contestability and to ensure consumer protection and enhance the competitive operation of the retail electricity market.

The Resolution states that the Threshold Reduction Date covering End-users with an average monthly peak demand of at least 750 kilowatts (750 kW) for the preceding twelve (12) months, is set to 26 June 2016. Thus, on such date, all End-users with an average monthly peak demand of at least 1 MW (1MW Customers) and 750 kW (750kW Customers), which have been issued

Certificates of Contestability by the ERC, shall be allowed to contract with any RES on a voluntary basis. Thereafter, an End-user with an average monthly peak demand of at least 1MW is hereby mandated to enter into RSC with a RES by its mandatory contestability date of 26 December 2016 (This was moved by the ERC to 26 February 2017 through ERC Resolution No. 28 (2016), "Revised Timeframe for Mandatory Contestability, Amending Resolution No. 10, series of 2016, entitled Revised Rules for Contestability" signed on November 15, 2016. Subsequently, an End-user with an average monthly peak demand of at least 750kW is hereby mandated to enter into an RSC with a RES by its mandatory contestability date of 26 June 2017. The lowering of the threshold to cover an end-user with an average monthly peak demand of at least 500kW is set on 26 June 2018, subject to the review of the performance of the retail market by the ERC. Corollary, in its review of the performance of the retail market, the ERC shall establish a set of criteria as basis for the lowering of the contestability threshold. Retail Aggregation shall subsequently be allowed on 26 June 2018. During this phase, suppliers of electricity shall be allowed to contract with end-users whose aggregate demand within a Contiguous Area is at least 750 kW. Retail Competition and Open Access shall be effective only in grids where the WESM is operational.

On February 21, 2017, the Supreme Court issued a Temporary Restraining Order (TRO), G.R. No. 228588, on the implementation of several ERC Resolutions and a DOE Circular concerning the RCOA. ERC Res 10 & 28, Series of 2016 were among them. In a joint advisory on February 24, 2017, the DOE, ERC and PEMC said that they are in a process of drafting a general advisory for the guidance of RCOA Stakeholders. Issues to be considered are: 1) those who have already executed RSCs and were already registered and switched shall continue to honor their respective RSCs; 2) ongoing applications for registration filed before the Central Registration Body (CRB) may proceed voluntarily; 3) applicants who wish to withdraw or defer their registration before the CRB may do so consistent with the Retail Market Rules provided that the CRB shall not be liable for any legal repercussions that may arise out of the contestable customers' contractual obligations; and 4) remaining contestable customers who have not yet secured their RSCs may continue to negotiate and exercise their power to choose.

e. Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS)

The implementation of the RPS is an important development for the Renewable Energy (RE) Market, and impacts the public as a whole. Republic Act No. 9513 or the Renewable Energy Law gives both fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to investors in order to encourage the promotion and development of renewable energy in the Philippines. Toward this end, the RPS serves as a market-based policy mechanism which makes use of the RE Market to facilitate and commercialize trading in RE Certificates, the latter which are used to satisfy the RPS requirements and increases RE generation in the country.

On December 30, 2017, DOE Circular No. DC2017-12-0015, or the RPS On-Grid Rules, took effect, requiring DUs, electricity suppliers, generating companies supplying directly connected customers, and other mandated energy sector participants to source or produce a certain share of electricity from their Energy Mix from eligible RE resources. These eligible RE facilities include the following technologies: biomass, waste to energy technology, wind, solar, hydro, ocean, geothermal, and other RE technologies later identified by the DOE.

The RPS On-Grid Rules mandates energy sector participants to comply with the minimum annual RPS requirement in order to meet the aspirational target of thirty-five (35%) in the generation mix by 2030.

This minimum RE requirement, however, will not be imposed immediately but in 2020. The 2018 and 2019 years are considered transition years to help the mandated participants comply with the DOE Circular. Additionally, the RPS On-Grid Rules implements a Minimum Annual Incremental RE Percentage to be sold by mandated participants. It is initially set at a minimum of one percent (1%) and applied to net electricity sales or annual energy demand for the next ten (10) years, and used to determine the current year's requirement for RE Certificates (RECs) of the Mandated Participant.

f. Nickel Sales Agreement

BNC and ZDMC entered into various sales agreements with different customers to sell and deliver nickel laterite ores. The selling price of the nickel laterite ores depends on its ore grading. The sales agreements are subject to price adjustments depending on the final nickel and moisture content agreed by both parties. BNC exported a total of 0.4 million wet metric tons (WMT), 1.1 million WMT and 1.1 million WMT in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. ZDMC, on the other hand, exported a total of 1.1 million WMT, 0.9 million WMT and 0.5 million WMT in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, upon lifting of suspension order in 2019.

g. Concession Agreement

On May 18, 2021, Maynilad and MWSS signed the Revised Concession Agreement ("RCA"), the notable provisions of which are the following:

1. Confirmation of the July 31, 2037 Expiration Date;
2. Imposition of a tariff freeze until December 31, 2022;
3. Removal of Corporate Income Tax ("CIT") from among Maynilad's recoverable expenditures as well as the Foreign Currency Differential Adjustment;
4. Capping of the annual inflation factor to 2/3 of the Consumer Price Index;
5. Imposition of rate caps for water and sewerage services to 1.3x and 1.5x, respectively, of the previous standard rate;
6. Removal from the Republic Undertaking of the non-interference of the Government in the rate-setting process, and the limitation of the RoP's financial guarantees to cover only those loans and contracts that are existing as of the signing of the RCA;
7. Replacement of the market-driven Appropriate Discount Rate with a 12% fixed nominal discount rate; and
8. Retention of the rate rebasing mechanism where, subject to the rate caps in item 5 above, the rates for the provision of water and wastewater services will be set at a level that will allow Maynilad to recover, over the term of the concession, expenditures efficiently and prudently incurred and to earn a reasonable rate of return.

The RCA is to take effect six months after it was signed on May 18, 2021, or on November 18, 2021, upon compliance with all the conditions precedent ("Effective Date" and "CPs", respectively). However, the Republic Undertaking, which is among the CPs, has not yet been issued as of November 18, 2021. Hence, upon the request of the Concessionaires, the MWSS Board, through a resolution passed on November 16, 2021, moved the RCA's Effective Date to December 18, 2021.

Maynilad, on December 14, 2021, again requested the MWSS Board to defer the RCA's Effective Date by another two months (until February 16, 2022) or until the Republic Letter of Undertaking is issued. Following the Regular Board Meeting held on February 10, 2022, MWSS issued Resolution No. 2022-015-CO to further extend the Effective Date of the RCA for thirty (30) days or until March 18, 2022. On March 9, 2022, the MWSS Board approved to defer further the RCA Effective Date from March 18, 2022 until the time that the Republic Undertaking is issued.

On June 9, 2022, Maynilad received a copy of Resolution No. 2022-073-CO dated June 2, 2022, which approved the further extension to the Effective Date of the RCA until June 30, 2022, subject to receipt of the signed Republic Undertaking as required under Article 16.3 (iii) (c) of the RCA.

On June 30, 2022, Maynilad received MWSS's letter of even date informing Maynilad that the DOF has issued the Republic Undertaking dated June 24, 2022 signed by the Executive Secretary and the DOF Secretary.

Maynilad wrote the MWSS on July 1, 2022 informing them that the signed Republic Undertaking does not conform to the agreed form in the RCA, and, thus, Section 16.3 (iii) (c) of the RCA has not been satisfied. Thus, Maynilad's obligation to effect the changes in the OCA has not commenced.

It is Maynilad's position that the OCA [as amended by the Technical Corrections Agreement dated July 31, 1997 and Amendment No. 1 dated October 5, 2001, and extended by the Memorandum of Agreement and Confirmation dated April 22, 2010 ("2010 MOA")], and the Letter of Undertaking dated March 17, 2010 issued by the Department of Finance, remain valid and effective.

Further, it is Maynilad's position that Republic Act No. 11600 which granted Maynilad a 25-year franchise, or until 2047, to "establish, operate and maintain a waterworks system and sewerage and sanitation services in the West Zone Service Area of Metro Manila and Province of Cavite," recognizes the OCA and the 2010 MOA. The latter extended the term of the concession for 15 years, or until 2037.

Maynilad wrote the MWSS a letter dated August 9, 2022, formally applying for a 10-year extension of the OCA. Maynilad rationalized the term extension application for the purpose of pursuing affordable water to its customers and mitigating anticipated tariff increases. Maynilad further submitted its letter of September 6, 2022 to the MWSS, providing preliminary tariff impact simulations, and highlighting the fiscal benefits of a 10-year extension of the OCA.

In a subsequent letter dated September 14, 2022, Maynilad proposed to the MWSS certain amendments to the RCA, which includes: (a) reinstatement of the Foreign Currency Differential Adjustment mechanism; (b) reinstatement of the full Consumer Price Index Adjustment; and (c) review of the exclusions from the Material Adverse Government Action provision.

As at March 6, 2023, the RCA is still not effective.

h. RA 11600 - Maynilad's Legislative Franchise

RA 11600 grants Maynilad, a 25-year franchise to "establish, operate and maintain a waterworks system and sewerage and sanitation services in the West Zone Service Area of Metro Manila and Province of Cavite." RA 11600 affirms Maynilad's authority to provide waterworks system and sewerage and sanitation services in the West Zone Service Area of Metro Manila and the Province of Cavite. RA 11600 took effect on January 22, 2022, 15 days after its publication in the Official Gazette on January 7, 2022. (see Note 29). The 25-year term will end on January 21, 2047.

Aside from the grant of a 25-year franchise to Maynilad, the other highlights of RA 11600 include the following:

i. The grant of authority to the MWSS, when public interest for affordable water security so requires and upon application by Maynilad, to amend Maynilad's RCA to extend its term (i.e., 2037) to coincide with the term of the franchise. In addition, the RCA shall also act as the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity of Maynilad for the operation of its waterworks and sewerage system. It also provides that in the event the waterworks and sewerage system assets of MWSS pertaining to the Franchise Area are privatized by law, Maynilad shall have the right to match the highest compliant bid after a public bidding. The RCA between MWSS and Maynilad shall remain valid unless otherwise terminated pursuant to the terms of the RCA, or invalidated when national security, national emergency or public interest so requires;
ii. The prohibition on the passing on of corporate income tax to customers.
iii. The requirement to publicly list at least 30% of Maynilad's outstanding capital stock within five years from the grant of the franchise;
iv. The completion of Maynilad's water and sewerage projects to attain 100% coverage by 2037, which shall include periodic five-year completion targets; and
v. The grant to Maynilad of the right of eminent domain insofar as it is may be reasonably necessary for the efficient establishment, improvement, upgrading, rehabilitation, maintenance and operation of the services, subject to the limitations and procedures under the law.

RA 11600 also provides for an equality clause, which grants Maynilad, upon review and approval of Congress, any advantage, favor, privilege, exemption, or immunity granted under existing franchises, or which may be granted subsequently to water distribution utilities.

On March 21, 2022, the MWSS Board of Trustees passed Resolution No. 2022-025-RO, Series of 2022 (the "Resolution") which deals with the tax implications following the effectivity of the legislative franchise granted to the Concessionaires.

The Resolution confirmed that beginning March 21, 2022, which was when the Concessionaires formally accepted the terms of their respective legislative franchises, the charges for water and wastewater services will no longer be subject to the 12% VAT, but will be subject to Other Percentage Tax ("OPT").

The OPT, which shall be reflected as "Government Tax" in the customers' statement of account, consists of (i) the 2% national franchise tax, and (ii) the local franchise tax implemented by the respective local government units ("LGUs") where the Business Area offices of the Concessionaires are located.

37. Notes to Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing activities follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Depreciation capitalized in Inventories and Mine properties (Note 23)	**₱497,465**	₱516,680	₱438,822
Transfer from Inventories to property, plant and equipment (Notes 7 and 12)	**695,206**	671,721	362,568
Write-down of property, plant and equipment (Notes 7 and 12)	**171,771**	–	–

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	2022			
	January 1, 2022	**Cash flows**	**Others**	**December 31, 2022**
Short-term debt	**₱1,039,363**	**₱90,055**	**₱–**	**₱1,129,418**
Long-term debt*	**52,009,238**	**(580,855)**	**–**	**51,428,383**
Dividends	**32,771**	**(25,189,090)**	**25,203,365**	**47,046**
Interest payable	**195,356**	**(1,045,927)**	**1,225,927**	**375,356**
Lease liabilities	**97,407**	**(32,940)**	**6,234**	**70,701**
Other noncurrent liabilities	**2,553,286**	**1,514,788**	**–**	**4,068,074**
	₱55,927,421	**(₱25,243,969)**	**₱26,435,526**	**₱57,118,978**

**Includes current portion*

	2021			
	January 1, 2021	Cash flows	Others	December 31, 2021
Short-term debt	₱5,800,060	(₱4,760,697)	₱–	₱1,039,363
Long-term debt*	46,088,910	5,920,727	(399)	52,009,238
Dividends	130,234	(18,476,628)	18,379,165	32,771
Interest payable	288,000	(1,384,172)	1,291,528	195,356
Lease liabilities	127,987	(46,625)	16,045	97,407
Other noncurrent liabilities	2,389,015	164,271	–	2,553,286
	₱54,824,206	(₱18,583,124)	₱19,686,339	₱55,927,421

**Includes current portion*

	2020			
	January 1, 2020	Cash flows	Others	December 31, 2020
Short-term debt	₱2,492,122	₱3,307,938	₱–	₱5,800,060
Long-term debt*	44,413,604	1,607,499	67,807	46,088,910
Dividends	116,661	(8,680,624)	8,694,197	130,234
Interest payable	407,264	(968,913)	849,649	288,000
Lease liabilities	218,217	(43,872)	(46,358)	127,987
Other noncurrent liabilities	5,875,750	(3,317,651)	(169,084)	2,389,015
	₱53,523,618	(₱8,095,623)	₱9,396,211	₱54,824,206

**Includes current portion*

Other changes in liabilities above includes amortization of debt issuance cost, accretion of unamortized discount and effect of change in estimate on provision for decommissioning and site rehabilitation, change in pension liabilities and dividends declared by the Parent Company and its partially-owned subsidiaries to noncontrolling-interests.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
DMCI Holdings, Inc.
3rdF loor, Dacon Building
2281 Chino Roces Avenue
Makati City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of DMCI Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and have issued our report thereon dated March 6, 2023. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules listed in the Index to the Supplementary Schedules are the responsibility of the Group's management. These schedules are presented for purposes of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, and are not part of the basic consolidated financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic consolidated financial statements and, in our opinion, the financial information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, are prepared in all material respects, in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards, as modified by the application of the financial reporting reliefs issued and approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, as described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Jennifer D. Ticlao
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 109616
Tax Identification No. 245-571-753
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
SEC Partner Accreditation No. 109616-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2022 to 2026 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
SEC Firm Accreditation No. 0001-SEC (Group A)
Valid to cover audit of 2021 to 2025 financial statements of SEC covered institutions
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-110-2020, November 27, 2020, valid until November 26, 2023
PTR No. 9566008, January 3, 2023, Makati City

March 6, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
DMCI Holdings, Inc.
3rd Floor, Dacon Building
2281 Chino Roces Avenue
Makati City

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of DMCI Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and have issued our report thereon dated March 6, 2023. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The Supplementary Schedule on Components of Financial Soundness Indicators, including their definitions, formulas, calculation, and their appropriateness or usefulness to the intended users, are the responsibility of the Group's management. These financial soundness indicators are not measures of operating performance defined by Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs), as modified by the application of the financial reporting reliefs issued and approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), as described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. This schedule is presented for the purpose of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 issued by the SEC, and is not a required part of the basic consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRSs, as modified by the application of the financial reporting reliefs issued and approved by the SEC, as described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. The components of these financial soundness indicators have been traced to the Group's consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022 and no material exceptions were noted.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Jennifer D. Ticlao
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 109616
Tax Identification No. 245-571-753
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024
SEC Partner Accreditation No. 109616-SEC (Group A)
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PTR No. 9566008, January 3, 2023, Makati City

March 6, 2023

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC.
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDENDS DECLARATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Unappropriated retained earnings, beginning		₱1,038,782,548
Adjustment to beginning unappropriated retained earnings:		
Treasury shares		7,068,577
Unappropriated retained earnings, adjusted to available for dividend declaration, beginning		**1,031,713,971**
Net income actually earned/realized during the period:		
Net income during the period closed to retained earnings	15,679,269,820	
Less: Non actual/unrealized income net of tax	–	
Equity in net income of associate/joint venture	–	
Unrealized actuarial gain	–	
Fair value adjustment (M2M gains)	–	
Fair value adjustment of Investment Property resulting to gain	–	
Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP-gain	–	
Other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	–	
Deferred tax asset that reduced the amount of income tax expense	–	
Add: Non-actual losses		
Depreciation on revaluation increment (after tax)	–	
Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP-loss	–	
Loss on fair value adjustment of investment property (after tax)	–	
Unrealized foreign exchange loss – net (except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents)	–	15,679,269,820
Net income actually earned during the period		16,710,983,791
Add (Less):		
Dividend declarations during the period		(15,932,959,000)
Appropriations of retained earnings during the period		
Reversals of appropriations		
Effects of prior perioda djustments		
Treasury shares		
TOTAL RETAINED EARNINGS, END AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION		**P =778,024,791**

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
INDEX TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES

I. Schedules required by Annex 68-J
- A. Financial Assets
- B. Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)
- C. Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are Eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial Statements
- D. Long-term Debt
- E. Indebtedness to Related Parties
- F. Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers
- G. Capital Stock

II.R econciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration (Annex 68-D)

III.S chedule of Financial Soundness Indicators (Annex 68-E)

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DMCI HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURES REQUIRED ON REVISED SRC RULE 68
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued the amended Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, which consolidates the two separate rules and labeled in the amendment as “Part I” and “Part II”, respectively. It also prescribed the additional information and schedule requirements for issuers of securities to the public.

Below are the additional information and schedules required by Revised SRC Rule 68, that are relevant to the Group. This information is presented for purposes of filing with the SEC and is not required part of the basic consolidated financial statements.

Schedule A. Financial Assets

Name of issuing entity and association of each issue	Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes	Amount shown in the consolidated statements of financial position	Value based on market quotation at end of reporting period	Income received and accrued
Golf and Club Shares*	11	₱167,202,035	₱167,202,035	₱–
Manila Electric Compan	38,533	11,513,660	11,513,660	–
Mabuhay Vinyl Corp.	34,8891	71,305	171,305	–
Others	17	,699,000	7,699,000	–
	73,434P	=186,586,000	₱186,586,000	₱–

**Includes shares of stocks from golf and country clubs’ memberships*

Schedule B. Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (other than related parties)

Name and Designation of debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts collected	Amounts written off	Current	Not current	Balance at end of period

Not applicable. The Group's receivables from officers and employees pertain to ordinary purchases subject to usual terms, travel and expense advances and other transactions arising from the Group's ordinary course of business.

Schedule C. Amounts Receivable from/Payable to Related Parties which are Eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial Statements

The following is the schedule of receivables from related parties, which are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2022:

Entity with Receivable Balance	Name of Entity with Payable Balance	Due from related party	Due to related party
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	Sem-Calaca Power Corporation	₱957,361,999	(₱957,361,999)
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	DMCI Masbate Power Corporation	862,866,778	(862,866,778)
DMCI Holdings, Inc.	D.M. Consunji, Inc.	600,000,000	(600,000,000)
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation	469,448,937	(469,448,937)
DMCI Holdings, Inc.	DMCI Project Developers, Inc.	400,000,000	(400,000,000)
DMCI Mining Corporation	Fil-Asian Strategic Resources & Properties Corporation	363,465,209	(363,465,209)
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	Semirara Materials and Resources, Inc.	228,721,891	(228,721,891)
DMCI Holdings, Inc.	DMCI Mining Corporation	200,000,000	(200,000,000)
Beta Electric Corporation	D.M. Consunji, Inc.	181,819,632	(181,819,632)
DMCI Mining Corporation	Fil-Euro Asia Nickel Corporation	181,803,009	(181,803,009)
Fil-Euro Asia Nickel Corporation	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	163,435,207	(163,435,207)
Riviera Land Corporation	DMCI Project Developers, Inc.	134,334,336	(134,334,336)
Fil-Euro Asia Nickel Corporation	Zambales Chromite Mining Company Inc.	96,016,882	(96,016,882)
D.M. Consunji, Inc.	DMCI Project Developers, Inc.	49,114,993	(49,114,993)
Fil-Asian Strategic Resources & Properties Corporation	Montemina Resources Corporation	85,662,222	(85,662,222)

Entity with Receivable Balance	Name of Entity with Payable Balance	Due from related party	Due to related party
Hampstead Gardens Corporation	DMCI Project Developers, Inc.	85,447,210	(85,447,210)
DMCI Project Developers, Inc.	DMCI Homes Property Management Corporation	64,719,039	(64,719,039)
D.M. Consunji, Inc.	DMCI Masbate Power Corporation	49,235,323	(49,235,323)
Fil-Asian Strategic Resources & Properties Corporation	Montague Resources Philippines Corporation	42,107,613	(42,107,613)
D.M. Consunji, Inc.	Beta Electric Corporation	39,130,364	(39,130,364)
DMCI Mining Corporation	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	38,499,876	(38,499,876)
DMCI Project Developers, Inc.	DMCI-PDI Hotels, Inc.	32,789,448	(32,789,448)
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	Zambales Chromite Mining Company Inc.	29,064,608	(29,064,608)
Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation	Sem-Calaca RES Corporation	26,411,708	(26,411,708)
Berong Nickel Corporation	Ulugan Nickel Corporation	23,346,386	(23,346,386)
D.M. Consunji, Inc.	Southeast Luzon Power Generation Corporation	17,675,213	(17,675,213)
DMCI Power Corporation	Sem-Calaca Power Corporation	29,700,000	(29,700,000)
D.M. Consunji, Inc.	Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	20,731,088	(20,731,088)
D.M. Consunji, Inc.	Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation	25,914,357	(25,914,357)
D.M. Consunji, Inc.	DMCI Masbate Power Corporation	19,528,992	(19,528,992)
DMCI Mining Corporation	Ulugan Nickel Corporation	19,068,056	(19,068,056)
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	Southeast Luzon Power Generation Corporation	17,632,093	(17,632,093)
DMCI Power Corportion	D.M. Consunji, Inc.	15,759,980	(15,759,980)
Fil-Euro Asia Nickel Corporation	Zamnorth Holdings Corporation	14,932,314	(14,932,314)
D.M. Consunji, Inc.	Sem-Calaca Power Corporation	11,982,092	(11,982,092)
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	St. Raphael Power Generation Corporation	10,502,142	(10,502,142)
DMCI Mining Corporation	Zambales Chromite Mining Company Inc.	9,413,246	(9,413,246)
DMCI Mining Corporation	DMCI Power Corporation	8,913,290	(8,913,290)
D.M. Consunji, Inc.	DMCI Power Corportion	8,411,004	(8,411,004)
DMCI Mining Corporation	D.M. Consunji, Inc.	8,399,999	(8,399,999)
DMCI Mining Corporation	TMM Management, Inc.	7,379,227	(7,379,227)
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	6,901,389	(6,901,389)

Entity with Receivable Balance	Name of Entity with Payable Balance	Due from related party	Due to related party
Wire Rope Corporation of the Philippines	D.M. Consunji, Inc.	6,741,301	(6,741,301)
Fil-Asian Strategic Resources & Properties Corporation	Zambales Chromite Mining Company Inc.	4,764,464	(4,764,464)
DMCI Mining Corporation	TMM Management, Inc.	4,239,723	(4,239,723)
DMCI Mining Corporation	Berong Nickel Corporation	2,995,534	(2,995,534)
Montemina Resources Corporation	Zamnorth Holdings Corporation	2,753,502	(2,753,502)
Zamnorth Holdings Corporation	Zambales Chromite Mining Company Inc.	2,738,271	(2,738,271)
Berong Nickel Corporation	TMM Management, Inc.	2,521,009	(2,521,009)
Fil-Asian Strategic Resources & Properties Corporation	ZDMC Holdings Corporation	2,476,082	(2,476,082)
Berong Nickel Corporation	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	2,430,649	(2,430,649)
Montemina Resources Corporation	Zambales Chromite Mining Company Inc.	2,291,646	(2,291,646)
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	DMCI Power Corporation	2,134,465	(2,134,465)
D.M. Consunji, Inc.	DMCI Technical Training Center	2,007,919	(2,007,919)
D.M. Consunji, Inc.	Wire Rope Corporation of the Philippines	1,230,415	(1,230,415)
Sem-Calaca Power Corporation	St. Raphael Power Generation Corporation	1,042,628	(1,042,628)
Fil-Asian Strategic Resources & Properties Corporation	Zambales Nickel Processing Corporation	826,739	(826,739)
D.M. Consunji, Inc.	Raco Haven Automation Philippines, Inc.	752,120	(752,120)
Berong Nickel Corporation	Ulugan Resouces Holdings, Inc.	730,763	(730,763)
Fil-Asian Strategic Resources & Properties Corporation	Zambales Nickel Processing Corporation	715,354	(715,354)
Fil-Asian Strategic Resources & Properties Corporation	Heraan Holdings, Inc.	677,789	(677,789)
Fil-Asian Strategic Resources & Properties Corporation	Heraan Holdings, Inc.	676,839	(676,839)
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	D.M. Consunji, Inc.	672,000	(672,000)
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	Semirara Energy Utilities, Inc.	694,099	(694,099)
DMCI Project Developers, Inc.	DMCI Mining Corporation	552,278	(552,278)
Fil-Euro Asia Nickel Corporation	Zambales Nickel Processing Corporation	362,913	(362,913)
DMCI Mining Corporation	Ulugan Resouces Holdings, Inc.	358,492	(358,492)
D.M. Consunji, Inc.	DMCI Homes Property Management Corporation	276,409	(276,409)
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	Sem-Calaca Industrial Park Developers, Inc.	281,440	(281,440)

Entity with Receivable Balance	Name of Entity with Payable Balance	Due from related party	Due to related party
Fil-Asian Strategic Resources & Properties Corporation	Mt. Lanat Metals Corporation	226,421	(226,421)
DMCI Project Developers, Inc.	Zenith	221,523	(221,523)

As of December 31, 2022, the balances above of due from and due to related parties are expected to be realized and settled within twelve months from the reporting date and are classified under current assets and liabilities. There were no amounts written off during the year.

Schedule D. Long-term Debt

Below is the schedule of long-term debt (net of unamortized debt issue cost) of the Group:

Title of issue and type of obligation	Amount authorized by indenture	Amount shown under caption "Current portion of long-term debt" in related balance sheet	Amount shown under caption "Long-term debt" in related balance sheet
Peso denominated loans	₱15,660,350,536	₱3,898,037,751	₱11,762,312,785
Term loan and corporate notes	35,648,844,895	2,745,499,123	32,903,345
Liabilities on Installment Contract Receivable	119,187,569	114,911,126	4,276,443
Peso denominated loans	₱51,428,383,000	₱6,758,448,000	₱44,669,935,000

Schedule E. Indebtedness to Related Parties (Long-term Loans from Related Companies)

Name of related party	Balance at beginning of period	Balance at end of period

NOT APPLICABLE

Schedule F. Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers

Name of issuing entity of securities guaranteed by the group for which this statements is filed	Title of issue of each class of securities guaranteed	Total amount guaranteed and outstanding	Amount of owned by person for which statement is filed	Nature of guarantee

NOT APPLICABLE

Schedule G. Capital Stock

Title of issue	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding at shown under related balance sheet caption	Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	Number of shares held by		
				Related parties	Directors, officers and employees	Others
Preferred stock - ₱1 par value cumulative and convertible	100,000,000	960				960
Common stock -₱1 par value	19,900,000,00	13,277,470,00		9,184,917,600	621,991,364	3,470,568,036
	20,000,000,00	13,277,470,960		9,184,917,600	621,991,364	3,470,568,996

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

Ratio	Formula	Current Year	Prior Year
Current ratio	Current assets/Current liabilities2	90%	225%
Acid test ratio	Quicka ssets/Current liabilities	111%	78%
Solvency ratio	Net income plus Depreciation / Total liabilities	52%	32%
Debt-to-equity ratio	Total interest-bearing debt/Total stockholders' equity	40%	49%
Net debt-to-equity ratio	Total interest-bearing debt less Cash and cash equivalents /Total stockholders' equity	18%	32%
Asset-to-equity ratio	Total assets/Total stockholders' equity	181%	198%
Interest coverage ratio	EBIT/Interest paid during the year	20x	10x
Return on equity	Net income attributable to equity holders/Average total stockholders' equity	33%	22%
Return on assetsN	et income /Average total assets2	2%	13%
Net profit margin	Net income /Revenue	34%	24%

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS PROFILE

ISIDRO A. CONSUNJI, 73
Filipino, Chairman and President

Board Appointment
Date of appointment as Chairman: November 2014
Date of first appointment as a Director: March 1995
Date of last re-election as a Director: 17 May 2022
Length of service as a Director: 27 years

Present Directorships in Listed Companies
- Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (within Company Group)
- Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corporation

Other Directorships Within Company Group
- D.M. Consunji, Inc.
- DMCI Masbate Power Corp.
- DMCI Mining Corporation
- DMCI Power Corporation
- DMCI Project Developers, Inc.
- Maynilad Water Holdings Co., Inc.
- Maynilad Water Services, Inc.
- Sem-Cal Industrial Park Developers, Inc.
- Sem-Calaca Power Corporation
- Sem-Calaca Res Corporation (formerly DMCI Calaca Corporation)
- Semirara Claystone, Inc.
- Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation
- Wire Rope Corporation of the Philippines

Education
- Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, University of the Philippines-Diliman
- Master of Business Economics, Center for Research and Communication (now University of Asia and the Pacific)
- Master of Business Management, Asian Institute of Management (AIM)
- Advanced Management, IESE School, Barcelona, Spain

Civic Affiliations
- Philippine Overseas Construction Board, Chairman
- Construction Industry Authority of the Philippines, Board Member
- AIM, Trustee
- Philippine Constructors Association, Past President
- Philippine Chamber of Coal Mines, Past President
- AIM Alumni Association, Member
- UP Alumni Engineers, Member
- UP Aces Alumni Association, Member

Special Recognition
- MAP Management Man of the Year 2022
- 2016 Most Distinguished Alumnus by the UP Alumni Engineers (UPAE)

CESAR A. BUENAVENTURA, 93
Filipino, Vice Chairman
Non-Executive Director

Board Appointment
Date of first appointment as a Director: December 1995
Date of last re-election as a Director: 17 May 2022
Length of service as a Director: 27 years

Present Directorships in Listed Companies
- Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (within Company Group)
- Concepcion Industrial Corporation
- International Container Terminal Services, Inc. (ICTSI)
- iPeople, Inc.
- Manila Water Company, Inc.
- Petroenergy Resources Corporation
- Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation

Other Directorships Within Company Group
- D.M. Consunji, Inc.

Education
- Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, University of the Philippines-Diliman
- Master of Science in Civil Engineering Major in Structures, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, USA (Fulbright Scholar)

Civic Affiliations
- Makati Business Club, Founding Member and Former Trustee
- Pilipinas Shell Foundation, Founding Chairman
- Bloomberry Cultural Foundation, Trustee
- ICTSI Foundation Inc., Trustee
- University of the Philippines, Former Regent
- AIM Former Trustee
- Benigno Aquino Foundation, Past President

Special Recognition
- Honorary Officer, Order of the British Empire (OBE) by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
- MAP Management Man of the Year 1985
- One of the top 100 graduates of the UP College of Engineering in its 100-year history
- Outstanding Professional in Engineering, Professional Regulatory Commission
- Outstanding Fulbrighter (Business), Philippine Fulbright Association

Prior Government Position
- Monetary Board of the Central Bank of the Philippines, Member

MA. EDWINA C. LAPERAL, 61
Filipino, Executive Director

Board Appointment
Date of first appointment as a Director: March 1995 (until July 2006)
Date of re-appointment as a Director: July 2008
Date of last re-election as a Director: 17 May 2022
Length of service as a Director: 25 years

Present Directorships in Listed Companies
- Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (within Company Group)

Other Directorships Within Company Group
- D.M. Consunji, Inc.
- DMCI Project Developers, Inc.
- Sem-Calaca Power Corporation
- Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation

Education
- Bachelor of Science in Architecture, University of the Philippines-Diliman
- Master of Business Administration, University of the Philippines-Diliman
- Certificate in Strategic Business Economics, Center for Research and Communication (now University of Asia and the Pacific)

Civic Affiliations
- Institute of Corporate Directors Inc., Fellow
- UP College of Architecture Alumni Foundation Inc., Member
- United Architects of the Philippines, Member
- Guild of Real Estate Entrepreneurs and Professionals (GREENPRO), Member

MARIA CRISTINA C. GOTIANUN, 68
Filipino, Executive Director

Board Appointment
Date of first appointment as a Director: 21 May 2019
Date of last re-election as a Director: 17 May 2022
Length of service as a Director: 2 years

Present Directorships in Listed Companies
- Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (within Company Group)

Other Directorships Within Company Group
- Dacon Corporation
- D.M. Consunji, Inc.
- DMCI Project Developers, Inc.
- DMCI Power Corporation
- DMCI Masbate Power Corporation
- Sem-Calaca Power Corporation
- Sem-Cal Industrial Park Developers, Inc.
- Semirara Claystone, Inc.
- Semirara Energy Utilities, Inc.
- Semirara Training Center, Inc.
- Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation
- Southeast Luzon Power Corporation
- St. Raphael Power Generation Corporation

Education
- Bachelor of Science in Business Economics, University of the Philippines-Diliman
- Spanish, Instituto de Cultura Hispanica, Spain
- Certificate in Strategic Business Economics, Center for Research and Communication (now University of Asia and the Pacific)

Civic Affiliations
- Institute of Corporate Directors, Fellow

JORGE A. CONSUNJI, 70
Filipino, Non-Executive Director

Board Appointment
Date of first appointment as a Director: March 1995
Date of last re-election as a Director: 17 May 2022
Length of service as a Director: 27 years

Present Directorships in Listed Companies
- Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (within Company Group)

Other Directorships Within Company Group
- Beta Electric Mechanical Corporation
- Dacon Corporation
- D.M. Consunji, Inc.
- DMCI Masbate Power Corp.
- DMCI Mining Corporation
- DMCI Power Corporation
- DMCI Project Developers, Inc.
- Maynilad Water Holdings Co., Inc.
- Maynilad Water Services, Inc.
- Sem-Calaca Power Corporation
- Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation
- Wire Rope Corporation of the Philippines

Education
- Bachelor of Science in Industrial Management Engineering, De La Salle University-Manila
- Advanced Management Program Seminar, University of Asia and the Pacific
- Top Management Program, Asian Institute of Management

Civic Affiliations
- PLDT-Smart Foundation, Trustee
- PCA Foundation, Adviser
- Construction Industry Authority of the Philippines, Past Board Member
- ASEAN Constructors Federation, Former Chairman
- Philippine Constructors Association, Past President
- Philippine Contractors Accreditation Board, Former Chairman
- Association of Carriers & Equipment Lessors, Past President

LUZ CONSUELO A. CONSUNJI, 69
Filipino, Non-Executive Director

Board Appointment
Date of first appointment as a Director: July 2015
Date of last re-election as a Director: 17 May 2022
Length of service as a Director: 6 years

Present Directorships in Listed Companies
- Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (within Company Group)

Education
- Bachelor of Arts in Commerce, Major in Management, Assumption College
- Master in Business Economics, University of Asia and the Pacific

Civic Affiliations
- Missionaries of Mary Mother of the Poor, Treasurer

ATTY. CYNTHIA ROXAS-DEL CASTILLO, 70
Filipino, Lead Independent Director

Board Appointment
Date of first appointment as a Director: 17 May 2022
Length of service as a Director: 7 months

Present Directorships in Listed Companies
- Shang Properties, Inc.

Other Directorships Within Company Group
- None

Education
- Bachelor of Laws, Ateneo de Manila School of Law (Valedictorian)
- Bachelor of Arts Major in Political Science, University of Santo Tomas

Professional and Civic Affiliations
- Romulo Mabanta Buenaventura Sayoc & de los Angeles, Senior Partner
- Supreme Court of the Philippines Legal Education Committee for Bar Reforms, Member
- Supreme Court of the Philippines, Amicus Curiae
- Ateneo de Manila University School of Law, Former Dean and Current Professor
- Philippine Bar Examinations, Examiner

Special Recognition
- Placed 11th in the 1977 Philippine Bar Examination
- Youngest and only female dean of the Ateneo de Manila University School of Law
- Among the Top 100 Lawyers as rated by the Asian Business Law Journal
- Among the Recommended Lawyers in the Philippines as rated by the Legal 500 Southeast Asia Awards

ROBERTO L. PANLILIO, 68
Filipino, Independent Director

Board Appointment
Date of first appointment as a Director: 17 May 2022
Length of service as a Director: 7 months

Present Directorships in Listed Companies
- None

Other Directorships Within Company Group
- None

Education
- Master of Business Administration and International Finance, University of Southern California
- Bachelor of Science in Business Management, Ateneo de Manila University

Professional and Civic Affiliations
- JP Morgan, Former Country Chairman for the Philippines
- JP Morgan, Former Senior Country Officer
- PCIBank, Former Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

DR. BERNARDO M. VILLEGAS, 83
Filipino, Independent Director

Board Appointment
Date of first appointment as a Director: 17 May 2022
Length of service as a Director: 7 months

Present Directorships in Listed Companies
- Benguet Corporation, Chairman and Independent Director
- Filipino Fund, Inc., Chairman and Independent Director

Other Directorships Within Company Group
- None

Education
- Doctor of Philosophy in Economics, Harvard University
- Master of Arts in Economics, Harvard University
- Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science in Commerce, De La Salle University (Summa Cum Laude)

Professional and Civic Affiliations
- Makati Business Club, Founding Member and Director
- Philippine Economic Society, Past President
- University of Asia & the Pacific School of Economics, Former Dean
- Center for Research and Communication College of Arts and Sciences, Former Dean
- De La Salle University-Manila Economic Research Bureau, Former Director
- De La Salle University-Manila Department of Economics, Former Chairman
- De La Salle University-Manila Graduate School of Business, Former Director

Special Recognition
- Johnson Foundation Scholarship, 1959
- Ten Outstanding Young Men (TOYM) Awardee in Economics, 1972
- Becario de Instituto de Cultura Hispanica, 1963-1964
- Asia Foundation Scholarship, 1960-1963
- Fulbright Travel Grant, 1959-1963

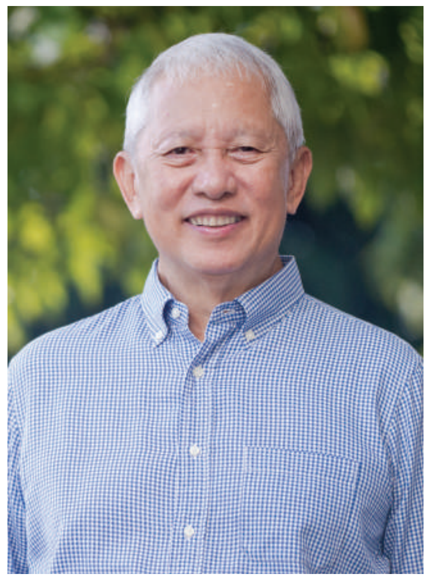
Prior Government Positions
- Member, Preparatory Commission for Constitutional Reforms
- Member, Philippine Constitutional Commission; Chairman of the Committee on the National Economy and Patrimony

KEY OFFICERS

ISIDRO A. CONSUNJI
Chairman and President

Appointed President of the Company in March 1995. He concurrently holds top management positions in various DMCI Holdings subsidiary companies.

A civil engineering graduate from the University of the Philippines in Diliman, he pursued further studies at the Center for Research and Communication (Master of Business Economics), Asian Institute of Management (Master of Business Management) and IESE Business School in Barcelona, Spain (Advanced Management Program).



HERBERT M. CONSUNJI
Executive Vice President & Chief Finance Officer

Also serves as Chief Compliance Officer and Chief Risk Officer of the Company. He concurrently sits on the board of various DMCI Holdings subsidiary companies. A certified public accountant, he graduated from De La Salle University in Manila with a degree in Commerce Major in Accounting.

JOSEPH ADELBERT V. LEGASTO
Deputy Chief Finance Officer

Concurrently serves as the Chief Strategy and Sustainability Officer of the Company after joining last June 2022. Prior to his current role, he was an AVP under the Corporate Planning and Development Department of San Miguel Corporation and VP and Strategic Planning Head of ABS-CBN Global. He also worked in the banking industry as an Associate for Deutsche Bank and Analyst for UnionBank of the Philippines. He holds a bachelor's degree in finance from De La Salle University and a master's degree in finance (with Honors) from New York University's Stern School of Business.

MA. EDWINA C. LAPERAL
Treasurer

Concurrently holds Treasury positions in several DMCI Holdings subsidiary companies. After completing a BS Architecture degree from the University of the Philippines in Diliman, she obtained a Master in Business Administration degree from the same university and an Executive Certificate for Strategic Business Economics from the University of Asia and the Pacific.

MARIA CRISTINA C. GOTIANUN
Assistant Treasurer

Also holds executive positions in various DMCI Holdings subsidiary companies. A Business Economics graduate from the University of the Philippines in Diliman, she completed further studies in Spanish from Instituto de Cultura Hispanica in Madrid, Spain and Strategic Business Economics from the University of Asia & the Pacific.

CHERUBIM O. MOJICA
Senior Vice President Corporate Communications and Investor Relations

Also appointed as Chief Diversity Officer in August 2022. A Communication Research (cum laude) and Industrial Relations graduate from the University of the Philippines - Diliman, she served as the Corporate Communications Head of Maynilad Water Services, Inc. prior to joining the Company in September 2014. She also worked at First Philippines Holdings Corporation, US Embassy Manila and the Philippine House of Representatives.

HANNAH CECILE L. CHAN
Investor Relations Officer

Served as Business Development and Investor Relations Manager at Chelsea Logistics and Infrastructure Holdings Corporation before joining the Company in July 2020. A CFA Level 2 passer, she holds BS Applied Economics and BS Commerce, Management of Financial Institutions degrees (Honorable Mention) from De La Salle University in Manila.

MARY GRACE M. GARCIA
Finance Officer

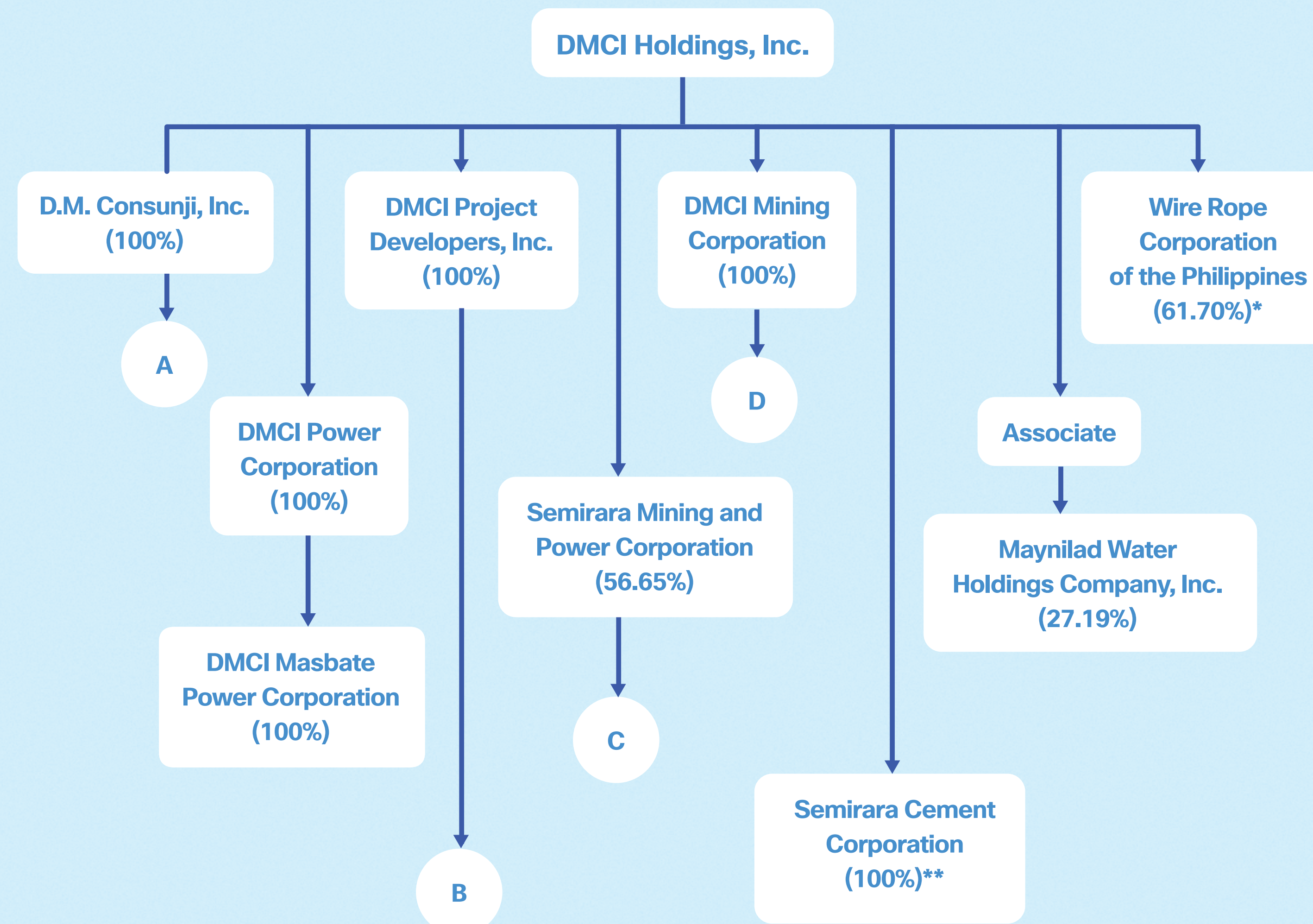
A certified public accountant with over eight years of experience in financial audit, reporting and analysis, she joined the Company in March 2021 after working in Makati Development Corporation and SGV & Co. (EY Philippines). She holds a BS Accountancy degree (cum laude) from the University of Batangas.

KENT SYDNEY H. MERCADER
Environmental, Social and Governance Officer

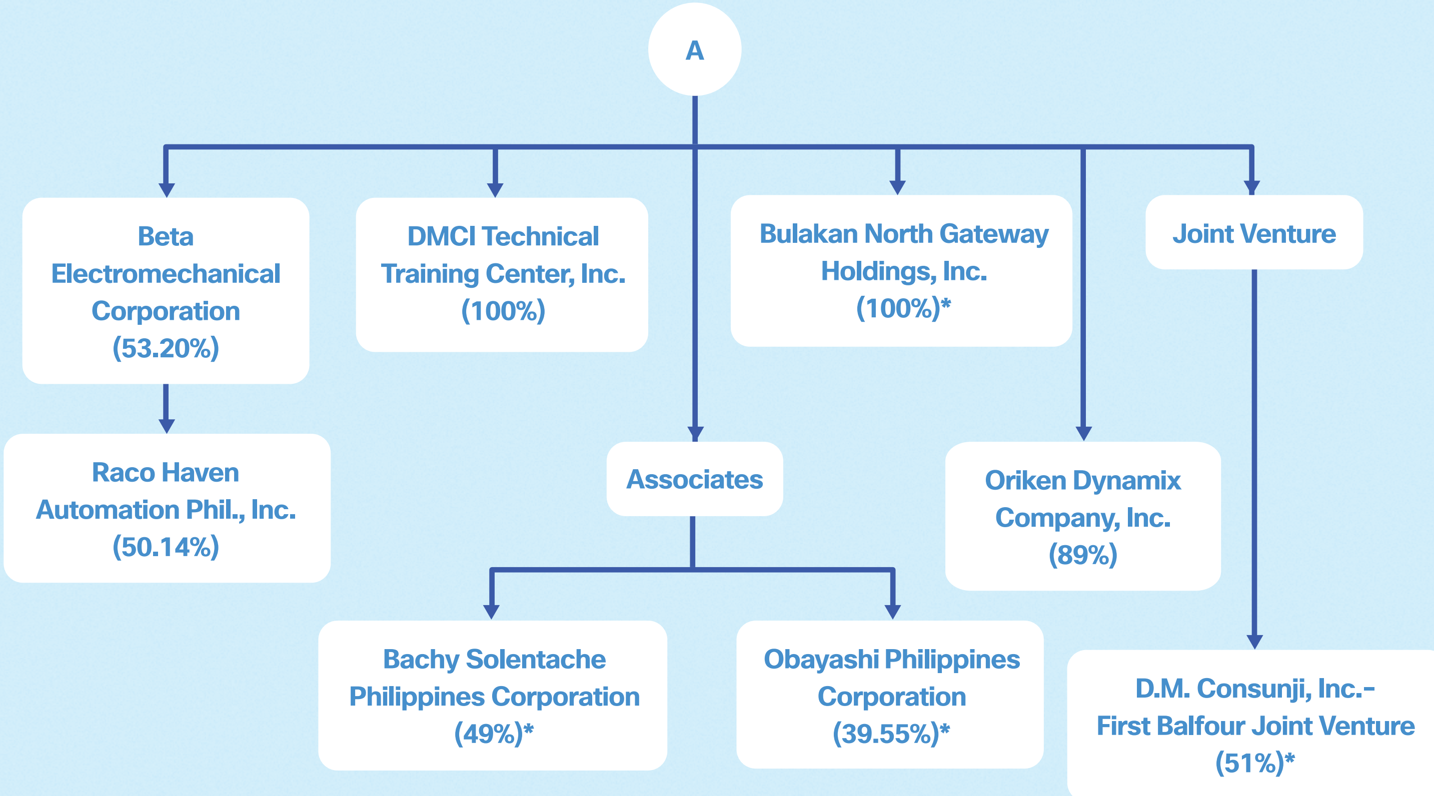
Joined the Company in November 2022 after gaining ESG analyst experience at S&P Global and Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Biotechnology from the University of the Philippines Los Banos, where he was a scholarship recipient from the Department of Science and Technology.

MAP OF RELATIONSHIPS OF THE COMPANIES WITHIN THE GROUP

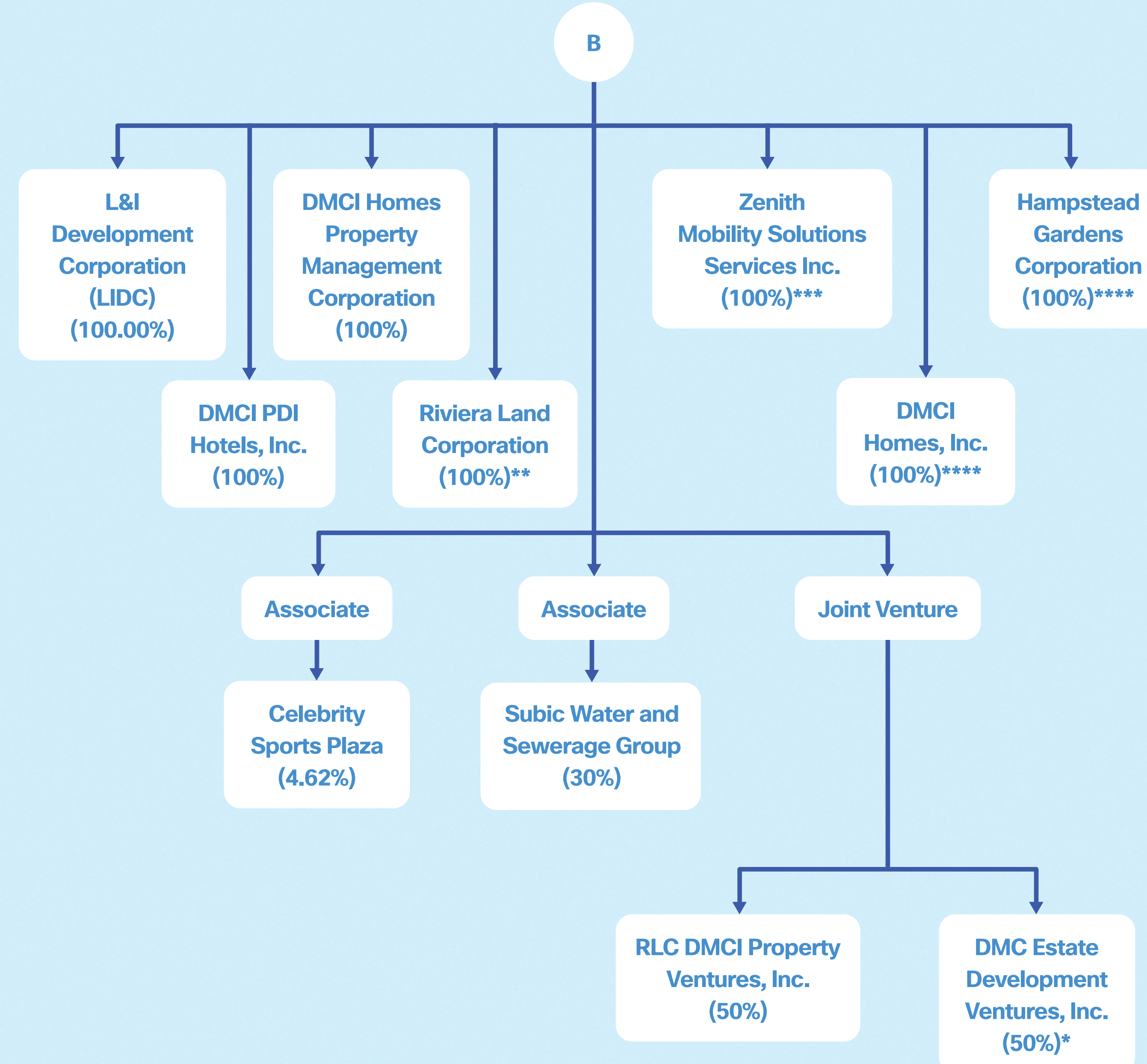
Below is a map showing the relationship between and among the Group as of December 31, 2022:



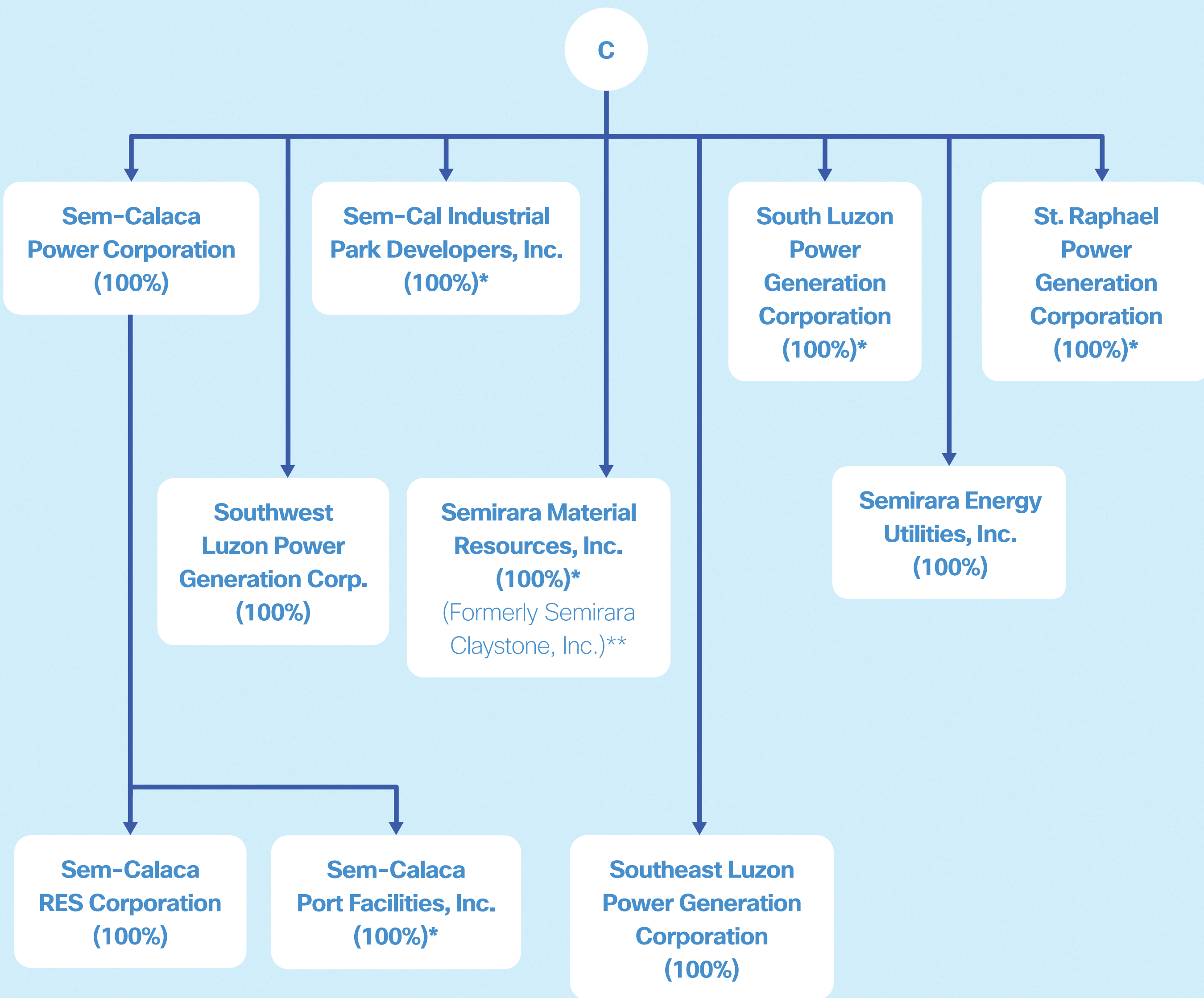
* Includes 16.02% investment of D.M. Consunji, Inc. to Wire Rope
** Non-operating entity



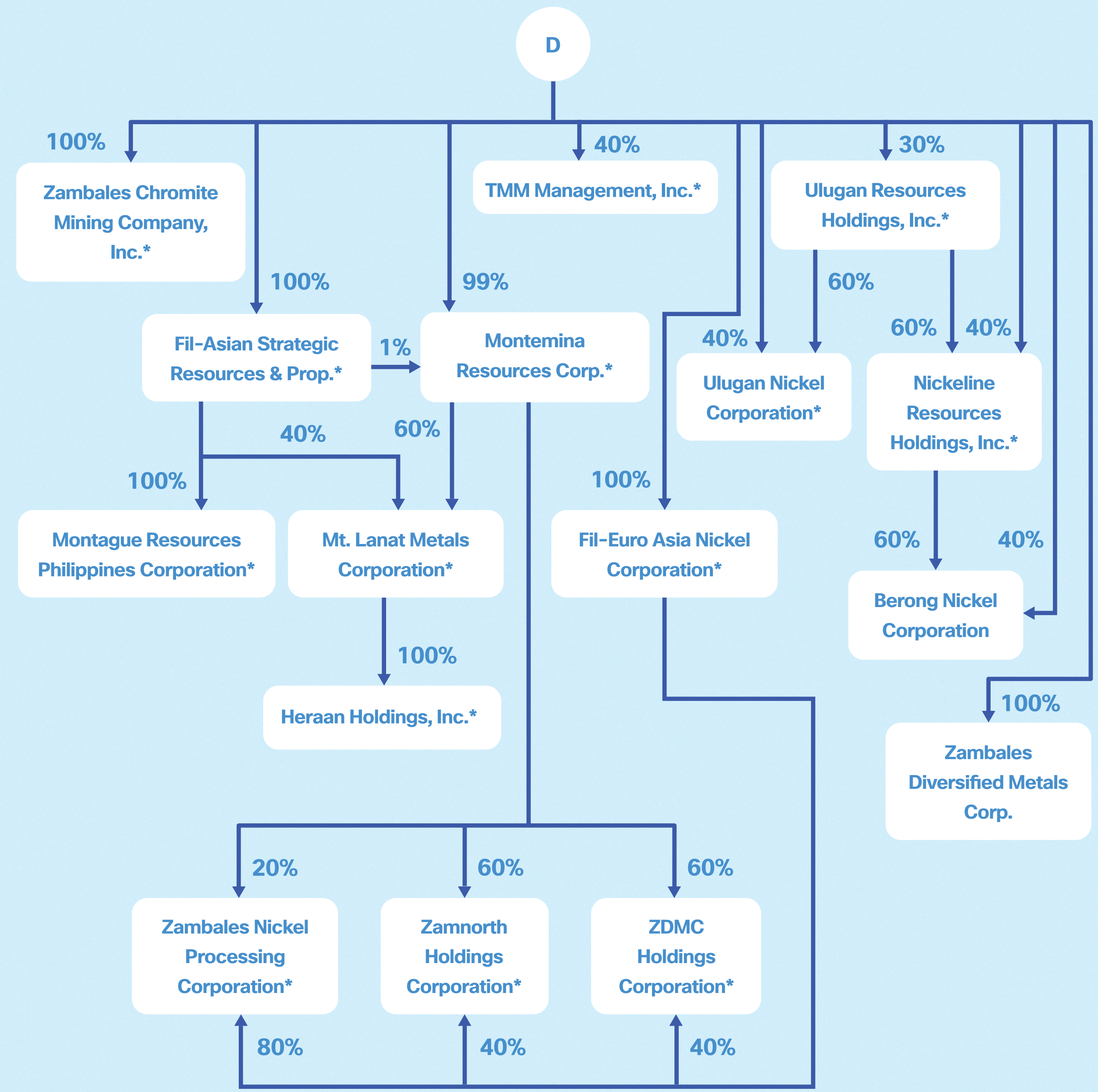
* Non-operating entities



* Established in 2021
** Includes the 34.12% interest of DMCI
*** Equity interest increased from 51% to 100% in 2020
**** Liquidating as of December 31, 2022



* Non-operating entities
** Renamed in 2022



* Non-operating entities

SHAREHOLDING STATISTICS

TOP 20 STOCKHOLDERS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

RANK	STOCKHOLDER NAME	TOTAL SHARES	% OF OUTSTANDING SHARES
1	Dacon Corporation	6,621,561,069	49.87
2	PCD Nominee Corporation (FILIPINO)	2,900,694,042	21.85
3	DFC Holdings, Inc.	2,379,799,910	17.92
4	PCD Nominee Corporation (FOREIGN)	910,255,225	06.86
5	Berit Holdings Corporation	117,573,568	00.89
6	Augusta, Holdigs, Inc.	108,297,072	00.82
7	DMCI Retirement Plan	99,900,000	00.75
8	Meru Holdings, Inc.	18,689,266	00.14
9	Great Times Holdings Corporation	15,803,015	00.12
10	DMCI Retirement Fund	13,000,000	00.10
11	Daveprime Holdings Inc.	7,487,377	00.06
12	Artregard Holdings Inc.	6,580,776	00.05
13	F. Yap Securities Inc.	6,500,000	00.05
14	Josefa Consunji Reyes	5,650,000	00.04
15	Jaime B. Garcia	3,300,000	00.02
16	Windermere Holdings, Inc.	2,905,715	00.02
17	Laperal, Ma. Edwina / Miguel David C.	2,750,000	00.02
18	Yntalco Realty Devt. Corporation	2,500,000	00.02
19	Benigno dela Vega	2,050,000	00.02
20	Zheng, Ao	1,840,000	00.01
	TOTAL	**13,227,137,035**	**99.63**

EFFECTIVE PERCENTAGES OF OWNERSHIP

	NATURE OF BUSINESS	2022 DIRECT	2022 INDIRECT	2022 EFFECTIVE INTEREST	2021 DIRECT	2021 INDIRECT	2021 EFFECTIVE INTEREST
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION:							
D.M. CONSUNJI, INC (DMCI)	General Construction	**100.00**	**-**	**100.00**	100.00	-	100.00
Beta Electromechanical Corporation (Beta Electric)[1]	General Construction	**-**	**53.20**	**53.20**	-	53.20	53.20
Raco Haven Automation Philippines Inc. (Raco)[1]	Non-operating	**-**	**50.14**	**50.14**	-	50.14	50.14
Oriken Dynamix Company Inc., (Oriken)[1]	Non-operating	**-**	**89.00**	**89.00**	-	89.00	89.00
DMCI Technical Training Center (DMCI Training)[1]	Services	**-**	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
REAL ESTATE:							
DMCI PROJECT DEVELOPERS, INC. (PDI)	Real Estate Developer	**100.00**	**-**	**100.00**	100.00	-	100.00
DMCI-PDI Hotels, Inc., (PDI Hotels)[2]	Hotel Operator	**-**	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
DMCI Homes Property Management Corporation (DPMC)[2]	Property Management	**-**	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
Zenith Mobility Solutions Services, Inc. (ZMSSI)[2]	Services	**-**	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
Riviera Land Corporation (Riviera)[2]	Real Estate Developer	**-**	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
Hampstead Gardens Corporation (Hampstead)[2*]	Real Estate Developer	**-**	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
DMCI Homes, Inc., (DMCI Homes)[2*]	Marketing Arm	**-**	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
L & I Development Corporation (LIDC)[2*]	Real Estate Developer	**-**	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
COAL MINING:							
SEMIRARA MINING AND POWER CORPORATION (SMPC)	Mining	**56.65**	**-**	**56.65**	56.65	-	56.65

(Forward)

	NATURE OF BUSINESS	2022 DIRECT	2022 INDIRECT	2022 EFFECTIVE INTEREST	2021 DIRECT	2021 INDIRECT	2021 EFFECTIVE INTEREST
ON-GRID POWER:							
Sem-Calaca Power Corporation (SCPC)[3]	Power Generation	-	**56.65**	**56.65**	-	56.65	56.65
Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation (SLPGC)[3]	Power Generation	-	**56.65**	**56.65**	-	56.65	56.65
Sem-Calaca RES Corporation (SCRC)[3]	Retail	-	**56.65**	**56.65**	-	56.65	56.65
SEM-Cal Industrial Park Developers, Inc. (SIPDI)[3]	Non-operational	-	**56.65**	**56.65**	-	56.65	56.65
Semirara Energy Utilities, Inc. (SEUI)[3]	Non-operational	-	**56.65**	**56.65**	-	56.65	56.65
Southeast Luzon Power Generation Corporation (SeLPGC)[3]	Non-operational	-	**56.65**	**56.65**	-	56.65	56.65
Semirara Materials and Resources Inc. (SRPGC)[3]	Non-operational	-	**56.65**	**56.65**	-	56.65	56.65
St. Raphael Power Generation Corporation (SRPGC)[3]	Non-operational	-	**56.65**	**56.65**	-	56.65	56.65
Sem-Calaca Port Facilities, Inc. (SCPFI)[3]	Non-operational	-	**56.65**	**56.65**	-	56.65	56.65
OFF-GRID POWER:							
DMCI POWER CORPORATION (DPC)	Power Generation	**100**	-	**100**	100	-	100
DMCI Masbate Power Corporation (DMCI Masbate)[4]	Power Generation	-	**100**	**100**	-	100	100
NICKEL MINING:							
DMCI MINING CORPORATION (DMC)	Holding Company	**100**	-	**100**	100	-	100
Berong Nickel Corporation (BNC)[5]	Mining	-	**74.80**	**74.80**	-	74.80	74.80
Ulugan Resources Holdings, Inc. (URHI)[5]	Holding Company	-	**30.00**	**30.00**	-	30.00	30.00
Ulugan Nickel Corporation (UNC)[5]	Holding Company	-	**58.00**	**58.00**	-	58.00	58.00
Nickeline Resources Holdings, Inc. (NRHI)[5]	Holding Company	-	**58.00**	**58.00**	-	58.00	58.00
TMM Management, Inc. (TMM)[5]	Services	-	**40.00**	**40.00**	-	40.00	40.00
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation (ZDMC)[5]	Mining	-	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
Zambales Chromite Mining Company, Inc. (NRHI)[5]	Non-operational	-	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
Fil-Asian Strategic Resources & Properties Corporation (FASRPC)[5]	Non-operational	-	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
Montague Resources Philippines Corporation (MRPC)[5]	Non-operational	-	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
Montemina Resources Corporation (MRC)[5]	Non-operational	-	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
Mt. Lanata Metals Corporation (MLMC)[5]	Non-operational	-	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
Fil-Euro Asia Nickel Corporation (FEANC)[5]	Non-operational	-	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
Heraan Holdings, Inc (HHI)[5]	Holding Company	-	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
Zambales Nickel Processing Corporation (ZNPC)[5]	Non-operational	-	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
Zamnorth Holdings Corporation (ZHC)[5]	Holding Company	-	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
ZDMC Holdings Corporation (ZDMCHC)[5]	Holding Company	-	**100.00**	**100.00**	-	100.00	100.00
MANUFACTURING:							
SEMIRARA CEMENT CORPORATION (SEMCEM)	Non-operational	**100.00**	-	**100.00**	100.00	-	100.00
WIRE ROPE CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES (WIRE ROPE)	Manufacturing	**45.68**	**16.02**	**61.70**	45.68	16.02	61.70

(Forward)

** Ongoing liquidation*

[1] DMCI's subsidiaries. In 2021, Bulakan North was sold.

[2] PDI's subsidiaries. In 2020, ZMSSI became a wholly-owned subsidiary thru the acquisition of 49% noncontrolling-interests. In addition, on October 1, 2020, PDI entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire 100% of the total outstanding shares of LIDC. The acquisition of LIDC was accounted for as an asset acquisition (see Note 3).

[3] SMPC's subsidiaries. SMRI was formerly known as Semirara Claystone, Inc. (SCI)

[4] DPC's subsidiary.

[5] DMC's subsidiaries.

[6] Wholly owned subsidiary of SCPC. Incorporated on December 20, 2022.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

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SUBSIDIARY & AFFILIATE DIRECTORY

D.M. Consunji, Inc.
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DMCI Homes, Inc.
DMCI Homes Corporate Center
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Makati City, Metro Manila, Philippines

Semirara Mining and Power Corporation
2F DMCI Plaza
2281 Chino Roces Avenue, Makati City
Metro Manila, Philippines

DMCI Power Corporation
3F DMCI Plaza
2281 Chino Roces Avenue, Makati City
Metro Manila, Philippines

DMCI Mining Corporation
3F DMCI Homes Corporate Center
321 Capt. Apolinario St., Brgy. Bangkal
Makati City, Metro Manila, Philippines

Maynilad Water Services Inc.
Maynilad Building
MWSS Compound, Katipunan Avenue
Balara Quezon City, Philippines

This report provides a comprehensive overview of the annual financial and operating performance of the Company, its subsidiaries, and affiliate. Prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs), it aims to aid shareholders and stakeholders in understanding and interpreting the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements.

We encourage our stakeholders to review this report in conjunction with our 2022 Sustainability Report, which emphasizes the most material economic, environmental, social, and governance aspects relevant to our Company and key stakeholders.

Both reports can be accessed and downloaded from our website at www.dmciholdings.com.