



Synergizing
Transparency
for Sustainability

**The Sixth PH-EITI
Report (FY 2018)**

Synergizing transparency for sustainability
THE SIXTH PH-EITI REPORT (FY 2018)

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

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

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

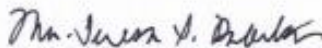
LGU	Local Government Unit
MC	Memorandum Circular
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MICC	Mining Industry Coordinating Council
MMT	Multi-partite Monitoring Team
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MPP	Mineral Processing Plant
MPSA	Mineral Production Sharing Agreement
MR	Motion for Reconsideration
MRF	Mine Rehabilitation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


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



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

Signed this 11th day of September 2020.


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PREFACE & INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

The Philippines, known in prehistoric times as the "Isles of Gold",⁴ has implemented the EITI Standard since 2013.⁵ Joining more than 50 other countries across the globe, the Philippines has undertaken to make transparency work to ensure that the archipelago's abundant

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

² Ibid. Principle no. 4.

³ Ibid. Principle no. 12.

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

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

natural resources redound to the well-being of its growing population of more than 100 million. With its high mineral potential, mega biodiversity, rich culture, and dynamic populace, the Philippines presented an excellent laboratory for harnessing multisectoral engagement to drive reforms in its extractive sector.

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

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

Synergizing transparency for sustainability

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

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

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

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

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

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

For EITI in the Philippines, it may be said that systematic disclosure has always been part of its objectives. The mandates of the PH-EITI Multi-stakeholder Group (MSG) under Executive Order No. 147, s. 2013 include ensuring that the initiative is effectively integrated in the government reform agenda and processes, as well as ensuring sustained political commitment and mobilizing resources for its goals and activities.⁹ The PH-EITI has also undertaken projects to mainstream extractives data in the digital environment, putting up online portals for major information like contracts¹⁰ and local revenues¹¹ as early as 2015 and setting up an online reporting system¹² in 2018.

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

Spotlight on 2018

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

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

1. Show the direct and indirect contributions of extractives to the economy;
2. Improve public understanding of the management of natural resources and public availability of data;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



CHAPTER 1

Contextual Information



CHAPTER 1 - CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

Legal Framework

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contract Transparency

General policy

As part of the legal and institutional framework for extractives, the government's policy on disclosure of contracts must be documented as well. In the Philippines, the fundamental law of the land declares as a policy of the State the "**full public disclosure of all its transactions involving public interest**," "subject to reasonable conditions prescribed by law".³⁰ The Philippine Constitution also broadly covers the matter of contract transparency under the **right of the people to information on matters of public concern**, which is enshrined in the Bill of Rights (Article III). Section 7 thereof provides that the citizen shall be afforded "access to official records, and to documents, and papers pertaining to official acts, transactions, or decisions, as well as to government research data used as basis for policy development,...subject to such limitations as may be provided by law." The grant of and entry

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

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

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

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

³⁰ CONST. (1987), Art. II, Sec 28 (Phil.).

into mineral agreements and service/operating contracts by the State is certainly one of such official acts, transactions, or decisions.

In 2016, the current President, then just newly installed, issued Executive Order No. 2, s. 2016 (EO 2)³¹ to operationalize, at least in the Executive Branch, the aforementioned people's constitutional right to information and the state policy on full public disclosure.

Also known as the "EO on FOI" (freedom of information), EO 2 covers all government offices in the Executive Branch, including the national government and all its offices, departments, bureaus, and instrumentalities, even GOCCs and state universities and colleges (Section 2).³² It essentially provides access to information, records, documents, and papers pertaining to official acts, transactions, or decisions, as well as to government research data used as basis for policy development (Section 3). However, EO 2 expressly states that access to information will be denied when the information falls under any of the exceptions in the Constitution or in existing law or jurisprudence (Section 4). It directs the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Office of the Solicitor General (OSG) to prepare an inventory of these exceptions and submit the same to the Office of the President for circularization among all covered offices for their guidance. The DOJ and OSG are also directed to update this inventory periodically. The Inventory of Exceptions was circularized in November 2016 in a Memorandum from the Executive Secretary, Office of the President.³³

Worth noting, too, is EO 2's legal presumption in favor of access to information, whereby no request for information shall be denied unless it clearly falls under any of the exceptions (Section 6). It is the head of the office (or the officer duly designated by him/her in writing) which is in custody or control of the information who shall determine the applicability of any of the exceptions to the request, and this officer must exercise "reasonable diligence" to ensure that no exception is used to deny a request for purposes of covering up wrongdoing (Section 6).

To implement EO 2, every government office was directed to prepare its own "People's FOI Manual", which shall include, among others, the person responsible, process, and procedure as regards the submission, receipt, and disposition of requests for information (Section 8). Further, all government offices in the Executive Branch were directed to formulate their respective implementing details taking into consideration their mandates and the nature of information in their custody or control (Section 16).

Government offices cannot charge any fee for accepting requests for information, but may charge a reasonable fee to reimburse necessary costs, such as actual reproduction and copying costs, subject to existing rules and regulations (Section 10). Failure to comply with EO 2 may be a ground for administrative and disciplinary sanctions against any erring public officer or employee, as provided under existing laws or regulations (Section 15).

³¹ Entitled, "Operationalizing in the Executive Branch the People's Constitutional Right to Information and the State Policies to Full Public Disclosure and Transparency in the Public Service and Providing Guidelines therefor". See <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2016/07/23/executive-order-no-02-s-2016/>.

³² As for local government units (LGUs), they are only encouraged to observe and be guided by EO 2.

³³ See <https://www.foi.gov.ph/downloads/inventory-of-exceptions-to-eo-2.pdf>.

Policy specific to contracts governing exploration/production of minerals, oil and gas

The main agencies regulating the extractive industries, namely the DENR and the DOE, are covered by EO 2. They have complied with it by issuing their respective FOI Manuals guided by the EO as well as the Inventory of Exceptions.

On the matter of contracts related to the extractive industries, it is of note that the Inventory of Exceptions, under paragraph 5.i, includes “any confidential information supplied by the contractors in mineral agreements, and financial or technical assistance agreements pursuant to the *Philippine Mining Act of 1995* and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR), during the term of the project to which it relates,” citing Section 94(f) of the said Mining Act.

Section 94(f) of the Mining Act entitles the contractor to the basic rights and guarantees provided in the Constitution and other rights recognized by the government, including confidentiality, whereby “any confidential information supplied by the contractor pursuant to this Act and its implementing rules and regulations shall be treated as such by the Department and the Government, and during the term of the project to which it relates”.

The DOE annexed the Inventory of Exceptions in its own FOI Manual³⁴ (Annex “B”). It also annexed a separate List of Exceptions (Annex “C”) where the exceptions are enumerated for each of the Department’s bureaus. Exceptions for the Energy Resource Development Bureau (ERDB) include “all information/data/reports covered by the ‘Confidentiality Clause’ of the Coal Operating Contracts and Petroleum Service Contracts”. Exceptions for the other bureaus likewise included a general reference to the “Confidentiality Clause”.

The DENR did not append the Inventory of Exceptions to its own FOI Manual³⁵, although the agency is certainly bound to abide by EO 2. The DENR FOI Manual has a List of Exceptions (Annex “C”) with 27 items none of which explicitly mention mineral agreements or contracts.

Contract disclosure in practice

As will be seen in succeeding sections of this report, the DENR MGB, in practice, makes mineral agreements publicly available. On the other hand, the DOE makes service contracts and operating contracts public only after the terms of the projects to which they pertain end, consistent with the confidentiality clauses therein. Nevertheless, the DOE does publish its Model Petroleum Service Contract³⁶ and Model Coal Operating Contract³⁷ in its website.

To be sure, terms and conditions such as confidentiality can legally be stipulated in contracts, as contracting parties may deem convenient, provided they are not contrary to law, morals, good customs, public order, or public policy.³⁸ It may also be recalled that the constitutional guarantees on right to information and public disclosure are “subject to reasonable conditions prescribed by law ”or “ subject to such limitations as may be provided by law”. Furthermore, the same Bill of Rights in the Constitution safeguards the integrity of

³⁴ See <https://www.doe.gov.ph/transparency/doe-peoples-freedom-information-manual> and https://www.doe.gov.ph/sites/default/files/pdf/transparency/foi_manual.PDF.

³⁵ See <https://www.denr.gov.ph/index.php/transparency/freedom-of-information-manual> and <http://online.anyflip.com/cmlpd/dtbp/mobile/index.html>.

³⁶ See <https://www.doe.gov.ph/model-petroleum-service-contract-0?ckattempt=1>.

³⁷ See <https://www.doe.gov.ph/model-coal-operating-contract?ckattempt=1>.

³⁸ See Article 1306 of the Civil Code of the Philippines (Republic Act No. 386).

contracts through the non-impairment clause.³⁹ As a general rule, contracts should not be interfered with by subsequent laws that would change or modify the rights and obligations of the parties. However, Philippine jurisprudence has held that the freedom of contract is not absolute; it is limited by the exercise of the police power of the State in the interest of public health, safety, morals, and general welfare.⁴⁰

At present, while the policies on contract transparency in the Philippines evolve – not least with the thrust of EITI – principle no. 6 of the EITI Principles provide some consolation, as it recognizes “that achievement of greater transparency must be set in the context of respect for contracts and laws”.

Fiscal Regime

Perhaps the most significant policy development across the industry sectors in 2018 was the implementation of the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) Act. The TRAIN Act, or Republic Act No. 10963 (RA 10963)⁴¹, was passed into law in December 2017 and took effect on 1 January 2018. The first package in the current Administration’s Comprehensive Tax Reform Program, the TRAIN Act increased the excise tax rates on mineral products, along with other fiscal measures,⁴² amending the National Internal Revenue Code, which chiefly governs the country’s taxation system, specifically the national internal revenue taxes.⁴³ The measures were seen to broaden the base for revenue collection and raise significant revenues to fund priority infrastructure projects and social services. The increase in coal and petroleum excises – the so-called “carbon taxes” – was also said to contribute towards reducing the country’s reliance on fossil fuels.

The provisions of the TRAIN Act that pertain to the upstream extractive industries^{44*} are as follows:

- Doubled the rate from two percent (2%) to four percent (4%) of actual market value of gross output at the time of removal (for locally produced), or of the value used by the Bureau of Customs in determining tariff and customs duties net of excise tax

³⁹ CONST. (1987), Art. III, Sec 10 (Phil.).

⁴⁰ See *Philippine American Life Insurance Company vs. Auditor General*, G.R. No. L-19255 (18 January 1968) citing *Abe vs. Foster Wheeler Corporation*, L-14785 and L-14923 (29 November 1960).

⁴¹ <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/downloads/2017/12dec/20171219-RA-10963-RRD.pdf>

⁴² The TRAIN Act also lowered and simplified personal income taxes; simplified tax for small and micro self-employed and professional taxpayers; provided unconditional cash transfers to offset temporary increase in prices due to TRAIN; simplified estate and donor’s taxes; expanded the value-added tax (VAT) base by repealing non-essential exemptions; adjusted automobile excise taxes; increased tobacco excise tax; introduced excise tax on sweetened beverages; introduced excise tax on cosmetic procedures; increased documentary stamp tax (except for property, savings, and non-life insurance); increased tax on foreign currency deposit unit (FCDU) interest income; increased tax on capital gains of non-traded stock; and increased stock transaction tax.

⁴³ The national internal revenue taxes include income, indirect (value-added and percentage taxes), excise and documentary stamp taxes, all of which are administered by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR).

⁴⁴ The TRAIN law also provided for a staggered increase in fuel excise taxes by up to PH₱6 per liter over a three-year period, with lower rates for diesel, kerosene, and LPG to mitigate the effect on households and commuters. In 2018, the gasoline excise tax increased by PH₱2.97 per liter (including additional VAT), while diesel excise tax increased by PH₱2.8 per liter (including additional VAT).

and VAT (for imported) for the following categories:

- All metallic minerals and quarry resources
 - Copper and other metallic minerals
 - Gold and chromite;
- Doubled the rate from three percent (3%) to six percent (6%) based on fair international market price for indigenous petroleum; and
 - Increased the excise on coal and coke from PH₱10 per metric ton to PH₱50 in 2018, PH₱100 in 2019, and PH₱150 in 2020.

*The TRAIN law also increased excise taxes on petroleum products over a three-year period: For gasoline – from PH₱4.35 per liter to PH₱7 per liter (2018), PH₱9 per liter (2019), and PH₱10 per liter (2020); for diesel – from zero to PH₱2.50 per liter (2018), PH₱4.50 per liter (2019), and PH₱6 per liter (2020); for kerosene – from zero to PH₱2.50 per liter (2018), PH₱4 per liter (2019), and PH₱5 (2020).

With its doubling of the excise tax on minerals, the TRAIN law was seen by the mining industry as the “new mining fiscal regime” that would finally cause the lifting of the moratorium on new mining projects imposed by EO 79 in 2012. However, the Department of Finance held a contrary view, and the moratorium remained, by then in place for already six years.⁴⁵

Nonetheless, as the reconciliation results in Chapter 2 of this report would attest, implementation of the TRAIN law led to an increase in revenues from the extractive sector. It may well also account for the presence of industry players in the BIR’s annual list of the top 500 corporate taxpayers. Fifteen (15) extractive companies made it to the 2018 roster. Two oil and gas corporations were among the top ten, while three other companies (one non-metallic mining, one metallic mining, and one state-owned oil exploration company) made the top 100.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ See <https://www.bworldonline.com/moratorium-on-new-mines-stays-for-now/> and <https://business.inquirer.net/262749/denr-sees-better-year-for-mining-in-2019>, retrieved on 31 August 2020.

⁴⁶ BIR List of Top 500 Non-individual Taxpayers, TY 2018

REGISTERED NAME	RANK in Top 500 Corporate Taxpayers, TY 2018
Apex Mining Co., Inc.	282
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	203
Carmen Copper Corporation	468
Chevron Malampaya LLC	9
Eagle Cement Corporation	37
Philex Mining Corporation	214
Philippine National Oil Company – Exploration Corporation	51
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	7
Taganito Mining Corporation	58
Berong Nickel Corporation	395
Filminera Resources Corporation	226

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

Unless otherwise indicated, all the statutes and laws here cited are publicly available online on the Official Gazette website as well as most of the official websites of the relevant regulatory agencies. A directory of agency websites is made part of this report as **Annex 1**. Created by decree of Act No. 453 and Commonwealth Act No. 638, the Official Gazette is the official journal of the Republic of the Philippines. Its website, <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/>, is the online version of its print edition.⁴⁷

Production and Prices

General year-over-year trends show that based on production value, minerals production in 2018 went up from its 2017 value. On the other hand, production in the oil and gas sector had been on steady decline, as two oil fields (Matinloc and Nido) were set to cease production in 2019. Coal likewise saw a slight dip in production compared to its 2017 value.

Total estimated production value for metallic minerals was PHP121.94 billion, up by 10.42% (PHP11.51 billion) from 2017's PHP110.43 billion. For the oil and gas sector, 2018 production amounted to 1.17 million barrels of oil, 126.62 billion cubic feet of gas, and 3.43 million barrels of condensate. Coal production from January to December 2018 reached a total of 13.06 million metric tons, of which 12.95, or 99.1 %, was produced by Semirara Mining and Power Corporation.

As the performance of the export-oriented extractive industries is affected by world commodity prices (which are, in turn, affected by supply and demand factors), the trends in 2018 may be worth noting. The Commodities Branch of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) reported that the global price index of minerals, ores and metals generally declined by 8.5% overall in 2018; while prices were volatile at best for crude oil (rose in January to October due to supply concerns from the Middle East and Venezuela, but fell in December as OPEC+⁴⁸ raised production) as well as coal (rose in January to July

Holcim Mining and Development Corp. – La Union, Bulacan, Lugait, and Davao Plants	413
Northern Cement Corporation	188
Philsaga Mining Corporation	296
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	195
Source: BIR List of Top 500 Non-individual Taxpayers, TY 2018 FORM: 1702, 1702MX, 1702RT Return Period: July 2018 – June 2019	

⁴⁷ Official government websites enjoy the presumption of regularity in the performance of official duties, which principle is axiomatic under Philippine law and jurisprudence, as it aids the effective and unhampered administration of government functions.

⁴⁸ The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Plus (OPEC+) is a loosely affiliated entity consisting of the 13 members of OPEC and 10 of the world's major non-OPEC oil-exporting nations. OPEC+ aims to regulate the supply of oil in order to set the price on the world market.

but went down in December). On the other hand, the price index for natural gas generally rose, with the Asian LNG (liquefied natural gas) market peaking in December at its highest level since April 2015, driven in part by rising imports into China. Nevertheless, the general decline in global prices of commodities was said to be partly due to oversupply/surplus or otherwise supply chain disruptions arising from growing concerns about trade tensions between the United States and China.⁴⁹

Political and Social Dimensions

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

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

My policy in the utilization of these resources is non-negotiable: the protection of the environment must be top priority and extracted resources must be used for the benefit of the Filipino people, not just a select few. Do not just give me taxes. I can get it from other sources. Give me what needs to be given to my countrymen.

To the mining industry, I say this once again and maybe for the last time, do not destroy the environment or compromise our resources; repair what you have mismanaged. Try to change [your] management radically because this time you will have restrictive policies. The prohibition of open pit mining is one.⁵⁰

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

⁴⁹ Source: UNCTAD 11th Multi-year Meeting on Commodities and Development, 15-16 April 2019, Geneva – “Commodity markets: recent trends and outlook” by Janvier D. Nkurunziza, Commodities Branch, UNCTAD, accessed from https://unctad.org/meetings/en/Presentation/MYEM2019_Janvier_Nkurunziza_15042019.pdf.

⁵⁰ See <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1013833/transcript-president-dutertes-3rd-state-of-the-nation-address-sona#ixzz6AEIRqQ6G>.

Secretary of Environment and the Secretary of Finance recommended the lifting of the open-pit mining ban, provided that mining laws, rules and regulations are strictly enforced; but the President turned it down.

Also in 2018, the President accused the mining industry of paying “revolutionary taxes” to the New People’s Army (NPA), the armed wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines;⁵¹ while his Administration labeled certain individuals and organizations as communists or terrorists, a move that has been called “red-tagging” and which civil society organizations have decried as causing the shrinking of civic space in the country.⁵²

Meanwhile, the Philippines continued to wane in its rating in the annual CSO Sustainability Index, a tool developed by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) to assess and rate seven interrelated dimensions of CSO sustainability: legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure and public image. For 2018, the Philippine CSO sector was strongest in terms of sectoral infrastructure and weakest in terms of financial viability. While the sustainability score did not change notably in 2018, scores for the legal environment, advocacy, and public image dimensions all fell. Even so, the country still had the highest level of CSO sustainability compared to the eight other Asian countries covered by the study.⁵³

In the World Bank’s Systematic Country Diagnostic of the Philippines, the Bank observed that, based on geology, the Philippines is expected to have similar mineral resources as its neighbors such as Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, but that very little exploration had happened in the last 20 years.⁵⁴ It noted that the mining industry had dramatically contracted, with the Philippines having gone “from being one of the global top 10 exporters of gold, copper, nickel, and chromite to being a marginal producer of all minerals except nickel”. It cited “a combination of investment restrictions, high taxation, and environmental and social concerns” as having halted new exploration and mine development, and added that mining operations are largely seen as “dissociated from public planning of infrastructure and social services in the areas of operation”.⁵⁵ In the Bank’s assessment, this “underperformance” “leaves considerable unrealized potential for increasing the economic contribution of natural capital”.⁵⁶

⁵¹ See <https://rappler.com/nation/duterte-mining-companies-npa-revolutionary-tax> and <https://www.mindanews.com/environment/2018/01/duterte-to-cimatu-cancel-permits-of-mining-firms-paying-rev-taxes-to-npa/>.

⁵² See <https://www.ecumenicalnews.com/article/church-and-human-rights-groups-in-philippines-denounce-red-tagging-of-those-speaking-out/60510.htm>, <https://www.untvweb.com/news/student-groups-to-hold-black-friday-protest-vs-afps-red-tagging-of-universities/>, <https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2019/04/17/1910846/chr-warns-grave-implications-red-tagging-groups>,

among others.

⁵³ See <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1208544/report-notes-shrinking-space-for-ph-civil-society-groups> and <https://fssi.com.ph/2020/02/26/2018-cso-sustainability-index-philippines/>.

⁵⁴ See p. 41, *Systematic Country Diagnostic of the Philippines: Realizing the Filipino Dream for 2040*, World Bank Group. Accessible at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/philippines/brief/philippines-systematic-country-diagnostic>. The consultations done for the study were conducted from March 2018 to June 2019.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 44.

⁵⁶ Systematic Country Diagnostic of the Philippines, *supra* note 54.

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

II. The Mining Industry in 2018

Operating Mines and Quarries

According to data from the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB), out of the Philippines' total land area of 30 million hectares, 702,715.39 hectares or 2.34% was covered by mining tenements (albeit subject to mandatory relinquishment by contractors) as of the end of 2018. There were 48 metallic (8 gold, 3 copper, 30 nickel, 3 chromite, and 4 iron) mines and 61 non-metallic mines (35 limestone/shale, 5 silica, 15 aggregate, 1 dolomite, 3 clay, and 2 sand & gravel quarries) in operation. There were also 3,389 small quarries and sand & gravel operations covered by permits issued by LGUs.⁵⁷

Exploration

As of the end of 2018, there were 15 existing exploration permits, three of which were approved in 2018 for exploration for gold/copper/iron/silver in tenements located in Camarines Norte and North Cotabato.⁵⁸ While there were no notable exploration activities that year, it is worth mentioning that a geological expedition of Philippine Rise (Benham Rise) was launched in the second quarter, sending off Filipino scientists who will conduct marine research and seismic and other surveys in the region as part of a five-year project to study the geology of the area and identify valuable minerals as well as geohazards therein.⁵⁹

Operations in Ancestral Domains

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

Contracts

The approved mining permits and contracts are accessible on the MGB website⁶⁰ (summary lists) as well as on the PH-EITI online contracts portal (copies of the documents).

Production

⁵⁷ MGB Mining Facts and Figures updated March 2019, accessible at <https://mgb.gov.ph/attachments/article/162/mining%20facts%20and%20figures%20updated%20March%202019.pdf>.

⁵⁸ Ibid. See also https://mgb.gov.ph/attachments/article/50/SEP_2020_EP_2A.pdf

⁵⁹ See <https://mgb.gov.ph/2015-05-13-02-02-11/mgb-news/629-mgb-launched-a-new-marine-geological-expedition-project-philippine-rise>.

⁶⁰ See <https://mgb.gov.ph/2015-05-13-01-44-56/2015-05-13-01-46-18/2015-06-03-03-42-49>.

The total estimated gross production value in mining for 2018 stood at PHP179.6 billion, of which PHP121.2 billion pertained to large-scale metallic mining, PHP57.6 billion to non-metallic mining, and PHP0.7 billion to small-scale gold mining.⁶¹ The gross value added in mining was estimated to be PHP63.8 billion at constant 2000 prices, contributing 0.69% to GDP.⁶² Year-on-year, these numbers represent a general decline from 2017 values, although gross production value of large-scale metallic mining went up in 2018.

Exports

Citing the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), MGB industry statistics report total exports of minerals and mineral products in 2018 to be worth US\$4,037 million (or US\$4.04 billion), contributing 5.99% of total exports. Total exports of non-metallic mineral manufactures in the same year was estimated to be US\$224 million, contributing 0.33% to total exports.⁶³ Compared to 2017 values, these numbers denote a decline in exports of minerals and mineral products and an increase in exports of non-metallic manufactures in 2018.

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

Employment

According to MGB industry statistics, there were about 207,000 workers employed in the minerals industry in 2018, citing the PSA as data source.⁶⁴ Alternatively, the PSA's October 2018 Labor Force Survey reported the percentage distribution of employed persons by major industry, by sex, and by region. The data would show that about 0.5% of total employment in the industry sector was in mining and quarrying (206,625 of 41,325,000 employed persons), with the males making up 0.7% of total male employment and the females, 0.1% of total female employment. Compared to 2017 figures, these numbers represent an increase in females and a decrease in males employed. A summary of the employment data by sex is presented below:

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

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

⁶¹ Mining Industry Statistics (Release Date: December 2019), accessible at https://mgb.gov.ph/images/Mineral_Statistics/MIS_3Yr-2017_to_1st_to_3rd_Qtr_2020_for_UPLOAD_as_of_14_Dec_2020.pdf. The document indicates that the 2018 figures are preliminary.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

▪ Male	178,836	0.7% of <u>25,548,000</u> total employed males in the Philippines
▪ Female	15,777	0.1% of <u>15,777,000</u> total employed females in the Philippines

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

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

Social Development and Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation

The MGB estimated the amount committed by mining companies for the development of their host and neighboring communities through their approved Social Development and Management Program (SDMP) at PHP19.5 billion as of February 2019. As of the same period, the companies had also committed PHP20.39 billion for the implementation of their Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program (EPEP), and PHP4.2 billion for Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Plan (FMRDP) implementation. MGB data also included the companies' contribution to the Mining Forest Program as of December 2018, at 35.5 million seedlings planted in 27,068.67 hectares of mined-out and other areas, with a survival rate of 91.53%, or 32.17 million trees.⁶⁵

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

Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

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

Table 2. GDP by Industrial Origin, 2017-2018

Item	2017	2018	% of Sector, 2018	% of GDP, 2018
Levels (in million pesos)				
INDUSTRY SECTOR	5,202,582	5,582,525	100	30.56
A. Mining and Quarrying	160,065	163,322	2.92	0.89
B. Manufacturing	3,317,641	3,488,331	62.47	19.10
C. Electricity, Steam, Water and Waste Management	523,161	557,030	9.98	3.05
D. Construction	1,201,714	1,373,841	24.61	7.52
SERVICES SECTOR	10,230,262	10,920,048		59.79

⁶⁵ MGB Mining Facts and Figures, supra note 57.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING SECTOR	1,743,134	1,762,616	9.65
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	17,175,978	18,265,190	100

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

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

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

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

The PSA also reported that while the Philippine economy grew by 6.2% in 2018, this was slower than the 6.7% growth recorded in 2017. And while Industry recorded fast growth at 6.7% (second to Services, 6.8%), mining and quarrying as a sub-industry posted slower growth at 1.3%, followed by agriculture and forestry (1.1%) and fishing (0.2%). However, the economies of all 17 regions grew in 2018, with Bicol Region growing the fastest at 8.9%, followed by Davao Region and MIMAROPA with 8.6 percent.⁶⁶ Incidentally, as indicated in Table 3 below, mining and quarrying posted positive growth in these regions as well.

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

Region	2017-2018 Growth Rate (%)
NCR (National Capital Region)	-
CAR (Cordillera Administrative Region)	(15)
I (Ilocos Region)	8.5
II (Cagayan Valley)	(8.8)
III (Central Luzon)	6.8
IVA (CALABARZON)	3.5
IVB (MIMAROPA)	5.7
V (Bicol Region)	18.8
VI (Western Visayas)	(1.5)
VII (Central Visayas)	(7.3)
VIII (Eastern Visayas)	84.7
IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	(31.8)
X (Northern Mindanao)	14.6
XI (Davao Region)	8.3
XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	5.6
XIII (Caraga)	4.9
ARMM	2.9
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority ⁶⁷	

⁶⁶ See <https://psa.gov.ph/regional-accounts/grdp/highlights>.

⁶⁷ See <https://psa.gov.ph/regional-accounts/grdp/data-and-charts>.

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

Policies

As mentioned earlier in this report, the moratorium on new mineral agreements imposed by EO 79 in 2012 remained in effect in 2018, with the TRAIN law of 2017 falling short of providing for a new fiscal regime for mining. Unfortunately, too, while a legislative proposal to establish the fiscal regime for mining, House Bill No. 8400 (HB 8400),⁶⁸ got approved by the House of Representatives as well as the Senate Committee on Ways and Means, it did not make it to the Senate plenary before the mid-term elections in May 2019, thus getting killed in the 17th Congress.

The ban on open pit mining, DAO 2017-10,⁶⁹ prohibiting the use of the method only for copper, gold, silver, and complex ores, but allowing it for coal and non-metallic minerals, likewise stayed in place in 2018.

However, another moratorium did get lifted partially. The first memorandum order signed by former Environment Secretary Gina Lopez, DMO 2016-01,⁷⁰ directed the audit of all operating mines and imposed a moratorium on new mining projects. In 2018, MC 2018-05⁷¹ was issued to clarify that the moratorium did not cover small-scale mining projects in duly declared *Minahang Bayan* (Peoples' Small-Scale Mining Areas); while DAO 2018-13,⁷² in view of the completion of the audit ordered by DMO 2016-01, lifted the moratorium as to exploration activities.

Moreover, several policies, mostly on strengthening environmental and social safeguards and improving regulation and governance, were issued in 2018. The MGB issued MC 2018-02⁷³ to provide a Standard Monitoring System using checklists and a performance rating system using scorecards to ascertain compliance of contractors/permittees/permit holders with the applicable terms and conditions and laws, rules and regulations. The circular prescribes use by MGB regional offices personnel of the following checklists for monitoring:

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

⁶⁸ Titled, "AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE FISCAL REGIME FOR THE MINING INDUSTRY ". See <https://www.senate.gov.ph/lisdata/2891525442!.pdf> and http://www.congress.gov.ph/legisdocs/third_17/HBT8400.pdf.

⁶⁹ <http://databaseportal.mgb.gov.ph/#/public/documents/572>

⁷⁰ *Audit of All Operating Mines and Moratorium on New Mining Projects* (8 July 2016) <http://databaseportal.mgb.gov.ph/#/public/documents/314>

⁷¹ *Non-coverage of Small-scale Mining Projects from Department Memorandum Order No. 2016-01* (18 June 2018) <https://www.denr.gov.ph/section-policies/laws.php>

⁷² *Lifting of the Moratorium on the Acceptance, Processing and/or Approval of Applications for Exploration Permit under DENR Memorandum Order No. 2016-01* (3 July 2018) <https://www.denr.gov.ph/section-policies/viewrec.php?id=4984&main=1> , <http://www.mgb6.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/dao-2018-13.pdf>

⁷³ *Guidelines for Compliance Monitoring and Rating/ Scorecard of Mining Permits/Contracts* (3 July 2018) <http://databaseportal.mgb.gov.ph/#/public/documents/574>

MC 2018-02 also provides the following compliance scorecards:

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

The DENR issued DAO 2018-19,⁷⁴ which limits (by setting a maximum) the area that may be disturbed for nickel mines and mandates the temporary revegetation (progressive rehabilitation) of areas in excess of those allowed to be disturbed. DAO 2018-19 also has provisions on topsoil and subsoil management, establishment of a buffer zone, posting of performance bond, and penalties. Issued on the same date, DAO 2018-20⁷⁵ provides standards for evaluation and approval of the three-year development/utilization work program that all contractors and holders of mining tenements are required to submit. The standards are embodied in a standard evaluation form and comprise other documents such as the approved Feasibility Study, the Environmental Compliance Certificate, the EPEP, and the Annual Safety and Health Program.

Small-scale mining

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

The significant albeit yet indeterminate contribution of SSM to the total mineral production in the country has been well noted. As steps are being taken to improve the governance framework for the sector, some government estimates shed light on the matter for now. Data from the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines) have been cited by the MGB to reckon gross production value in small-scale gold mining, which, in 2018, was at PHP0.7 billion (US\$13.3 million), or about 0.4% of the total gross production value in mining.⁷⁶ Based on available statistics, this amount represents a continual decrease from previous years' values. However, given the dearth of production data owing to the largely informal status of SSM operations, the real figure is probably much higher. This inference

⁷⁴ *Guidelines for Additional Environmental Measures for Operating Surface Metallic Mines* (17 August 2018) <http://databaseportal.mgb.gov.ph/#/public/documents/575>

⁷⁵ *Providing for New Guidelines in the Evaluation and Approval of the Three-year Development/Utilization Work Program* (17 August 2018) <http://databaseportal.mgb.gov.ph/#/public/documents/629>

⁷⁶ Mining Industry Statistics, *supra* note 50. Currency conversion is supplied based on 2018 average PHP-US\$ exchange rate.

becomes more cogent, considering that the World Gold Council recorded the Philippines to have produced 36.8 tonnes (1,183,147 troy ounces) of gold in 2018,⁷⁷ worth about US\$1.5 billion at world price,⁷⁸ which is higher than the MGB-reported PHP44.81 billion (US\$851.2 million) estimated value of gold produced by the country in 2018.⁷⁹

Be that as it may, the MGB has been fast-tracking the processing of applications for *Minahang Bayan* (Peoples' Small-Scale Mining Areas) as part of its efforts to accelerate formalization of the sector. From the 13 *Minahang Bayan* areas registered in the Fifth Report, there were already 29 *Minahang Bayan* declared by the DENR as of December 2019. The location, size, commodity to be mined from, and petitioning small-scale miners in these areas are presented in **Annex 6** of this report.

At the same time, the MGB has stepped up its issuance of SSM contracts, recording 16 contracts as of December 2019, four of which were issued in 2018. The contract holders, tenements, and approval and expiration dates covered by these contracts are presented in **Annex 7** of this report.

State Participation: The Philippine Mining Development Company

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

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

Being a government corporation, the PMDC was attached to the DENR and was designated as the implementing arm of the DENR in undertaking the mining and mineral processing operations in the 8,100-hectare Diwalwal Mineral Reservation located in Monkayo, Compostela Valley Province (now Davao de Oro Province),⁸⁰ pursuant to DAO 2003-38 and by virtue of a Memorandum of Agreement between and among the DENR, PMDC (then NRMDC), and NRDC.

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

⁷⁷ Source: Metals Focus; World Gold Council. See <https://www.gold.org/goldhub/data/historical-mine-production>.

⁷⁸ Computed using US\$1,279 per troy ounce annual end-of-period world gold price in 2018. Source: World Gold Council.

⁷⁹ MGB Mining Facts and Figures, *supra* note 30. Currency conversion is supplied based on 2018 average PHP-US\$ exchange rate.

⁸⁰ Compostela Valley has been renamed through a plebiscite on 7 December 2019, by virtue of RA 11297, "An Act Renaming the Province of Compostela Valley as the Province of Davao de Oro" signed on 17 April 2019.

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

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

As of December 2018, the PMDC had 14 projects, details of which are in the table⁸¹ below:

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

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

The PMDC complies with the Transparency Seal of the government and publishes its corporate documents, such as its annual General Information Sheets and annual financial

⁸¹ Also accessible at <https://pmdc.gov.ph/site/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Project-Summary-Beneficiaries-Dec-2018.pdf>.

reports, including Commission on Audit Reports on its accounts and transactions, on its official website.⁸²

Based on its 2018 audited financial statement,⁸³ PMDC did not pay dividends that year. Its revenues consisted of service and business income as follows:⁸⁴

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

III. The Oil and Gas Industry in 2018

Service Contracts, Exploration

The DOE reports in its official website that, as of March 2018, the Philippines had 23 active petroleum service contracts, detailed below:⁸⁵

Table 5. Active Petroleum Service Contracts as of March 2018

Service Contract # (Location)	Contractor
SC 6A and SC 6B (Opton and Bonita)	The Philodrill Corporation
SC14 A & B (Nido and Matinloc)	The Philodrill Corporation
SC 14C (Galoc Field)	Galoc Production Company WLL (GPC)
SC 37 (Cagayan)	PNOC Exploration Corporation (PNOC-EC)
SC 38 (Malampaya Field)	Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.
SC 40 (Visayan - Northern Cebu)	Forum Exploration, Inc.
SC 44 (Visayan - Central Cebu)	Gas2Grid Limited (G2G)
SC 49 (Visayan - Southern Cebu)	China International Mining Petroleum Company Ltd
SC 50 (Calait/NW Palawan) and	Frontier Oil Corporation

⁸² See <http://pmdc.gov.ph/site/transparency-seal/#1499843524437-51fcae4a-4623>.

⁸³ See <https://pmdc.gov.ph/site/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/audit-12-2018-2.pdf>.

⁸⁴ Ibid. PMDC noted that starting 2018, its royalty income has been subjected to final tax as directed by the BIR in Memorandum No. M-0492018 (5 April 2018), and that commitment fee was generated by virtue of the Joint Operating Agreement with Paraiso Consolidated Mining Corporation (PACOMINCO), PMDC's partner operator for its proposed exploration activities in the Victory Tunnel located in the Diwalwal Mineral Reservation Area.

⁸⁵ See <https://www.doe.gov.ph/energy-resources/coal-statistics?q=energy-resources/sc-operators>. See also https://www.doe.gov.ph/sites/default/files/pdf/transparency/esar_2018_06282019.pdf.

SC 52 (Cagayan)	
SC 51 (East Visayan)	Otto Energy Investments Limited (OEIL)
SC 53 (Onshore Mindoro)	Mindoro-Palawan Oil & Gas, Inc.
SC 54 A & B (Northwest Palawan)	Nido Petroleum Philippines Pty. Ltd.
SC 55 (Southwest Palawan)	Otto Energy Investments Limited (OEIL)
SC 56 (Sulu Sea)	TOTAL E&P Philippines B.V.
SC 57 (Calamian/NW Palawan), SC 58 (W Calamian/NW Palawan), SC 59 (SW Palawan) and SC 63 (SW Palawan)	PNOC Exploration Corporation (PNOC-EC)
SC 69 (East Visayas)	PHINMA Petroleum and Geothermal Inc.
SC 70 (Central Luzon)	Polyard Petroleum International Company Ltd
SC 72 (Recto Bank)	Forum (GSEC101) Ltd
SC 74 and SC 75 (Northwest Palawan)	PXP Energy Corporation

Further into the year, in October, the President signed the first petroleum service contract (PSC) under his Administration, SC 76, which covers 416,000 hectares across the East Palawan Basin. SC 76 would allow Israeli firm, Ratio Petroleum Ltd., to conduct exploration activities for potential oil and gas resources in the area over the initial seven-year contract duration. The awarded PSC is part of the Fifth Philippine Energy Contracting Round (PECR5), which was launched in May 2014.⁸⁶

The DOE saw the awarding of SC 76 as a step in the right direction in boosting the exploration and development of the country's own energy resources, noting that the last service contract awarded was almost five years ago under the Fourth PECR, SC 75 (Northwest Palawan) with PXP Energy Corporation as contractor.⁸⁷

It is also worth mentioning that in November, during the visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping to Manila, the Philippines signed with China a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) creating the framework for future talks on joint oil and gas exploration in the West Philippine

⁸⁶ See <https://pia.gov.ph/news/articles/1014025>. The PECR was established as a transparent and competitive system of awarding service or operating contracts for prospective petroleum or coal areas within the country.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

Sea (South China Sea).⁸⁸ With the signing of the MOU and continuing dialogue between the two countries, stakeholders are hoping that the suspension since 2014 of oil exploration activities under three petroleum service contracts in the disputed area can be lifted soon.⁸⁹

Another highlight in the Philippines' upstream oil and gas sector in 2018 was the discovery of a new oil field in Alegria, Cebu, which was inaugurated by the President in May. China International Mining Petroleum Company Limited, holder of SC 49 for Alegria, discovered about 27.93 million barrels (MMB) of oil, with a possible production recovery of 3.35 MMB. The field also has natural gas reserves of about 9.42 billion cubic feet (BCF), with a recoverable resource estimated at 6.6 BCF which could fuel power plants connected to the local power grid.⁹⁰

Production, Exports

In its 2018 Energy Annual Report, the DOE reported that the country's petroleum production that year amounted to 1.17MMB (million barrels) of oil, 126.62BCF (billion cubic feet) of gas and 3.43MMB (million barrels) of condensate.⁹¹ Production in the oil and gas sector had been on steady decline, as SC 14 A & B (Matinloc and Nido oilfields) were set to cease production in 2019.

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

The export data are disaggregated by country of destination, quantity, and value in **Annex 9** of this report.

Policies

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

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

⁸⁸ See <https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2018/11/21/1870458/philippines-china-sign-mou-joint-gas-oil-development>.

⁸⁹ See Penarroyo, F 2019, 'How do you solve a problem like Malampaya', *Philippine Resources Mining, Petroleum & Energy Journal*, Issue 1, pp. 6-14.

⁹⁰ See p. 12, Energy Annual Report 2018, accessible at <https://www.doe.gov.ph/?q=esar>. https://www.doe.gov.ph/sites/default/files/pdf/transparency/esar_2018_06282019.pdf

⁹¹ Ibid.

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

Also, the DOE, together with the Malampaya consortium led by SpEX, filed in September 2018 a Petition for Certiorari with the Supreme Court to review the Commission on Audit (COA)’s determination that corporate income tax is not included in the government share in the project. Arbitration cases regarding the same issue were likewise filed by SPEX with the International Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce in Singapore and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes in Washington D.C. These legal actions, especially their awaited outcome, are liable to impact policy on and potential investment in petroleum exploration in the Philippines.

IV. The Coal Industry in 2018

Operating Contracts

In 2018, there were 62 existing Coal Operating Contracts (COCs) being administered and monitored by the DOE. Thirty-one (31) COCs were in the development and production stage, while the other 31 were in the exploration phase. The DOE was also monitoring 68 small-scale coal mining permits, 43 coal traders, and 162 coal end-users nationwide.⁹²

Production

Coal production from January to December 2018 reached a total of 13.06 million metric tons (MMMT), where 12.95 MMMT, or 99.1%, was produced by Semirara Mining and Power Corporation.⁹³

⁹² Ibid. p.14.

⁹³ Ibid.

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

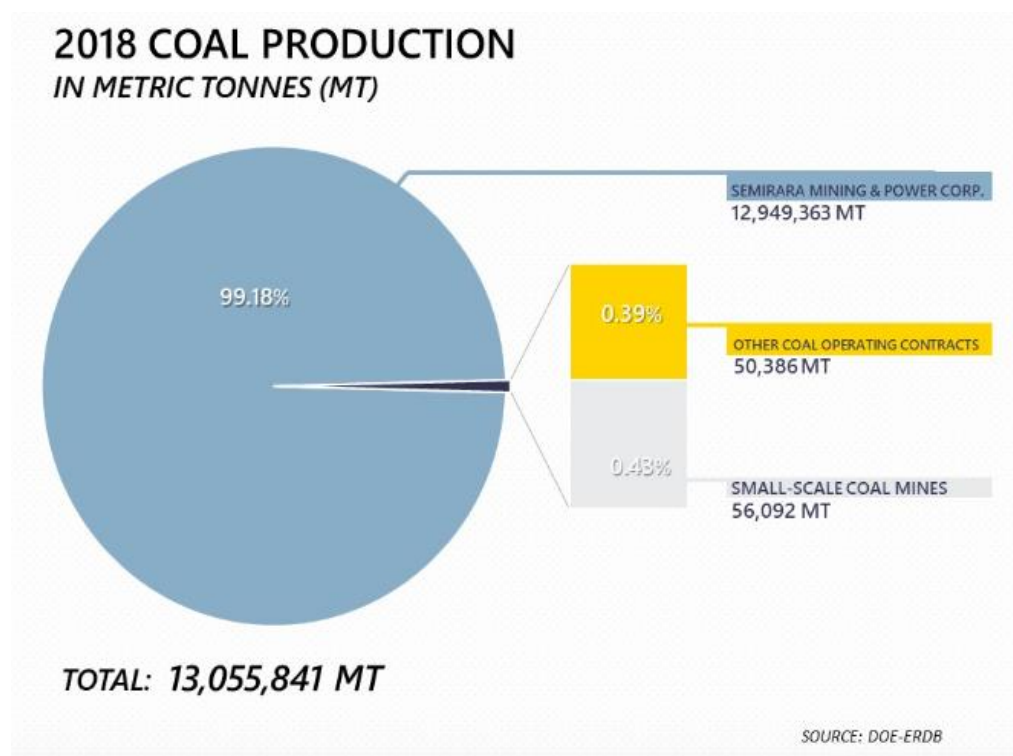


Figure 1. Distribution of Coal Production, 2018

Since coal is the dominant energy source in the country, the DOE's overall objective in its Coal Roadmap 2017-2040 is to increase indigenous coal reserves to 776MMMT (from 478 MMT) and production to 282 MMT (from 23 MMT) by 2040 to contribute to the country's energy requirements.⁹⁴

Exports

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

The export data are disaggregated by country of destination, quantity, and value in **Annex 10** of this report. The DOE also presents the distribution of coal exports to major countries of destination in the figure below:

⁹⁴ See <https://www.doe.gov.ph/pep/coal-roadmap-2017-2040?ckattempt=1>.

2018 COAL EXPORTATION IN METRIC TONNES (MT)

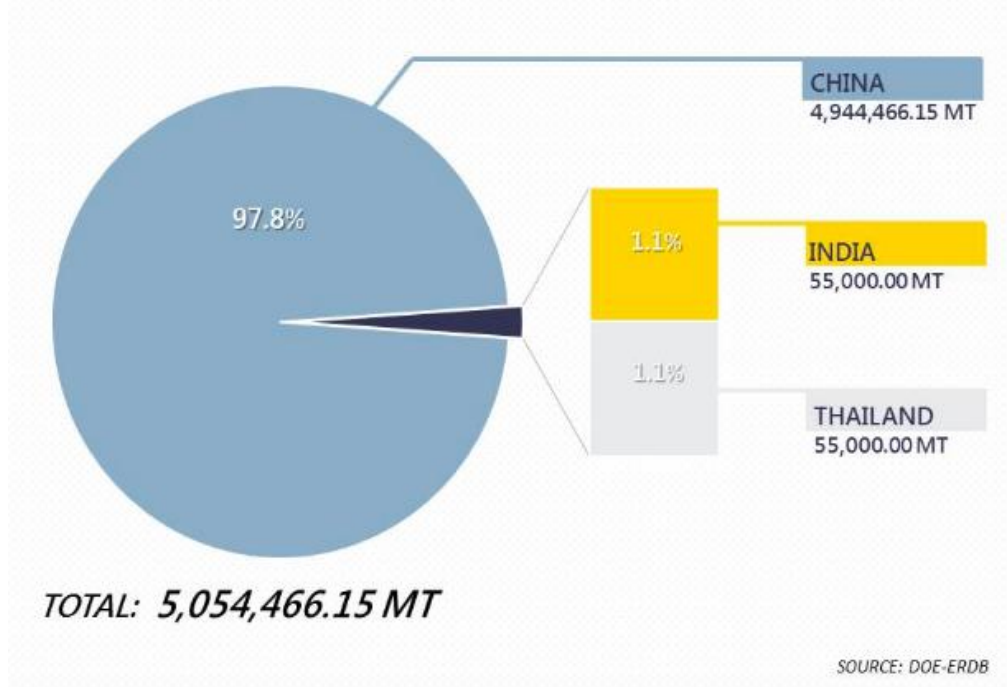


Figure 2. Distribution of Coal Exports to Major Countries of Destination, 2018

Policy

On the policy front, the DOE issued Department Circular No. 2018-03-0006 (15 March 2018) restructuring the rules and regulations governing tax-exempt importations for both petroleum and coal operations, to further streamline and simplify the processing and issuance of tax-exempt certificates, as provided under Presidential Decree No. 87 or the “The Oil Exploration and Development Act of 1972” and Presidential Decree No. 972 or the “The Coal Development Act of 1976”.⁹⁵

On Semirara Mining and Power Corporation

The Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (SMPC), responsible for 99.18% of coal production in 2018 and for similar shares in the country’s coal production in history, is covered in Chapter 2 of this report, although it continues to decline participation in PH-EITI reporting. Data and information about the company have largely been obtained from the DOE and the company’s audited financial statements accessible from the SEC. Nevertheless, it is noted that SMPC has unilaterally made considerable disclosures on its company website www.semiraramining.com,⁹⁶ which, incidentally, is aligned with mainstreaming transparency.

Other extractive companies also do make data and information about their organizations and operations publicly available online. A directory of available company websites is made part of this report as **Annex 11**.

⁹⁵ Energy Annual Report 2018, supra note 90

⁹⁶ See specifically http://www.semiraramining.com/company_disclosures.

State Participation in the Petroleum and Coal Industries:

The Philippine National Oil Company

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

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

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

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

Contract Area	PNOC EC ownership/ partnership interest	Operator	Acreage (in sq. km.)
Petroleum Service Contracts			
SC 37, Cagayan Basin	100%	PNOC EC	360
SC 38, Malampaya Gas Project	10%	SPEX	830
SC 47, Offshore Mindoro (relinquished)	97%	PNOC EC	10,480
SC 57, Calamian	28%	PNOC EC	7,120
SC 58, West Calamian	50%	Nido Petroleum Philippines Pty. Ltd.	13,440
SC 59, West Balabac	100%	PNOC EC	14,760
SC 63, East Sabina	50%	Nido Petroleum Philippines Pty. Ltd.	5,280
SC 74, Linapacan	5%	PXP Energy Corp. (formerly Philex Petroleum)	4,292
SC 75, Northwest Palawan Basin	35%	PXP Energy Corp. (formerly Philex Petroleum)	6,160

Coal Operating Contracts			
COC 41, Malangas	100%	PNOC EC	
COC 122, Isabela	100%	PNOC EC	
COC 185, Buug Malangas	100%	PNOC EC	
COC 186, Imelda Malangas	100%	PNOC EC	

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

The PNOC complies with the Transparency Seal of government and publishes its corporate documents, including its annual audited financial statements and major projects, among others, on its official website.⁹⁷

Based on its 2018 audited financial statement, PNOC-EC posted the following revenues for the year: ⁹⁸

2018 Revenues and Business Income

(in Million PHP)

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

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

⁹⁷ See <http://www.pnoc.com.ph/aboutpnoc.php?sectionid=ac587724-1514-11df-a7de-92d1637a39b1&menuid=8d4e9c72-154e-11df-93b0-42bae035655c>.

⁹⁸ See <http://www.pnoc.com.ph/images/2018AuditReport-rev.pdf>.



CHAPTER 2

Reconciliation Report



11 September 2020

Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
Department of Finance
Roxas Blvd., Malate, Manila

To: PH-EITI Multi-stakeholder Group

I have performed the procedures agreed with you with respect to information disclosed in the reporting templates (Templates) of identified companies and government agencies (Agencies). Our engagement was undertaken in accordance with the Philippine Standard on Related Services 4400, *Engagements to Perform Agreed-Upon Procedures Regarding Financial Information*. The agreed upon procedures (AUP) were performed in accordance with the sixth implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) project (Project) in the Philippines, and ultimately in the preparation of the Financial Reconciliation Report (Report).

Please refer to Sections *III and IV* for the procedures and actual results, respectively.

Because the procedures do not constitute either an audit or a review made in accordance with the Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSA) or the Philippine Standards on Review Engagement (PSRE), I do not express any assurance on the information detailed in the Templates based on the said standards.

Had I performed additional procedures or performed an audit or review of the financial information as reported in the Templates in accordance with PSA or PSRE, other matters might have come to my attention that would have been reported to you. My report is intended solely for the purpose set forth in the first paragraph of this report and for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose or to be distributed to any other parties. In addition, this report relates only to information disclosed in the Templates submitted by companies and agencies, and does not extend to the financial statements of each taken as a whole.



Linnet Madelane C. Chan

CPA Cert. No. 0143584

P.T.R. No. 1214257; issued on January 23, 2020, issued in Dagupan City

CTC No. 01723941, issued on January 23, 2020

T.I.N. 311-823-265-000

BOA Reg. No. 8355, issued on July 10, 2018, effective until July 9, 2021

CHAPTER 2 – RECONCILIATION REPORT

I. Executive Summary

The Sixth PH-EITI Country Report (Report) covers the reconciliation procedures performed on the tax and other payments made by the companies engaged in large-scale mining (metallic and non-metallic), oil and gas, and coal industries and collections disclosed by the government for the fiscal year 2018. The detailed reconciliation procedures are discussed in page 84, Methodology.

The Report covers a total of 38 metallic mining companies (37 metallic mining projects), 16 non-metallic mining companies (20 non-metallic projects), five (5) oil and gas companies, eight (8) national agencies, and 57 local government units. The national agencies include the BIR, MGB, DOE, DBM, BTr, BOC, PPA, and NCIP. The details of participating projects and companies are shown in Tables 19, 20, and 21.

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

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

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

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

Table 1 discloses the percentage of total government collections from participating projects as reported by the government agencies to total government collections in their respective sectors while Table 2 discloses the percentage of total sales of participating projects to total sales in their respective sectors as follows:

Table 1. Percentage representation of participating projects to total extractive sector based on revenue streams and other taxes reported by government (excluding NCIP and MGB Funds)

Industry	(in PHP)		Total government collections of participating projects	% of participating companies to total
	Total reported collections from industry	government from extractive		
Metallic Mining	11,036,759,308		11,035,479,605	99.99%
Non-Metallic	10,428,313,975		10,428,313,975	100%

Mining			
Oil and gas	35,580,647,947	35,553,859,230	99.92%
Coal	3,711,007,129	-	0%
Total	60,756,728,359	57,017,652,810	94%

Table 2. Percentage representation of participating projects to total extractive sector based on sales

(in PHP'000s)			
Industry	Total sales of extractive sector	Total sales of participating projects	% of participating companies to total
Metallic Mining	75,826,318,831	75,816,036,344	99.99%
Oil and gas	57,090,037,893	56,842,212,914	99.57%
Coal	31,180,101,528	-	0%
Total	164,096,458,252	132,658,249,258	81%

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

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

We have assessed the sufficiency of participation based on revenue streams and other taxes or collections reported by government for FY 2018. The percentages presented in Table 1 leads to the assessment that participation for the Report, is sufficient. In addition, we have also obtained the sales of the participating projects and compared it to the total sales in their respective sector to assess the sufficiency of participation based on the presumption that higher sales would lead to higher tax payments.

The coverage for large-scale metallic mining sector is at 100%. The projects that did not participate for large-scale metallic mining sector are those with no production for 2018 except for the patented mining claims under Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc. Data on production were obtained from MGB. For the large-scale non-metallic sector, on the other hand, the coverage is at 84% which covers the top twenty (20) producing non-metallic mining projects. All of the targeted projects participated. Since its pilot year of inclusion on the fourth country report, the coverage for large-scale non-metallic mining remains to be based on production value of non-metallic minerals, but the number of projects targeted has expanded since. Production value was considered the more appropriate indicator for non-metallic sector since some non-metallic projects don't sell their respective non-metallic minerals, but processes it further to finished products that they eventually sell. Refer to Table 20 for the production details of targeted non-metallic mining projects. For the oil and gas and coal sector, the targeted companies are the key players in their respective sectors. All targeted companies in the oil and gas sector participated, but for the coal sector, the lone target, Semirara Mining and Power Corporation did not participate.

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

Table 3 shows the aggregate data for revenue streams and other taxes as reported by the government agencies and Table 4 segregates which of these revenue streams and other taxes are the scoped-in and scoped-out. Note that Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation is in-scope for both metallic and non-metallic mining. Since some of the data cannot be segregated accurately, it will be presented under metallic mining unless otherwise stated.

Table 3. Aggregate data for revenue streams and other taxes per industry as reported by each government agency

Agency	Metallic mining	Non-metallic mining	Oil and gas	Coal	Total
BIR	8,216,004,549	8,572,403,076	9,555,194,165	No BIR waiver*	26,343,601,790
BOC	768,267,384	1,537,942,020	16,460,293	-	2,322,669,697
DOE	Not applicable	Not applicable	26,008,988,889	3,569,015,013	29,578,003,902
LGU	645,337,734	317,968,879	4,600	83,067,963	1,046,379,176
MGB	1,187,312,323	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,187,312,323
PPA	219,837,318	-	-	58,924,154	278,761,471
Subtotal	11,036,759,308	10,428,313,975	35,580,647,947	3,711,007,129	60,756,728,359
NCIP	58,010,632	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	58,010,632
Total	11,094,769,940	10,428,313,975	35,580,647,947	3,711,007,129	60,814,738,991

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

Table 4. In-scope and scoped-out revenue streams and other taxes per industry as reported by each government agency

Agency	Metallic mining		Non-metallic mining		Oil and gas		Coal		Total	
	In-scope	Scoped-out	In-scope	Scoped-out	In-scope	Scoped-out	In-scope	Scoped-out	In-scope	Scoped-out
BIR	8,216,004,549	-	8,495,579,196	76,823,880	9,554,888,400	305,766	No BIR waiver*	No BIR waiver*	26,972,007,485	77,185,435
BOC	767,061,611	1,205,773	1,482,102,511	55,839,509	-	16,460,293	-	-	2,249,164,122	73,505,575
DOE	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	26,007,588,889	1,400,000	3,569,015,013	-	29,551,914,875	1,400,000
LGU	623,262,104	22,075,630	309,661,895	8,108,184	-	4,600	82,817,963	250,000	1,015,775,459	30,438,414
MGB	1,187,312,323	-	-	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,187,312,323	8,320
PPA	-	219,837,318	-	-	-	-	-	58,924,154	-	278,761,471
Subtotal	10,793,640,587	243,118,721	10,287,343,602	140,771,572	35,562,477,289	18,170,659	3,651,832,976	59,174,154	60,976,174,264	461,299,215
NCIP	58,010,632	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,010,632	-
Total	10,851,651,220	243,118,721	10,287,343,602	140,771,572	35,562,477,289	18,170,659	3,651,832,976	59,174,154	61,034,184,897	461,299,215

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

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

Table 5. Percentage of reconciled revenue streams and other taxes to total sector collections reported by government agencies and to total in-scope collections (excluding NCIP and MGB funds)

	Metallic mining	Non-metallic mining	Oil and gas	Total
Total reconciled revenue streams and other taxes	11,655,959,842	10,456,300,436	42,145,247,219	64,257,507,498
Total sector revenue streams and other taxes reported by government	11,036,759,308	10,428,313,975	35,580,647,947	57,045,721,229
Percentage reconciled to total sector revenue streams and other taxes	106%	100.27%	118%	113%
Total in-scope revenue streams and other taxes reported by government	10,793,640,587	10,287,343,602	35,562,477,289	56,643,461,478
Percentage reconciled to total in-scope revenue streams and other taxes	108%	102%	119%	113%

Based on the submissions provided by the individual government agencies on collections made from metallic, non-metallic and oil and gas sectors, percentage reconciled for participating metallic, non-metallic, and oil and gas projects for 2018 are at 106%, 100.27% and 118%, respectively. When scoped-out revenue streams and other taxes are excluded, percentages are at 108%, 102%, 119% for the metallic, non-metallic, and oil and gas sectors, (2017 - 93%, 85% and 99%), respectively.

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

It can be noted that the percentage of reconciled revenues to reported government collections is over a hundred percent (100%). This is mainly driven by the LGU for the metallic and non-metallic sector and BIR data for the oil and gas sector, particularly

corporate income tax of Shell Philippines Exploration B.V. where the initial amount submitted by BIR is zero, but during reconciliation procedures, it was identified that the amount for corporate income tax in 2018 is PHP5.3bn. For the LGU data, the Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF), the agency that collects and monitors the data pertaining to the LGUs, experienced bugs and interruptions in their system, particularly in the Environment and Natural Resources Data Management Tool (ENRDMT) which was the reason why the agency submitted insufficient data. For instance, there were cases where projects paid local business tax on a quarterly basis, but payment for only one quarter appears as reported by the LGUs in the ENRDMT. The projects are able to provide the supporting documents for the other quarters; thus, all quarters were considered as reconciled. As a result, the reported collection by the government is lower when compared to the payment reported by the project driving the percentage reconciled higher and over 100%. The ENRDMT was intended to be enhanced and included in the BLGF's LGU Integrated Financial Tools (LIFT) System project. Overall, government reporting for FY 2018 is challenging with government agencies disclosing a lower amount when compared to the projects and eventually lower than the reconciled revenue streams and other taxes. Presented in the table below are the percentages without LGU data and the corporate income tax of Shell.

Table 6. Percentage of reconciled revenue streams and other taxes to total sector collections reported by government agencies and to total in-scope collections (excluding Corporate Income Tax, LGU, NCIP, MGB funds)

	Metallic mining	Non-metallic mining	Oil and gas	Total
Total reconciled revenue streams and other taxes	10,482,707,495	9,934,010,025	36,870,549,478	57,287,266,998
Total sector revenue streams and other taxes reported by government	10,391,421,574	10,110,345,096	35,580,647,947	57,045,721,229
Percentage reconciled to total sector revenue streams and other taxes	101%	98%	104%	100.4%
Total in-scope revenue streams and other taxes reported by government	10,170,378,483	9,977,681,707	35,562,477,289	56,643,461,478
Percentage reconciled to total in-scope revenue streams and other taxes	103%	100%	104%	101%

Aside from LGU, MGB and BIR also pose a percentage reconciled of over 100%, but are only due to regular causes of variances such as reporting on cash basis instead of accrual basis

which the Report requires. Tables 7 and 8 break down these percentages by government agencies.

Table 7. Percentage reconciled revenue streams and other taxes of projects to total sector revenue streams and other taxes reported by government per agency

Agency	Metallic mining	Non-metallic mining	Oil and gas
BIR	103%	99%	169%
BOC	99%	96%	Not in scope
DOE	N/A	Not applicable	99.90%
LGU	182%	164%	Not in scope
MGB	104%	Not applicable	N/A
Subtotal	106%	100.27%	118%
NCIP	532%	0%	N/A
Total	108%	100.27%	118%

Table 8. Percentage reconciled revenue streams and other taxes of projects to the total in-scope revenue streams and other taxes per agency

Agency	Metallic mining	Non-metallic mining	Oil and gas
BIR	103%	99%	169%
BOC	99%	99.96%	Not in scope
DOE	N/A	Not applicable	100%
LGU	188%	169%	Not in scope
MGB	104%	Not applicable	N/A
Subtotal	108%	102%	119%
NCIP	532%	0%	N/A
Total	110%	102%	119%

Based on Tables 7 and 8, NCIP had the highest percentage reconciled. Most of the royalty to IPs made by the projects were not in NCIP’s monitoring. Consequently, supporting documents were obtained from participating projects to arrive at the reconciled amount; hence, percentage reconciled is over 100%. This procedure was adopted in recognition of the constraints faced by the NCIP in monitoring royalties which are, by law, paid by projects directly to the concerned IPs who are private parties. IP royalties are, therefore, not considered government revenue, although they are mandatory. While the NCIP is responsible for protecting the rights of the IPs of the Philippines, including their right to receive royalties, it is not a collecting agency. Moreover, it has had to deal with complex and serious challenges in and to its organization, including its budget. Thus, there has been considerable difficulty in getting data on IP royalties from the NCIP, even from its regional offices, most of which do not have ready access to the data themselves. The PH-EITI has put forward and followed up recommendations to help address the gaps in transparency in the NCIP, including developing a monitoring tool and conducting capacity-building activities with the agency and its stakeholders. The efforts continue.

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

Table 9 below shows the summary of the reconciled disaggregated revenue streams per government agency and per industry sector.

Table 9. Disaggregated reconciled revenue streams and other taxes per government agencies

	Metallic Mining	Non-metallic mining	Oil and gas	Total
BIR				
Corporate income tax	3,802,916,132	2,136,177,904	11,840,912,136	17,780,006,172
Excise tax on minerals	4,038,360,164	136,594,688	not applicable	4,174,954,851
Output VAT	not applicable	6,171,068,646	not applicable	6,171,068,646
Withholding tax - Final	216,228,536	not in scope	791,375,455	1,007,603,991
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	158,497,755	2,884,715	not in scope	161,382,470
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	not in scope	not in scope	3,530,059,766	3,530,059,766
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	272,099,405	5,760,572	not in scope	277,859,976
Subtotal	8,488,101,990	8,452,486,524	16,162,347,357	33,102,935,871
BOC				
Customs duties VAT on imported materials and equipment	103,554,983	81,843,014	not in scope	185,397,997
	658,663,791	1,399,680,487	not in scope	2,058,344,278
Subtotal	762,218,774	1,481,523,501	-	2,243,742,275
DOE				
Government share from oil and gas production	not applicable	not applicable	25,982,899,862	25,982,899,862
Subtotal	-	-	25,982,899,862	25,982,899,862
LGU				
Local business tax	939,750,220	97,643,162	not in scope	1,037,393,381.78
Real property tax - Basic	121,842,638	240,654,852	not in scope	362,497,490.20
Real property tax - SEF	111,659,490	183,992,397	not in scope	295,651,886.56
Subtotal	1,173,252,348	522,290,411	-	1,695,542,758.53
MGB				
Royalty on mineral reservation	1,232,386,731	not applicable	not applicable	1,213,877,713
Subtotal	1,232,386,731	-	-	1,213,877,713
Total (excluding NCIP)	11,655,959,842	10,456,300,436	42,145,247,219	64,257,507,498
NCIP				
Royalty for IPs	308,865,043	-	not applicable	213,344,831
Subtotal	308,865,043	-	-	213,344,831
Total (including NCIP)	11,964,824,885	10,456,300,436	42,145,247,219	64,566,372,541

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

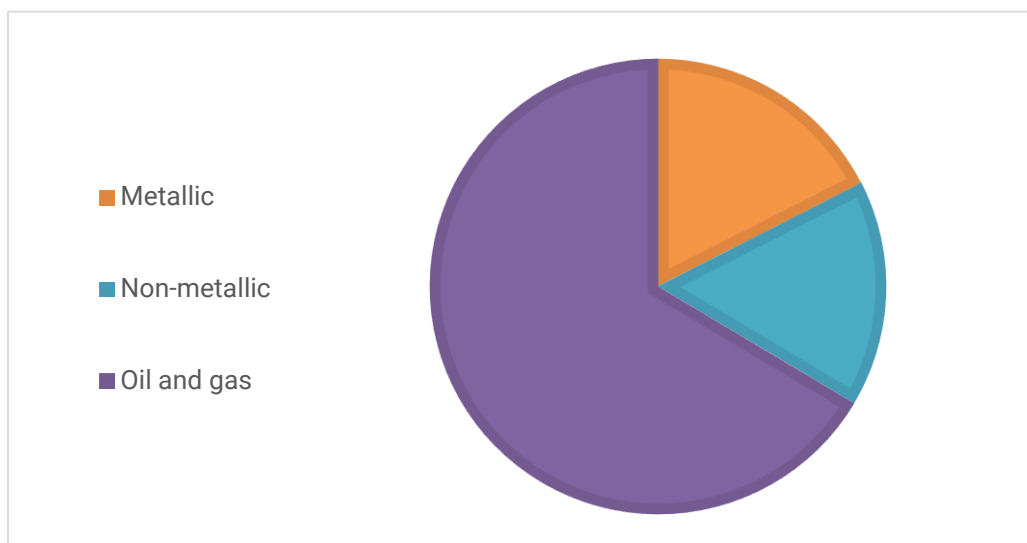


Figure 1. Industry sector distribution of total reconciled revenue streams in 2018

Similar to the 5th report, oil and gas sector contributed to the highest reconciled revenue stream and other taxes with 66% or PHP42bn total reconciled revenue stream and other taxes (2017 - PHP28bn, 75%) followed by the metallic sector with 18% or PHP11.6bn (2017 - PHP7.2bn, 19%) and non-metallic sector with 18% or PHP11.6bn (2017 - PHP2.3bn, 6%).

Participating projects and companies

Table 10 details the number of targeted and participating projects who were able to submit their templates as of 25 October 2019 (template submission cut-off).

Table 10. Number of targeted and participating projects for the sixth report

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

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

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

projects represent the top 20 projects based on production value as monitored by the MGB which is already 84% or PhP 5 billion of the total production value of the industry for 2018. The metallic mining sector for the sixth Report is represented by a total of 24 nickel operators, ten (10) mining projects for gold, copper, silver, or zinc (collectively referred to as non-nickel), two (2) chromite producers, and one (1) other metallic mining project. On the other hand, 14 limestone operators, three (3) mining projects for basalt and three (3) other non-metallic mining projects represent non-metallic mining sector.

Table 11 presents the percentage representation of participating projects based on reported sales per sector and the extractive industry taken as a whole, and based on any fiscal incentives.

Table 11. Percentage representation of participating projects to total sales and to total revenue streams and other taxes reported by the government from the entire extractive industry

Sector	2018 government collections*	Reported % to total government collections	2018 Sales	% to total sales
Metallic Mining				
Companies under income tax holiday	1,631,179,578	3%	12,105,613,507	7%
Companies under regular income tax	9,404,300,027	15%	63,710,422,837	35%
Subtotal	11,035,479,605	18%	75,816,036,344	46%
Non-metallic Mining				
Oil and gas	10,428,313,975	17%	Not applicable**	Not applicable**
Coal	35,553,859,230	59%	56,842,212,914	35%
Coal	-	0%	-	0%
Total	57,017,652,810	94%	132,658,249,258	81%

*Total revenue streams and other taxes reported by government agencies.

**Sales for the non-metallic sector does not solely pertain to sale of extractive product; thus, it was not considered.

The sixth PH-EITI Report concluded with 94% representation for the mining, oil and gas and coal sectors based on revenue streams and other taxes reported by government agencies. Without coal, combined percentage of participating projects from mining and oil and oil and gas sector would have reached 99.95%. If sales were used, representation for the metallic mining, oil and gas and coal sectors is 81% and if coal was not considered, the representation would go up to 99.95%.

Table 12 distinguishes mining companies that availed of fiscal incentives, particularly income tax holiday (ITH). As a result, these companies were not subjected to corporate income tax on their primary business activities (i.e., metal sales). These mining companies and the details of their corresponding incentives are as follows:

Table 12. Mining companies that availed of fiscal incentives

Company	Incentive-granting body	Date Granted	Date of Expiry
Gold			
FCF Minerals Corporation	DENR	July 17, 2017	July 16, 2022
Gold/Copper/Silver/Zinc			
OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.	Board of Incentives (BOI)	April 01, 2013	March 21, 2020

For the coal sector, Semirara Mining and Power Corporation, the major player in the sector, remains to be a nonparticipant in the exercise for six consecutive years despite continued communication and coordination with the company and the DOE, which is the lead government agency overseeing its operations.

In 2014, Semirara Mining and Power Corporation expressed their concern regarding the disclosure of their data on payments to the government which may be used against them in the global market, given the World Trade Organization (WTO) guidelines. Further, publishing their data might affect the company's cost and price competitiveness. The company also noted that the incentives they avail might be construed as government subsidy and may cause countries where they export to impose countervailing measures. A letter signed by the MICC co-chairs, DENR and DOF Secretaries was transmitted in September 2015 to DOE seeking their assistance in requiring Semirara to participate. In January 2016, DOE sent a letter to Semirara encouraging them to participate in the PH-EITI exercise. DAO 2017-07 was issued in 2017 by DENR that mandates mining contractors to participate in the PH-EITI exercise. However, Semirara continuously insists that they are not covered by this administrative order and maintained their position not to participate in the exercise.

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

Table 13. Semirara Mining and Power Corporation tax payments for 2018

Agency	Revenue Stream	Amount	% to total reconciled revenue streams and other taxes of the entire extractive sector	% to total revenues streams and other taxes reported by government agency for the entire extractive sector	Remarks
BIR	Corporate income tax	-	0%	0%	Income tax benefit of 17,392,565
DOE	Government share in production	3,569,015,012	5.55%	5.87%	
LGU	Local business tax	80,672,839	0.13%	0.13%	
LGU	Real property tax - Basic	1,072,562	0.002%	0.002%	
LGU	Real property tax - SEF	1,072,562	0.002%	0.002%	
LGU	Mayor's permit	250,000.00	0.0004%	0.0004%	
PPA	Wharfage Fees	58,924,154	0.09%	0.1%	
Total		3,711,007,128	5.8%	6.0%	

The above data are presented only as a matter of information and not subjected to reconciliation procedures due to Semirara's refusal to participate in the exercise. Nonetheless, if we are to directly compare disclosures made by the DOE based on their reporting template and Semirara Mining and Power Corporation's 2018 annual report, there is no noted significant variance to total government share from coal production of PH₱3.6bn. The annual report may be accessed through its website at <http://www.semiramining.com>.

The total of government share from production, local and real property taxes attributed to Semirara Mining and Power Corporation amounting to PH₱3.7bn represents 17% and 9% of total reconciled revenue streams for metallic mining and oil and gas, respectively, and only

5.78% (2017 - 11%) of the entire extractive sector. Comparison was also made between the revenue streams and other taxes of Semirara to the total revenue streams and other taxes of the entire extractives sector as presented in Table 13. Accordingly, we have assessed revenue streams for coal to be immaterial in relation to total extractive sector as a whole and does not affect the comprehensiveness of the Report, however, PH-EITI continues to pursue Semirara as it primarily represents the local coal sector having 99.31% of the total coal production for 2018.

For additional details on the profile of targeted, participating, and non-participating projects, refer to discussion under Page 65, Scope of the report.

Government agencies

In addition to the seven (7) national government agencies, a total of 57 LGUs submitted templates for reconciliation as compared to 95 in the fifth PH EITI report. The details of these government agencies can be found in Page 65, Scope of the report.

Revenue streams

The following tax payments and fees, as well as mandatory expenditures and funds, were included in this Report. A more detailed discussion on these revenue streams are included in Page 65, Scope of the report, of this chapter.

Taxes and fees

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

Other taxes

1. Royalty for Indigenous Peoples (IPs)

Mandatory expenditures and funds

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

Final output preview

Table 14 provides an overview of the final results of the reconciliation procedures with detailed information reported in Section IV, Reconciliation results overview.

Table 14. Summary of reconciliation results

	Project amount	Government agency amount***	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation	% Variance*	% Reconciled**
Metallic							
BIR	8,344,277,789	8,216,004,549	(128,273,240)	8,488,101,990	2,374,462	0%	103%
BOC	762,026,296	767,061,611	5,035,315	762,218,774	8,075,715	1%	99%
LGU	1,124,443,060	623,262,104	(501,180,956)	1,173,252,348	1,061,396	0%	188%
MGB	1,212,724,590	1,187,312,323	(25,412,266)	1,232,386,731	-	0%	104%
Subtotal	11,443,471,735	10,793,640,587	(649,831,148)	11,655,959,842	11,511,573	0%	107.99%
NCIP	305,506,878	58,010,632	(247,496,246)	308,865,043	25,451,349	44%	532%
Subtotal	11,748,978,613	10,851,651,220	(897,327,394)	11,964,824,885	36,962,922	0%	110%
Non-metallic							
BIR	5,713,968,374	8,495,579,196	2,781,610,823	8,452,486,524	16,472,718	0%	99%
BOC	1,485,825,747	1,482,102,511	(3,723,236)	1,481,523,501	1,118,071	0%	99.96%
LGU	507,406,736	309,661,895	(197,744,841)	522,290,411	(1,934,734)	-1%	169%
Subtotal	7,707,200,856	10,287,343,602	2,580,142,746	10,456,300,436	15,656,054	0%	102%
Oil and gas							
BIR	16,162,347,357	9,554,888,400		16,162,347,357		0%	169%

			(6,607,458,957)		2,117,690		
DOE	25,982,899,862	26,007,588,889	24,689,027	25,982,899,862	24,689,027	0%	100%
Subtotal	42,145,247,219	35,562,477,289	(6,582,769,931)	42,145,247,219	26,806,716	0%	119%
Total (excl. NCIP)	61,295,919,811	56,643,461,478	(4,652,458,333)	64,257,507,498	53,974,344	0%	113%
Total (incl. NCIP)	61,601,426,689	56,701,472,110	(4,899,954,578)	64,566,372,541	79,425,693	0%	114%

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

**Percentage of reconciled amount to collections reported by government agency

***The government agency amounts and variance pre-reconciliation and post-reconciliation includes unilateral disclosures by government agencies for non-participating entities amounting to PH₱1.1m for the metallic mining sector and PH₱26.8m. Refer to Section III, Reconciliation results overview, of this chapter for the details of unilateral disclosures

Based on the results of reconciliation procedures, total reconciled revenue streams and other taxes for 2018 (excluding royalty for IPs and mandatory expenditures and funds) amounted to PH₱64bn. Details of out of scope revenue streams are shown in Page 65, Scope of the report, of this chapter.

Refer to Table 15 for the comparison of total reconciled revenue streams in 2018, 2017, and 2016.

Table 15. Summary of total reconciled revenue streams in 2018, 2017, and 2016

Industry Sector	2018	2017	2016	Change (2018 vs 2017)	% change	Change (2018 vs 2016)	% change
Metallic	11,964,824,885	7,750,975,946	6,526,540,183	4,213,848,939	40%	5,438,284,702	45%
Non-metallic	10,456,300,436	3,043,478,934	3,744,435	7,412,821,502	78%	10,452,556,001	99.96%
Oil and gas	42,145,247,219	28,302,177,979	21,022,593,931	13,843,069,240	33%	21,122,653,288	50%
Total	64,566,372,541	39,096,632,859	27,552,878,549	25,469,739,682	39%	37,013,493,992	57%

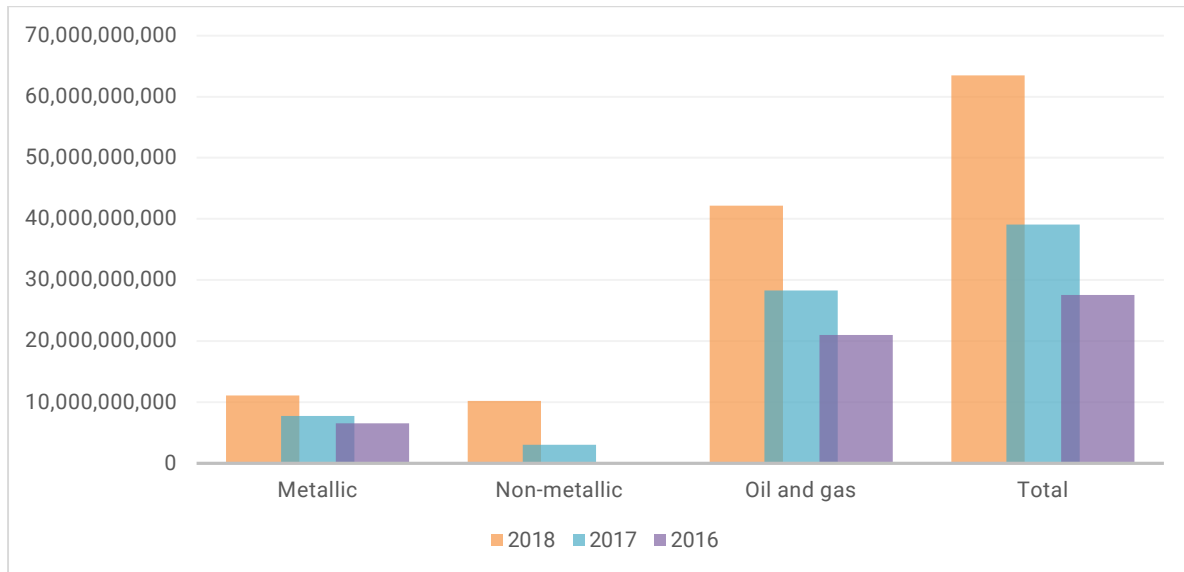


Figure 2. Summary of total reconciled revenue streams in 2018, 2017, and 2016

The reconciled revenue increased by 41% and 57% compared to 2017 and 2016, respectively. A factor that contributed to the increase in the overall revenue stream was the implementation of TRAIN law beginning 2018. The overall reconciled revenue for BIR increased by 45% and 62% compared to 2017 and 2016, respectively. The TRAIN law significantly affected excise tax on minerals which increased from 2% to 4% of the actual market value of the gross output thereof at the time of removal. The reconciled excise tax on minerals increased by 56% (PHP2.3bn) and 61% (PHP2.5bn) compared to 2017 and 2016, respectively, which was the main contributor in the increased reconciled revenue for metallic sector.

Non-metallic sector contributed to 78% increase for 2017 to 2018 primarily due to higher amount of reported revenue streams from both the participating projects and government agencies and higher % reconciled revenue streams from 85% to 102%. In addition, the inclusion of the reconciliation for output VAT in this year's report contributed to the increase. The amount of reconciled output VAT is PHP6.2bn which contributed to 41% increase from 2017 to 2018. However, it is important to note that the output VAT for non-metallic sector is mainly attributed to the sale of the project's final product such as cement and not necessarily on the sale of non-metallic mines. It is also important to note that 2017 is the initial year for some of the projects since it is the first year where the coverage for the non-metallic sector increased from top five (5) to top twenty (20) producing non-metallic mining projects. The increase from 2016 to 2018 in non-metallic mining was mainly due to the expanded scope of participating projects.

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

Table 16. Summary of reconciliation results per agency

	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation	% Reconciled	% Variance	% Variance to total government agency amount
BIR	30,220,593,519	26,266,472,145	(3,954,121,374)	33,102,935,871	20,964,869	126%	0.08%	0.04%
BOC	2,247,852,043	2,249,164,122	1,312,079	2,243,742,275	9,193,786	100%	0.41%	0.02%
DOE	25,982,899,862	26,007,588,889	24,689,027	25,982,899,862	24,689,027	100%	0%	0.04%
LGU	1,631,849,797	932,923,999	(698,925,798)	1,695,542,759	(873,338)	182%	-0.09%	0.00%
MGB	1,212,724,590	1,187,312,323	(25,412,266)	1,232,386,731	-	104%	0%	0.00%
Total	61,295,919,811	56,643,461,478	(4,652,458,333)	64,257,507,498	53,974,344	113%	0.10%	0.10%
NCIP	305,506,878	58,010,632	(247,496,246)	308,865,043	25,451,349	532%	44%	0.04%
Total	61,601,426,689	56,701,472,110	(4,899,954,578)	64,566,372,541	79,425,693	114%	0.14%	0.14%

DOE, MGB and LGU registered 0% of unexplained variances to total government reported amounts followed by BOC at 0.02%, BIR at 0.04% and NCIP at 0.04%. For DOE and MGB, only a few of the participating projects needed to be further reconciled with the agencies' collection. BOC, on the other hand, had immaterial unexplained variance due to their early data submission; hence, schedules and documents were made available by the participating projects. For BIR, the minimal unexplained variances are primarily attributed to the centralization of reporting to national offices owing that most mining and oil and gas projects are considered large taxpayers, hence did not require significant level of coordination with their regional or branch offices. Despite having a low % of variance for LGU and NCIP, it is important to note that the data from both government agencies were incomplete and in the case of NCIP, no schedules were provided. Due to the insufficient data from the two government agencies, supporting documents were obtained from participating projects to support the amount they have declared, especially for NCIP; thus, the low % of variance. Refer to Page 213, Variances and discrepancies for additional details.

Table 17. Percentage contribution of each agency to reconciled total collections and receipts

	Metallic Mining	Non-metallic Mining	Oil and gas	Total	% contribution to total
BIR	8,488,101,990	8,452,486,524	16,162,347,357	33,102,935,871	51%
BOC	762,218,774	1,481,523,501	-	2,243,742,275	3%
DOE	-	-	25,982,899,862	25,982,899,862	40%
LGU	1,173,252,348	522,290,411	-	1,695,542,759	3%
MGB	1,232,386,731	-	-	1,232,386,731	2%
NCIP	308,865,043	-	-	308,865,043	0.48%
Total	11,964,824,885	10,456,300,436	42,145,247,219	64,566,372,541	100%

Similar to previous reports, payments to the DOE and BIR are the most significant revenue streams, which account for approximately 40% or PhP26bn and 51% or PhP33bn (2017 - 47% or PhP18bn and 19% or PhP7bn), respectively, of total reconciled revenue streams and other

payments. This observation was not expected to change this Report in the absence of any amendments to the fiscal regimes of both sectors. Consistently, revenue streams attributed to the said agencies and their corresponding percentage to total reconciled amount in 2018 are composed of government share in oil and gas operations (40%), corporate income tax (28%), output VAT (10%), withholding taxes (8%), and excise tax on minerals (6%).

For further discussion on the results of the reconciliation, refer to Page 88, Reconciliation results.

Revenue streams: a breakdown

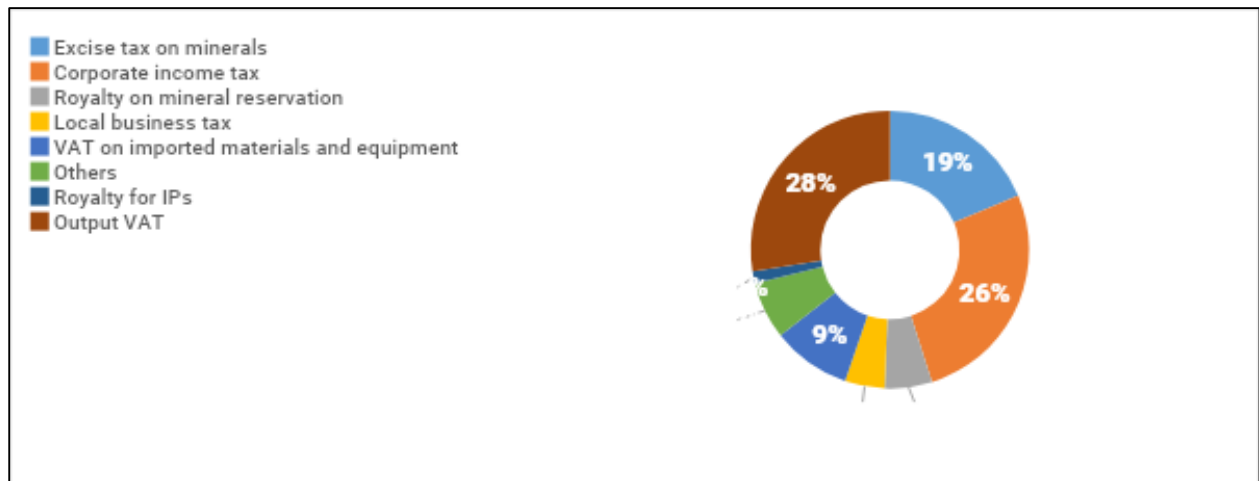


Figure 3. Proportion of revenue streams for the mining sector

Reconciled BIR revenue streams of the mining sector for 2018 amounted to PHP16.9bn (2017 - PHP7.3bn), with corporate income tax and output VAT as the main contributors amounting to PHP5.9bn or 26% and PHP6.1bn or 28%, respectively. The increase in BIR revenue streams was due to the following: (1) inclusion of output VAT for non-metallic mining sector and; (2) the increase in excise tax on minerals from PHP1.8bn to PHP4.2bn which was mainly due to the effectivity of TRAIN law in 2018 since the production in the metallic sector increased by 12%, but a decrease of 7% in production for the non-metallic sector.

Limestone operators were the biggest contributors to the BIR revenue streams with payments amounting to PHP8bn which included payments from Eagle Cement (PHP3.6bn), Republic Cement (PHP2.7bn), and Northern Cement (PHP1.4bn). Another significant portion of the reconciled BIR revenue streams came from the nickel operators contributing PHP4.3bn or 25% of total BIR collections in 2018 (2017 - PHP2.9bn). These include BIR payments of Taganito Mining (PHP1.4bn), Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp. (PHP814m), Platinum Group Metals Corporation (PHP503m), Cagdianao Mining Corporation (PHP465m), and Carrascal Nickel Corporation (PHP207m).

Refer to Table 17 for the distribution of revenue streams paid by the metallic and non-metallic mining sector to the different government agencies.

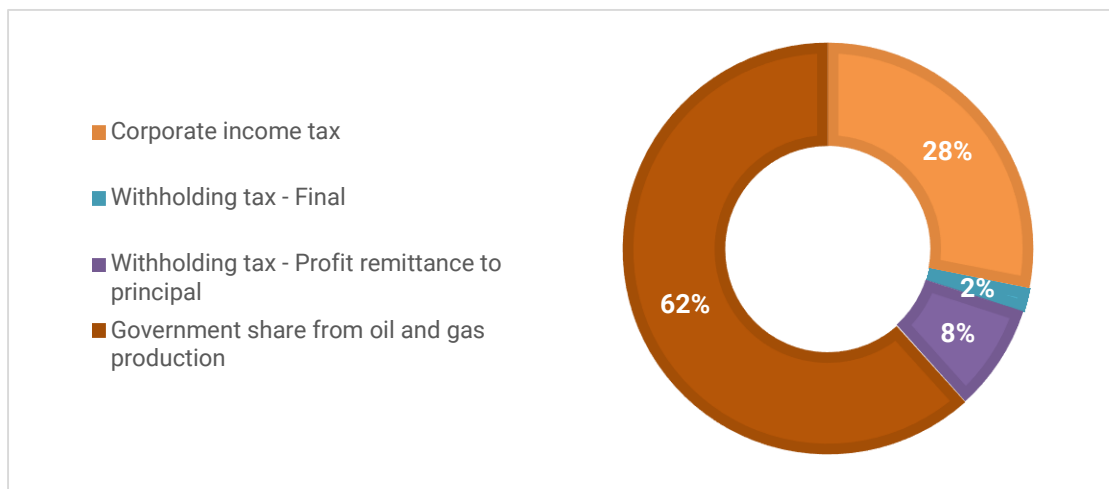


Figure 4. Proportion of revenue streams for the oil and gas sector

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

Mandatory social and environmental expenditures

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

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

Table 18. Summary of results of reconciliation for social and environmental expenditures

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

IEC - Information, Education & Communication	9,603,198	8,073,262	(1,529,936)	8,053,817	598,811
Subtotal - Annual SDMP	83,169,638	52,390,616	(30,779,021)	48,658,645	(5,420,500)
Subtotal - Non-metallic mining	392,571,678	297,556,554	(95,015,124)	230,380,422	(38,299,548)
	5,125,721,996	3,918,969,111	(1,206,752,885)	3,388,581,321	139,129,277

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Scope of the report

A. Reporting projects

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

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

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

Table 19 and 21 detail the targeted projects for metallic mining and oil and gas and coal, respectively with reported sales in 2018 and identified those that submitted reporting templates. Table 20, on the other hand, shows the targeted non-metallic projects and their corresponding production value in 2018.

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

Table 19. Targeted and participating metallic mining projects

Project	Company	2018 Sales	% to total sales	2018 Reported government collections*	% to reported government collections the sector	total for	Participating (Y / N)
1	MOA by and between DENR and PMDC	AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	147,961,320	0.20%	18,454,681	0.17%	Y
2	MPSA No. 259-2007-XIII (SMR) (Amended II)	Adnama Mining Resources, Inc.	109,952,177	0.15%	18,580,334	0.17%	Y
3	MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	1,505,078,001	1.98%	116,274,808	1%	Y
4	MPSA No. 225-2005-XI	Apex Mining Co., Inc.	4,658,242,792	6.14%	564,759,200	5%	Y
5	PC-ACMP-002- CAR	Benguet Corporation	712,610,000	0.94%	4,123,399	0.04%	Y
6	MPSA No. 226-2005-III(ZMR)	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	226,521,039	0.30%	24,569,768	0.22%	Y
7	MPSA No. 235-2007-IVB	Berong Nickel Corporation	1,135,386,292	1.50%	165,230,119	1%	Y
8	MPSA No. 078-97-XIII (SMR)	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	3,300,102,810	4.35%	627,111,698	6%	Y
9	MPSA No. 210-2005-VII	Carmen Copper Corporation	252,426,458	0.33%	1,033,558,988	9%	Y
10	MPSA No. 243-2007-XIII (SMR)	Carrascal Nickel Corporation	2,274,156,619	3.00%	366,002,611	3%	Y
11	MPSA No. 010-92-X (SMR)	Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran	36,762,232	0.05%	27,012,518	0.24%	N - expired permit
12	MPSA No. 283-2009-XIII (SMR)	Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza					Y
13	MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	Citinickel Mines and Development Corporation	1,087,384,932	1.43%	92,484,172	0.84%	Y
14	MPSA No. 018-93-X (SMR)	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	2,965,321,244	3.91%	277,451,888	3%	Y
15	MPSA No. 158-00-XIII	CTP Construction and					Y

	(SMR)	Mining Corporation - Dahican						
16	MPSA No. 209-2005-III	Eramen Minerals, Inc.	860,355,175	1.13%	41,611,923	0.38%	Y	
17	FTAA No. 04-2009-II	FCF Minerals Corporation	61,414,966	0.08%	208,579,793	2%	Y	
18	MPSA No. 095-97-V	Filminera Resources Corporation	5,144,750,869	6.78%	824,633,696	7%	N - no production	
19	MPSA No. 255-2007-V	Filminera Resources Corporation					Y	
20	MPSA No. 184-2002-XIII	Greenstone Resources Corporation	418,975,547	0.55%	22,097,694	0.20%	Y	
21	MPSA No. 246-2007-XIII (SMR)	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	2,182,590,833	2.88%	319,936,074	3%	Y	
22	MPSA No. 291-2009-XIII (SMR)	Krominco, Inc.	-	0.00%	88,391	0.001%	Y	
23	MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.	2,100,758,000	2.77%	153,947,183	1%	Y	
24	MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII (SMR)	Libjo Mining Corporation	299,301,812	0.39%	22,686,629	0.21%	Y	
		Westernshore Nickel Corporation	100,871,692	0.13%	8,511,992	0.08%	Y	
25	MPSA No. 268-2008-III	LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	69,734,000	0.09%	1,337,523	0.01%	Y	
26	MPSA No. 016-93-X (SMR)	Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	987,255,064	1.30%	57,896,286	0.52%	Y	
27	FTAA No. 001	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.	12,044,198,541	15.88%	816,678,616	7%	Y	
28	MPSA No. 242-2007-XIII (SMR)	Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	-	0.00%	5,455,899	0.05%	Y	
29	MPSA No. 072-97-XIII (SMR)	Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.	-	0.00%	8,100,288	0.07%	Y	
30	MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation	7,640,306,000	10.08%	745,093,146	7%	Y	
31	MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation	6,177,147,103	8.15%	664,114,843	6%	Y	
32	MPSA No. 007-92-X	Platinum Group Metals Corporation	5,356,041,000	7.06%	841,833,501	8%	Y	
33	MPSA No. 114-98-IV	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining	4,602,188,480	6.07%	849,830,498	8%	Y	

		Corporation						
34	MPSA No. 002-90-X (SMR)	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	230,082,582	0.30%	35,460,373	0.32%	Y	
35	MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII (Amended)	SR Metals, Inc.	255,663,794	0.34%	34,666,825	0.31%	Y	
36	MPSA No. 254-2007-VIII	Strong Built (Mining) Development Corporation	-	0.00%	1,019,331	0.01%	Y	
37	MPSA No. 266-2008-XIII-SMR (Amended)	Taganito Mining Corporation	8,285,919,569	10.93%	1,947,363,188	18%	Y	
38	MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII (Amended B)	Techiron Resources, Inc.	512,964,552	0.68%	16,947,675	0.15%	Y	
39	MPSA No. 031-94-X (SMR)	Wellex Mining Corporation	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	N	- no production
40	MPSA No. 191-2004-III	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	73,610,849	0.10%	12,080,412	0.11%	Y	
41	MPSA No. 237-2007-IX	Atro Mining-Vitali, Inc.	-	0.00%	-	0%	N	
42	MPSA No. 258-2007-II	Dinapigue Mining Corp.	-	0.00%	61,493	0.001%	N	- no production
43	Patented Mining Claims	Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc.	-	0.00%	900	0.00001%	N	- advance development
44	MPSA No. 351-2011-VIII	Mt. Sinai Exploration and Development Corporation	10,282,487	0.01%	9,000	0.0001%	N	
45	MPSA No. 290-2009-VIII	Nicua Corporation	-	0.00%	-	0%	N	
46	MPSA No. 011-92-X (SMR)	Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	-	0.00%	1,207,439	0.01%	N	- expired permit
47	MPSA No. 103-98-XIII (SMR)	Shenzhou Mining Group Corporation	-	0.00%	871	0.00001%	N	
Total			75,826,318,831	100%	11,036,759,308	100%		

*Total revenues streams and other taxes reported by government agencies.

The rate of participation for the metallic mining sector is 99.99% based on both revenue streams and taxes reported by the government and total sales, which is considered sufficient as discussed in Section I, Executive Summary, of this chapter

Table 20. Targeted and participating non-metallic mining projects

Project	Company	2018 Production Value	% to total production	2018 Reported government collections*	% to total reported government collections for the sector	Participating (Y/N)
1	MPSA No. 013-93-VII Apo Land and Quarry Corporation	145,959,467	2%	81,480,486	1%	Y
2	MPSA No. 111-98-VII (Amended I) Apo Land and Quarry Corporation	107,182,868	2%	4,138,289	0%	Y
3	MPSA No. 150-00-VII Bohol Limestone Corporation	165,442,004	3%	26,993,856	0%	Y
4	MPSA No. 055-96-IVA Concrete Aggregates Corporation	920,872,072	16%	17,652,331	0%	Y
5	MPSA No. 208-2005-VII Dolomite Mining Corporation	189,565,496	3%	38,085,876	0%	Y
6	MPSA No. 181-2002-III Eagle Cement Corporation	727,224,786	12%	4,109,836,261	39%	Y
7	MPSA No. 296-2009-IVA Gozon Development Corporation	160,989,727	3%	41,382,701	0%	Y
8	MPSA No. 202-2004-IVA Hardrock Aggregates, Inc.	133,566,131	2%	22,428,893	0%	Y
9	MPSA No. 080-97-XI Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - Davao	147,702,524	2%	320,128,760	3%	Y
10	MPSA No. 140-99-III Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - Bulacan	171,344,768	3%	-	0%	Y
11	MPSA No. 047-96-XII Holcim Resources and Development Corporation	136,345,548	2%	44,063,625	0%	Y
12	MPSA No. 124-98-IVA Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation	316,248,761	5%	83,408,661	1%	Y
13	MPSA No. 194-2004-VII JLR Construction and Aggregates, Inc.	175,948,236	3%	81,730,663	1%	Y
14	MPSA No. 106-98-I Northern Cement Corporation	318,560,475	5%	1,825,254,775	18%	Y
15	MPSA No. 074-97-IV Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	150,654,347	3%	48,665,969	0%	Y

16	MPSA No. 138-99-IVA	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Teresa	141,662,929	2%	3,534,253,217	34%	Y
17	MPSA No. 029-95-IVA	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.- Batangas	119,093,437	2%	57,913,909	1%	Y
18	MPSA No. 026-94-III	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Bulacan	274,731,127	5%	-	0%	Y
19	MPSA No. 056-96-III	Republic Cement Land & Resources	188,130,890	3%	89,065,589	1%	Y
20	MPSA No. 213-2005-IVB	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	312,003,807	5%	1,830,113	0%	Y
			5,003,229,399	84%	10,428,318,974	100%	

*Total revenues streams and other taxes reported by government agencies.

For the non-metallic sector, the top twenty (20) targeted projects all participated which covers 84% of the total production of the non-metallic mining sector for 2018. 84% is considered sufficient to represent the non-metallic sector.

Table 21. Participating oil and gas companies

	Company	Project	2018 Sales	% to total sales	2018 Reported government collections*	% to total reported government collections for the sector	Participating (Y/N)
1	Chevron Malampaya LLC	JV Partner of SC 38	25,641,271,536	45%	7,518,838,973	21%	Y
2	Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	JV Partner and Operator of SC38	24,389,404,023	43%	27,455,369,466	77%	Y
3	Philippine National Oil Company - Exploration Corporation	JV Partner of SC 38	4,898,753,098	9%	2,137,136	0%	Y
4	Galoc Production Company WLL - Philippine Branch	SC 14C	1,038,257,428	2%	519,262,326	1%	Y
5	Nido Galoc Production	SC 14	874,526,829	2%	58,251,330	0.16%	Y
			56,842,212,914	100%	35,553,859,230	100%	

*Total revenue streams and other taxes reported by government agencies.

The companies that were targeted were the key players in the oil and gas sector which was identified as five (5). The participation of the 5 companies stand at 99.92% and 99.57% based on revenue streams and other taxes reported by government agencies and on sales for 2018, respectively which is assessed to be sufficient.

In summary, out of the total targeted 47 large-scale metallic mining projects, 37 participated, one (1) was undecided since the project is under advance development (pre-operating) stage, two (2) had expired permits, three (3) did not have production, and four (4) did not respond to request for submission of reporting templates. Refer to page 51-52, Executive Summary, for the breakdown of targeted and participating projects.

Companies of respective targeted projects were required to submit data through the Online Reporting in the Extractives (ORE) Tool. Discussion of the development of the reporting template is included on Page 84, Methodology.

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

Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation also operates a non-metallic mining project as shown in Tables 19 and 20. In presenting the results of reconciliation in this chapter, the revenue streams of Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation will be presented under metallic mining and will pertain to both the results of its metallic and non-metallic operations unless the data can be accurately divided between the metallic and non-metallic sector.

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

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

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

Non participating projects

Table 22. Summary of non-participating projects

Project	Company	2018 Sales	% to total sales per sector	2018 Reported government collections*	% to reported government collections per sector	total per sector
Metallic Mining						
Gold /Silver/ Copper						
MPSA No. 095-97-V	Filminera Resources Corporation**	-	0%	-	0%	
Patented Mining Claims	Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc.	-	0%	900	0%	
Subtotal		-	0%	900	0%	
Iron						
MPSA No. 237-2007-IX	Atro Mining-Vitali, Inc.	-	0%	-	0%	
Magnetite sand						
MPSA No. 290-2009-VIII	Nicua Corporation	-	0%	-	0%	
Nickel						
MPSA No. 010-92-X (SMR)	Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran**	-	0%	-	0%	
MPSA No. 258-2007-II	Dinapigue Mining Corp.	-	0%	61,493	0.001%	
MPSA No. 351-2011-VIII	Mt. Sinai Exploration and Development Corporation	10,282,487	0.01%	9,000	0%	
MPSA No. 011-92-X (SMR)	Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	-	0%	1,207,439	0.01%	
MPSA No. 103-98-XIII (SMR)	Shenzhou Mining Group Corporation	-	0%	870	0%	
MPSA No. 031-94-X (SMR)	Wellex Mining Corporation	-	0%	-	0%	

Subtotal		10,282,487	0.01%	1,278,802	0.01%
Subtotal - Metallic Mining		10,282,487	0.01%	1,279,702	0.01%
Oil and Gas					
SC 14	The Philodrill Corporation	242,481,711	0.42%	26,101,743	0.07%
SC 49	China International Mining Petroleum Co. Ltd.	5,343,130	0.01%	686,974	0.002%
Coal		247,824,841	0.43%	26,788,717	0.08%
COC 5	Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	31,180,101,528	100%	3,711,007,129	100%
Total		31,438,208,856	19%	3,712,286,831	2%

*Total revenue streams and other taxes reported by government agencies.

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

The non-participation of the metallic mining sector for 2018 is only at .0001% of the total metallic mining sector's revenue streams and other taxes reported by government agencies as well as generated sales in 2018.

For the oil and gas sector, The Philodrill Corporation and China International Mining Petroleum Co., Ltd. were not targeted for this year's exercise due to its immateriality as evidenced by their respective data disclosed in Table 22. The combined representation of these two companies is at .08% and .43% of revenue streams and other taxes and sales, respectively, of the oil and gas sector.

As discussed in Section I, Executive Summary, the lone targeted project for the coal sector did not participate, but its refusal to participate did not impact the comprehensive of the Report as its total revenue streams and other taxes is only 6% of the total extractive sector and 5.8% of the total reconciled revenue streams and other taxes.

Overall, the projects and companies that did not participate or targeted did not impact the comprehensiveness of the Report due to its immateriality. These projects and companies collectively represent only 2% of the total extractives sector's revenue streams and other taxes reported by government agencies and 19% of the total sales of the extractives sector.

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

B. SOEs

There are two SOEs in the Philippine extractive sector: Philippine National Oil Company Exploration Corporation (PNOC-EC) for the oil and gas industry and Philippine Mining Development Council (PMDC) for the mining sector. Presented below are the respective payments to the government and dividend declaration, if any, for the year 2018 of PNOC-EC, PMDC and PNOC since PNOC-EC is its subsidiary.

	PMDC	PNOC	PNOC - EC
Actual dividend declaration	-	306,504,872	700,701,493
Other payments to government	19,568,032	155,796,323	1,162,088,578
TOTAL	19,568,032	462,301,195	1,862,790,071

*The data above are obtained from the SOEs' respective audited financial statements.

The actual dividend declaration of PNOC and PNOC-EC for 2018 is at 0.5% and 1%, respectively when compared to the total revenue streams and other taxes for the entire extractive industry reported by government agencies. The other payments to government, on the other hand is at .03%, 0.26% and 1.91% for PMDC, PNOC, PNOC-EC, accordingly. With these percentages, the government collections from the SOEs are not deemed significant for further reconciliation. However, PNOC-EC is part of the targeted companies for oil and gas sector; thus, the other payments to government were further reconciled. Refer to Section IV, Reconciliation results, of this chapter for the details.

Royalty fees and commitment fees of PMDC for 2018 disclosed in page 34, amounted to PH₱23m and PH₱138m is 0.04% and 0.23% of the total revenue streams and other taxes reported by government agencies for the year 2018 and 0.21% and 1.25% of the total

revenue streams and other taxes for the metallic mining sector. These are considered immaterial to conduct further reconciliation.

A detailed discussion on SOEs may be found on page 32, "State Participation: The Philippine Mining Development Company" and page 40-41, "State Participation in the Petroleum and Coal Industries: The Philippine National Oil Company".

C. Government agencies

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

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

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

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

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

D. Mandatory social and environmental expenditures

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

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

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

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

		Feasibility (DMPF).									
Community Development Program		The amount is imposed on exploration activities, which is intended to enhance the development of the host and its neighboring communities.	10% of the approved budget for an entity's two (2) year Exploration Work Program								
Annual Safety and Health Program (ASHP)		The program includes standard operating procedures for mining and milling operations, management and employee training, housekeeping, environmental risk management including emergency response program and occupational health and safety management.	N/A								
Annual Social Management (ASDMP)	Development Program	Management Program (ASDMP) SDMP is formulated to fulfill social obligations enhancing the development of communities that are directly and/or indirectly affected by the mining project. SDMP is allocated as follows:	1.5% of prior year's operating expenses								
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Program</th> <th>Allocation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Social Development and Management (host and neighboring communities) (SDM)</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement (MTGA)</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Information, Education and Communication (IEC)</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Program	Allocation	Social Development and Management (host and neighboring communities) (SDM)	75%	Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement (MTGA)	10%	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	15%	
Program	Allocation										
Social Development and Management (host and neighboring communities) (SDM)	75%										
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement (MTGA)	10%										
Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	15%										
Environmental work program (EWP)		EWP details existing environment programs where the exploration work is proposed to be undertaken. Potential effects are identified, as well as environmental management measures to be implemented, including the total cost of such projects.	N/A								
Mine rehabilitation funds (MRF)		The MRF is maintained as a reasonable environmental deposit to ensure availability of	Mine Monitoring Trust Fund is a deposit of not less than PH₱150,000.								

	<p>funds for the satisfactory compliance with the commitments and performance of the activities stipulated in the AEPEP. This is deposited as a trust fund in a government depository bank and shall be used for physical and social rehabilitation of areas and communities affected by mining activities and for research on the social, technical, and preventive aspects of rehabilitation.</p> <p>The MRF is further broken down into two forms, namely the Mine Monitoring Trust Fund and the Rehabilitation Cash Fund.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation Cash Fund is equivalent to 10% of the total amount needed to implement the EPEP or PH₱5m, whichever is lower</p>
Mine Waste and Tailings Fees Reserve Fund	<p>The Mine Waste and Tailings Fees Reserve Fund is to be used for payment of compensation for damages caused by any mining operations and for research projects duly approved by the Contingent Liability and Rehabilitation Fund Steering Committee.</p>	<p>PH₱0.05/MT of mine waste produced and PH₱0.10/MT of mill tailings generated</p>
Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Fund	<p>The fund is established to ensure the full cost of the approved FMR/ DP is accrued before the end of the operating life of the mine.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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

E. Determination of material revenue streams

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

Similar to the fifth PH-EITI report, the determination of materiality level for the sixth Report was done on a per industry basis which provided for a uniform monetary threshold and a greater focus on key revenue streams relative to the total revenues on a per industry level. The materiality threshold was calculated using 2% applied to the total revenues collected from the targeted projects per industry as reported by the different government agencies. However, for revenue streams collected by the BIR, limitation exists due to the agency's requirement of waivers prior to providing the data; thus, the revenue stream is limited to those that submitted their waivers. The 2% was benchmarked on the proposed regulatory threshold to be imposed by the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on public companies. Presently, the threshold is at 5%, which if applied will result in fewer

revenue streams to be covered. Hence, the adoption of a lower threshold was deemed more prudent and will enable greater and expanded scope.

In addition, the nature of the payments based on their relevance and significance to communities and operations was also considered. Thus, withholding tax on foreign shareholders, withholding tax on royalties to claim owners, real property taxes, and mandatory expenditures and social funds were included regardless of their amounts. To further increase the amount covered for the metallic mining sector, final withholding on other payments were also included.

In-scope and Scope-out revenue streams, other taxes, and funds for this Report is presented in Table 23.

Table 23. Summary of in-scope and scoped-out revenue streams and other taxes

Revenue Stream and Other Taxes	Government Agency	Metallic Mining				Non-Metallic Mining				Oil and Gas			
		Total	%	In-Scope	Scoped-Out	Total	%	In-Scope	Scoped-Out	Total	%	In-Scope	Scoped-Out
Excise tax on minerals	BIR	3,779,024,865	34.24%	3,779,024,865	-	164,118,425	1.57%	164,118,425	-	305,766	0.00%	-	305,766
Corporate income tax	BIR	3,801,024,165	34.44%	3,801,024,165	-	2,136,177,905	20.48%	2,136,177,905	-	5,266,864,759	14.80%	5,266,864,759	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	BIR	166,428,068	1.51%	166,428,068	-	2,540,037	0.02%	2,540,037	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	BIR	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	3,433,279,746	9.65%	3,433,279,746	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	BIR	257,373,656	2.33%	257,373,656	-	5,217,192	0.05%	5,217,192	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Withholding tax - Improperly accumulated retained earnings tax (IAET)	BIR	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Withholding tax - Final	BIR	212,153,794	1.92%	212,153,794	-	76,823,880	0.74%	-	76,823,880	854,743,894	2.40%	854,743,894	-
Output VAT	BIR	-	0.00%	-	-	6,187,525,637	59.33%	6,187,525,637	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Customs duties	BOC	104,605,420	0.95%	104,605,420	-	81,988,092	0.79%	81,988,092	-	4,640,306	0.01%	-	4,640,306
Excise tax on imported goods (e.g. petroleum products)	BOC	1,205,773	0.01%	-	1,205,773	55,839,509	0.54%	-	55,839,509	2,647	0.00%	-	2,647
VAT on imported materials and equipment	BOC	662,456,191	6.00%	662,456,191	-	1,400,114,419	13.43%	1,400,114,419	-	11,817,340	0.03%	-	11,817,340
Wharfage Fees	PPA	219,837,318	1.99%	-	219,837,318	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Royalty on mineral reservation	MGB	1,187,312,323	10.76%	1,187,312,323	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Local business tax	LGU	462,632,869	4.19%	462,632,869	-	51,157,994	0.49%	51,157,994	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	LGU	63,602,399	0.58%	63,602,399	-	129,257,813	1.24%	129,257,813	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	LGU	97,026,836	0.88%	97,026,836	-	129,246,087	1.24%	129,246,087	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Tax on sand, gravel and other quarry resources	LGU	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Occupation fees	LGU	10,176,452	0.09%	-	10,176,452	192,172	0.00%	-	192,172	-	0.00%	-	-
Mayor's permit	LGU	11,729,118	0.11%	-	11,729,118	8,071,586	0.08%	-	8,071,586	4,600	0.00%	-	4,600
Community tax	LGU	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-

		170,060	-	170,060	43,226	-	43,226	-	-	-
Government share from oil and gas production	DOE	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-
Annual rental fees for retained area after exploration	DOE	-	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-
								26,007,588,889	73.09%	26,007,588,889
								1,400,000	0.00%	-
										1,400,000
Total revenue streams and other taxes for FY2018		11,036,759,308		10,793,640,587	243,118,721	10,428,313,975		10,287,343,602		140,970,372
Royalty for IPs	NCIP	58,010,632		58,010,632	-	-		-		-
Total revenue streams and other taxes for FY2018		11,094,769,940		10,851,651,220	43,118,721	10,428,313,975		10,287,343,602		140,970,372
								35,580,647,947		5,562,477,289
										18,170,659

The total in-scope revenue streams and other taxes for the metallic, non-metallic and oil and gas sectors are 98%, 99%, 99.95% of the total revenue streams and other taxes for FY2018 as reported by government agencies for their respective sectors.

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

For the coal industry, as discussed in the reporting projects, alternative procedures were conducted to present information on revenue streams and other taxes including obtaining public documents such as audited financial statements and unilateral disclosures by the government agencies.

Other options considered by MSG

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

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

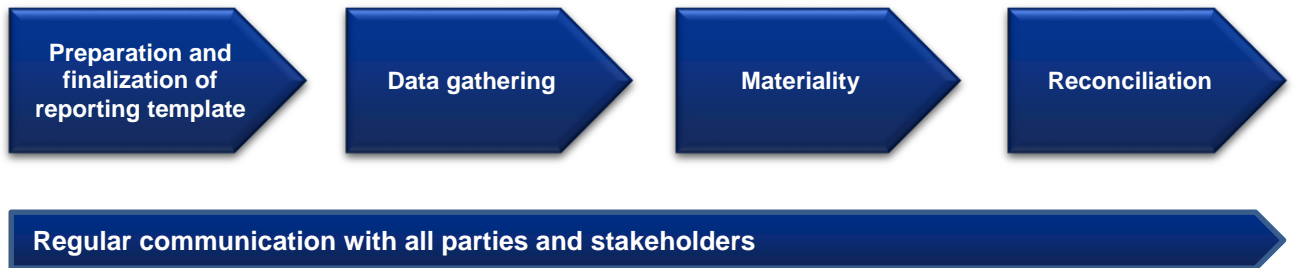
In addition, the following revenue streams were also excluded as these were determined to be not applicable to the local mining and oil and gas industry sectors because these are zero-rated or not yet due given the stage of the operation. These may also represent payments made on behalf of other taxpayers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

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

- Documentary stamp taxes, import processing fees, storage fees, arrastre and stevedoring charges were also excluded because of their minimal value.

III. Methodology

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Reconciliation method

i. Agreed upon procedures

The objectives of the reconciliation process do not extend to an audit and review of the disclosures that were already subjected to the verification of third parties (e.g. independent auditing firms, and COA). Hence, agreed upon procedures (AUP) in accordance with the Philippine Standard on Related Services No. 4400, Engagements to Perform Agreed-upon Procedures regarding Financial Information, was determined to be appropriate. The standard used adheres to its international counterpart, International Standard on Related Services No. 4400. The end result of an AUP is a report on factual findings specifically on variances identified, if any, and reasons thereof, with no assurance expressed or issued.

The AUP are as follows:

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

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

ii. Threshold of amount that will be reconciled

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

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

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

C. Provisions for safeguarding confidential information

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



CONFIDENTIAL

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

Example:

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



NON-CONFIDENTIAL

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

Example:

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

Figure 5. Rules on confidentiality for the mining sector

IV. Reconciliation Results

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

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

Revenue and other taxes

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

Per government agency

Table 24. Reconciliation results per industry and government agency

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

Other Metallic mines					
BIR	16,871,016	16,871,016	-	16,871,016	-
BOC	-	-	-	-	-
LGU	4,865,089	59,197	(4,805,891)	4,613,332	-
MGB	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	21,736,105	16,930,213	(4,805,891)	21,482,257	-
Grand Total	11,748,978,613	10,591,972,279	(1,157,006,335)	11,094,125,826	34,825,841
Non-metallic					
Limestone					
BIR	5,472,555,410	8,254,435,618	2,781,880,209	8,036,638,546	14,531,727
BOC	1,485,825,747	1,482,102,511	(3,723,236)	1,481,523,501	1,118,071
LGU	494,029,103	302,310,349	(191,718,755)	513,307,156	(753,170)
Subtotal	7,452,410,259	10,038,848,478	2,586,438,219	10,031,469,203	14,896,628
Basalt					
BIR	116,143,618	117,869,650	1,726,031	61,147,241	110,878
BOC	-	-	-	-	-
LGU	6,681,956	3,907,313	(2,774,643)	5,871,873	(356,850)
Subtotal	122,825,574	121,776,963	(1,048,611)	67,019,114	(245,971)
Other Non-metallic mines					
BIR	125,269,346	121,443,815	(3,825,530)	122,629,522	-
BOC	-	-	-	-	-
LGU	6,695,677	2,251,626	(4,444,051)	3,111,381	(824,715)
Subtotal	131,965,023	123,695,441	(8,269,581)	125,740,903	(824,715)
Total - Non-metallic	7,684,313,919	10,242,433,571	2,558,119,652	10,201,342,283	13,825,942
Oil and gas					
BIR	16,162,347,357	9,552,788,710	(6,609,558,647)	16,162,347,357	18,000
DOE	25,982,899,862	25,982,899,862	-	25,982,899,862	-
Total - Oil and gas	42,145,247,219	35,535,688,572	(6,609,558,647)	42,145,247,219	18,000
Grand total	61,601,426,689	56,673,546,312	(4,927,880,376)	64,566,372,541	51,499,895

Per revenue stream

Table 25. Reconciliation results per industry sector and revenue stream

	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Metallic mining					
Nickel					
BIR					
Corporate income tax	2,576,303,672	2,654,537,053	78,233,382	2,310,893,997	-
Excise tax on minerals	1,358,636,835	1,272,248,627	(86,388,208)	1,388,490,451	2,244,428
Withholding tax - Final	11,456,297	19,193,787	7,737,490	22,331,863	19,034
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	139,399,000	142,675,000	3,276,000	142,675,000	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	82,124,111	84,390,488	2,266,378	80,929,306	-
Subtotal	4,167,919,915	4,172,382,358	4,462,443	4,297,635,687	2,263,462
BOC					
Customs duties	4,930,263	5,578,565	648,302	5,582,837	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	23,040,761	32,819,340	9,778,579	32,828,807	-
Subtotal	27,971,024	38,397,905	10,426,881	38,411,644	-
LGU					
Local business tax	368,401,665	328,048,441	(40,353,224)	426,784,770	(2,811,315)
Real property tax - Basic	12,562,149	7,676,377	(4,885,772)	14,044,089	(823,723)
Real property tax - SEF	11,115,672	7,561,654	(3,554,018)	13,630,341	(522,856)
Subtotal	392,079,486	350,949,587	(41,129,899)	454,387,832	(3,157,894)
MGB					
Royalty on mineral reservation	1,212,724,590	1,187,312,323	(25,412,266)	1,232,128,918	-
NCIP					
Royalty for IPs	248,695,225	49,760,632	(198,934,593)	254,053,390	17,201,349
Subtotal - Nickel	6,049,390,240	5,798,802,806	(250,587,434)	6,276,875,284	16,306,917
Gold / Silver / Copper					
BIR					
Corporate income tax	1,161,671,586	894,893,404	(266,778,182)	628,335,821	-
Excise tax on minerals	2,614,899,382	2,489,907,313	(124,992,069)	2,633,000,788	-
Withholding tax - Final	192,995,080	196,172,387	3,177,307	193,896,673	111,000
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	18,225,705	23,753,068	5,527,363	15,822,755	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim	171,695,105	172,738,321	1,043,216	184,343,798	-

owners

Subtotal	4,159,486,858	4,026,751,175	(132,735,683)	4,173,595,287	111,000
BOC					
Customs duties	99,226,458	99,026,855	(199,603)	97,972,146	1,209,267
VAT on imported materials and equipment	634,828,814	629,636,851	(5,191,963)	625,834,984	6,866,448
Subtotal	734,055,273	728,663,706	(5,391,567)	723,807,130	8,075,715
LGU					
Local business tax	516,890,320	123,530,529	(393,359,790)	510,192,543	1,072,293
Real property tax - Basic	110,550,935	55,860,255	(54,690,680)	106,878,337	58,860
Real property tax - SEF	100,057,230	89,470,793	(10,586,437)	97,180,304	1,951,057
Subtotal	727,498,486	271,116,238	(456,382,248)	714,251,184	3,082,209
MGB					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP					
Royalty for IPs	56,811,653	8,250,000	(48,561,653)	54,811,653	8,250,000
Subtotal - Gold / Silver / Copper	5,677,852,269	5,034,781,119	(643,071,149)	5,666,465,253	19,518,924
Other metallic mines					
BIR					
Corporate income tax	2,091	2,091	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	16,868,925	16,868,925	-	16,868,925	-
Withholding tax - Final	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	16,871,016	16,871,016	-	16,871,016	-
BOC					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
LGU					
Local business tax	2,980,918	-	(2,980,918)	2,772,907	-
Real property tax - Basic	942,085	29,599	(912,487)	920,212	-
Real property tax - SEF	942,085	29,599	(912,487)	920,212	-
Subtotal	4,865,089	59,197	(4,805,891)	4,613,332	-

MGB						
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP						
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Other metallic mines	21,736,105	16,930,213	(4,805,891)	21,484,348		-
Total - Metallic mining	11,748,978,613	10,850,514,139	(898,464,475)	11,964,824,885	35,825,841	
Non-metallic mining						
Limestone						
BIR						
Corporate income tax	1,982,135,580	2,089,719,794	107,584,213	2,089,719,793		-
Excise tax on minerals	111,094,753	133,939,012	22,844,259	104,879,215	15,727	
Output VAT	3,371,437,859	6,023,628,544	2,652,190,685	5,836,923,106	14,516,000	
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	2,533,802	2,540,037	6,234	2,524,820		-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	5,353,415	4,608,232	(745,182)	2,591,612		-
Subtotal	5,472,555,410	8,256,265,731	2,783,710,321	8,211,387,984	16,361,839	
BOC						
Customs duties	80,908,531	81,988,092	1,079,561	81,843,014	590,029	
VAT on imported materials and equipment	1,404,917,216	1,400,114,419	(4,802,797)	1,399,680,487	528,042	
Subtotal	1,485,825,747	1,482,102,511	(3,723,236)	1,481,523,501	1,118,071	
LGU						
Local business tax	92,131,833	48,480,188	(43,651,645)	94,089,576		-
Real property tax - Basic	203,807,248	126,920,943	(76,886,304)	237,940,018	(370,722)	
Real property tax - SEF	198,090,023	126,909,217	(71,180,806)	181,277,562	(382,448)	
Subtotal	494,029,103	302,310,349	(191,718,755)	502,607,340	(753,170)	
Subtotal - Limestone	7,452,410,259	10,038,848,478	2,586,438,219	10,031,469,203	14,896,628	
Basalt						
BIR						
Corporate income tax	23,581,972	25,896,698	2,314,727	25,896,698		-
Excise tax on minerals	9,384,626	9,044,947	(339,679)	9,395,300		-
Output VAT	82,208,165	82,319,044	110,878	24,886,387	110,878	
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder	359,895	-	(359,895)	359,895		-

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

Subtotal	6,695,677	2,251,626	(4,444,051)	3,111,381	(824,715)
Subtotal - Other non-metallic mines	131,965,023	123,695,441	(8,269,581)	125,740,903	(824,715)
Total - Non-metallic mining	7,707,200,856	10,284,320,882	2,577,120,026	10,224,229,221	15,193,433
Oil and gas					
BIR					
Corporate income tax	11,840,912,136	5,264,765,069	(6,576,147,067)	11,840,912,136	-
Withholding tax - Final	791,375,455	854,743,894	63,368,439	791,375,455	18,000
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	3,530,059,766	3,433,279,746	(96,780,019)	3,530,059,766	-
Subtotal	16,162,347,357	9,552,788,710	(6,609,558,647)	16,162,347,357	18,000
DOE					
Government share from oil and gas production	25,982,899,862	25,982,899,862	-	25,982,899,862	-
Subtotal	25,982,899,862	25,982,899,862	-	25,982,899,862	-
Total - Oil and gas	42,145,247,219	35,535,688,572	(6,609,558,647)	42,145,247,219	18,000
Total	61,601,426,689	56,673,546,312	(5,189,444,956)	63,463,602,266	48,669,783

Per participating project and respective company

Table 26. Reconciliation results per participating project and respective company

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

MPSA No. 283-2009-XIII (SMR)	Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza	3,812,866	19,154,585	15,341,719	16,440,841	-
MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	Citinickel Mines and Development Corporation	45,281,315	92,997,090	47,715,775	107,798,398	33,614
MPSA No. 018-93-X (SMR)	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	303,083,825	250,650,555	(52,433,269)	236,828,079	-
MPSA No. 158-00-XIII (SMR)	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	39,574,970	59,893,643	20,318,672	75,293,038	(262,838)
MPSA No. 209-2005-III	Eramen Minerals, Inc.	38,599,595	37,380,769	(1,218,825)	38,381,405	-
MPSA No. 246-2007-XIII (SMR)	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	314,675,728	303,599,413	(11,076,316)	320,684,635	-
MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII (SMR)	Libjo Mining Corporation	26,326,925	20,943,880	(5,383,044)	21,692,170	-
	Westernshore Nickel Corporation	12,078,732	7,257,548	(4,821,184)	12,057,950	-
MPSA No. 268-2008-III	LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	3,660,003	1,294,533	(2,365,469)	2,987,509	-
MPSA No. 016-93-X (SMR)	Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	99,891,859	56,193,670	(43,698,189)	97,709,554	-
MPSA No. 242-2007-XIII (SMR)	Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	10,342,972	4,023,199	(6,319,773)	157,260	(2,812,664)
MPSA No. 072-97-XIII (SMR)	Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.	8,507,555	7,716,362	(791,193)	10,771,715	-
MPSA No. 007-92-X	Platinum Group Metals Corporation	879,198,164	811,557,695	(67,640,469)	602,271,206	-
MPSA No. 114-98-IV (Metallic)	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	825,061,845	846,814,161	21,752,316	894,153,680	20,383
MPSA No. 213-2005-IVB (Non-metallic)						
MPSA No. 002-90-X (SMR)	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	36,208,865	33,313,803	(2,895,062)	36,347,109	-
MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII (Amended)	SR Metals, Inc.	31,016,184	53,400,369	22,384,184	30,175,090	16,886,767
MPSA No. 266-2008-XIII-SMR (Amended)	Taganito Mining Corporation	2,010,430,962	1,909,371,598	(101,059,364)	2,049,455,155	-
MPSA No. 191-2004-III	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	7,933,307	11,965,862	4,032,555	12,176,688	-
Subtotal Nickel	-	6,049,390,240	5,798,802,806	(250,587,434)	6,276,875,284	16,306,917
Gold / Silver / Copper						
MPSA No. 225-2005-XI	Apex Mining Co., Inc.	608,164,036	566,841,139	(41,322,898)	600,619,130	13,718,527
PC-ACMP-002-CAR	Benguet Corporation	31,525,938	4,117,324	(27,408,614)	27,432,943	86,000

MPSA No. 210-2005-VII	Carmen Copper Corporation	1,086,292,144	1,032,864,830	(53,427,314)	1,095,982,795	1,483,585
FTAA No. 04-2009-II	FCF Minerals Corporation	229,593,232	205,553,790	(24,039,442)	228,225,494	2,089,999
MPSA No. 095-97-V	Filminera Resources Corporation	927,906,199	573,038,048	(354,868,151)	676,884,435	129,861
MPSA No. 184-2002-XIII	Greenstone Resources Corporation	26,729,382	22,011,811	(4,717,571)	22,320,564	-
MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.	162,313,059	152,194,119	(10,118,940)	162,606,767	-
FTAA No. 001	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.	1,094,991,560	816,125,644	(278,865,917)	1,093,230,013	25,000
MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation	773,280,687	748,369,300	(24,911,387)	507,920,509	1,103,074
MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation	737,056,032	662,123,773	(74,932,259)	733,047,151	882,878
Gold / Silver / Copper Total		5,677,852,269	5,034,781,119	(643,071,149)	5,666,465,253	19,518,924
Other metallic mines						
MPSA No. 291-2009-XIII (SMR)	Krominco, Inc.	139,608	2,091	(137,517)	-	-
MPSA No. 254-2007-VIII	Strong Built (Mining) Development Corporation	94,013	59,197	(34,816)	50,267	-
MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII (Amended B)	Techiron Resources, Inc.	21,502,484	16,868,925	(4,633,559)	21,431,990	-
Subtotal - Other metallic mines		21,736,105	16,930,213	(4,805,891)	21,482,257	-
Subtotal - Metallic mining		11,748,978,613	10,850,514,139	(898,464,475)	11,964,824,885	35,825,841
Non-metallic mining						
Limestone						
MPSA No. 013-93-VII	Apo Land & Quarry Corporation	76,502,344	78,028,255	1,525,911	73,598,836	(671,599)
MPSA No. 111-98-VII (Amended I)	Apo Land & Quarry Corporation	4,138,289	4,138,289	-	4,138,289	-
MPSA No. 150-00-VII	Bohol Limestone Corporation	12,485,689	26,933,856	14,448,167	5,866,239	14,449,947
MPSA No. 181-2002-III	Eagle Cement Corporation	4,056,387,170	4,042,537,830	(13,849,340)	4,053,893,390	1,006,762
MPSA No. 140-99-III	Holcim Mining and Development Corp. - Bulacan	7,330,952	-	(7,330,952)	2,212,864	-
MPSA No. 080-97-XI	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - Davao	213,384,065	319,817,432	106,433,366	192,376,413	83,407
MPSA No. 047-96-XII	Holcim Resources and Development Corp.	46,500,835	43,196,624	(3,304,211)	101,279,031	-
MPSA No. 106-	Northern Cement					

98-I	Corporation	1,845,441,843	1,808,894,394	(36,547,449)	1,845,362,561	134,549
MPSA No. 124-98-IVA	Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation	54,518,658	57,644,660	3,126,002	54,513,736	(106,428)
MPSA No. 138-99-IVA	Republic Cement & Building Materials, Inc.-Teresa	893,988,001	3,510,717,589	2,616,729,588	3,494,575,324	-
MPSA No. 029-95-IVA	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Batangas	133,494,053	57,873,959	(75,620,094)	57,873,959	-
MPSA No. 026-94-III	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Bulacan	53,359,957	-	(53,359,957)	51,565,764	-
MPSA No. 056-96-III	Republic Cement Land & Resources - Norzagaray	54,878,403	89,065,589	34,187,186	94,212,796	-
Subtotal Limestone	-	7,452,410,259	10,040,993,919	2,588,583,659	10,206,218,641	16,726,741
Basalt						
MPSA No. 202-2004-IVA	Hardrock Aggregates, Inc.	22,391,542	22,428,893	37,351	22,374,411	110,878
MPSA No. 194-2004-VII	JLR Construction and Aggregates, Inc.	80,870,082	81,695,738	825,656	24,667,552	(356,850)
MPSA No. 055-96-IVA	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	19,563,950	17,652,331	(1,911,619)	19,557,520	-
Subtotal - Basalt		122,825,574	121,776,963	(1,048,611)	124,340,892	(245,971)
Other non-metallic mining						
MPSA No. 208-2005-VII	Dolomite Mining Corporation	38,231,089	37,970,063	(261,026)	38,186,744	-
MPSA No. 296-2009-IVA	Gozon Development Corporation	38,763,950	38,034,219	(729,732)	38,420,197	(315,077)
MPSA No. 074-97-IV	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	54,969,983	47,691,159	(7,278,824)	49,133,962	(509,638)
Subtotal - Other non-metallic mining		131,965,023	124,572,720	(7,392,302)	125,740,903	(824,715)
Total - Non-metallic mining		7,707,200,856	10,287,343,602	2,580,142,745	10,456,300,436	15,656,054
Oil and gas						
JV Partner of SC 38	Chevron Malampaya LLC	7,651,610,194	7,518,838,973	(132,771,221)	7,651,610,194	-
SC 14C	Galoc Production Company WLL - Philippine Branch	518,370,599	518,926,766	556,168	518,370,599	-
SC 14	Nido Galoc Production	58,233,330	58,251,330	18,000	58,233,330	18,000
JV Partner of SC 38	Philippine National Oil Company - Exploration	1,170,509,474	1,831,370	(1,168,678,104)	1,170,509,474	-

Corporation						
JV Partner and Operator of SC38	Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	32,746,523,622	27,437,840,133	(5,308,683,489)	32,746,523,622	-
Total - Oil and gas		42,145,247,219	35,535,688,572	(6,609,558,647)	42,145,247,219	18,000
Total		61,601,426,689	56,673,546,312	(4,927,880,377)	64,566,372,541	51,499,895

Per revenue stream and participating project and respective company

Table 27. Reconciliation results for each participating project and respective company and in scope revenue streams and other taxes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEF

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MPSA No. 291-2009- XIII (SMR) Royalty on mineral reservation	Krominco, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 292-2009- VIII (Amended B) Royalty on mineral reservation	Techiron Resources, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 254-2007- VIII Royalty on mineral reservation	Strong Built (Mining) Developmen t Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Other metallic mines		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - MGB		1,212,724,590	1,187,312,323	(25,412,266)	1,232,128,918	-
NCIP						
Nickel						
MOA by and between DENR and PMDC	AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Developmen t Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 259-2007- XIII (SMR) (Amended II) Royalty for IPs	Adnama Mining Resources, Inc.	1,027,901	-	(1,027,901)	1,027,901	-
MPSA No. 134-99-XIII Royalty for IPs	Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	15,254,412	-	(15,254,412)	12,187,338	-
MPSA No. 226-2005- III(ZMR) Royalty for IPs	BenguetCor p Nickel Mines, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 235-2007- IVB Royalty for IPs	Berong Nickel Corporation	8,676,865	-	(8,676,865)	8,676,865	-
MPSA No. 078-97-XIII (SMR) Royalty for IPs	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 243-2007- XIII (SMR) Royalty for IPs	Carrascal Nickel Corporation	22,775,482	-	(22,775,482)	22,775,482	-

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

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

CAR	Consolidated Mining Co.						
Royalty for IPs FTAA No. 001	Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation						
Royalty for IPs		10,000,000	-	(10,000,000)	8,000,000	-	
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation						
Royalty for IPs		46,811,653	-	(46,811,653)	46,811,653	-	
Subtotal - Gold / Silver / Copper		56,811,653	8,250,000	(48,561,653)	54,811,653	8,250,000	
Other metallic mines							
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 291-2009-XIII (SMR)	Krominco, Inc.						
Royalty for IPs		-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII (Amended B)	Techiron Resources, Inc.						
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 254-2007-VIII	Strong Built (Mining) Development Corporation						
Royalty for IPs		-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - Other metallic mines		-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal - NCIP		305,506,878	58,010,632	(247,496,246)	308,865,043	25,451,349	
Total - Metallic mining		11,748,978,613	10,591,972,279	(1,157,006,335)	11,094,125,826	34,825,841	
Non-metallic mining							
BIR							
Limestone							
Royalty for IPs MPSA No. 013-93-VII*	Apo Land and Quarry Corporation						
Corporate income tax		2,815,435	2,815,435	-	2,815,435	-	
Excise tax on minerals		13,769,852	15,978,802	2,208,950	13,769,852	-	
Output VAT		51,955,935	51,955,935	-	51,955,935	-	
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners		-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		68,541,222	70,750,172	2,208,950	68,541,222	-	

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

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

owners

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary results for each government agency and corresponding revenue streams

Table 28. Overall results for BIR revenue streams per sector

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

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

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

Table 29. Overall results for BOC revenue streams per sector

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

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

Table 30. Overall results for DOE revenue streams per sector

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

Table 31. Overall results for MGB revenue streams per sector

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

Table 32. Overall results for LGU revenue streams per sector

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

Real property tax - Basic	2,757,308	1,359,239	(1,398,070)	2,218,994	(509,638)
Real property tax - SEF	3,675,141	446,194	(3,228,948)	446,194	(157,539)
	263,227	446,194	182,966	446,194	(157,539)
Subtotal	6,695,677	2,251,626	(4,444,051)	3,111,381	(824,715)
Subtotal - Non-metallic mining	507,406,736	308,469,288	(198,937,448)	522,290,411	(1,934,734)
Total	1,631,849,797	931,786,918	(700,062,879)	1,695,614,127	(2,010,419)

Table 33. Overall results for NCIP revenue streams per sector

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

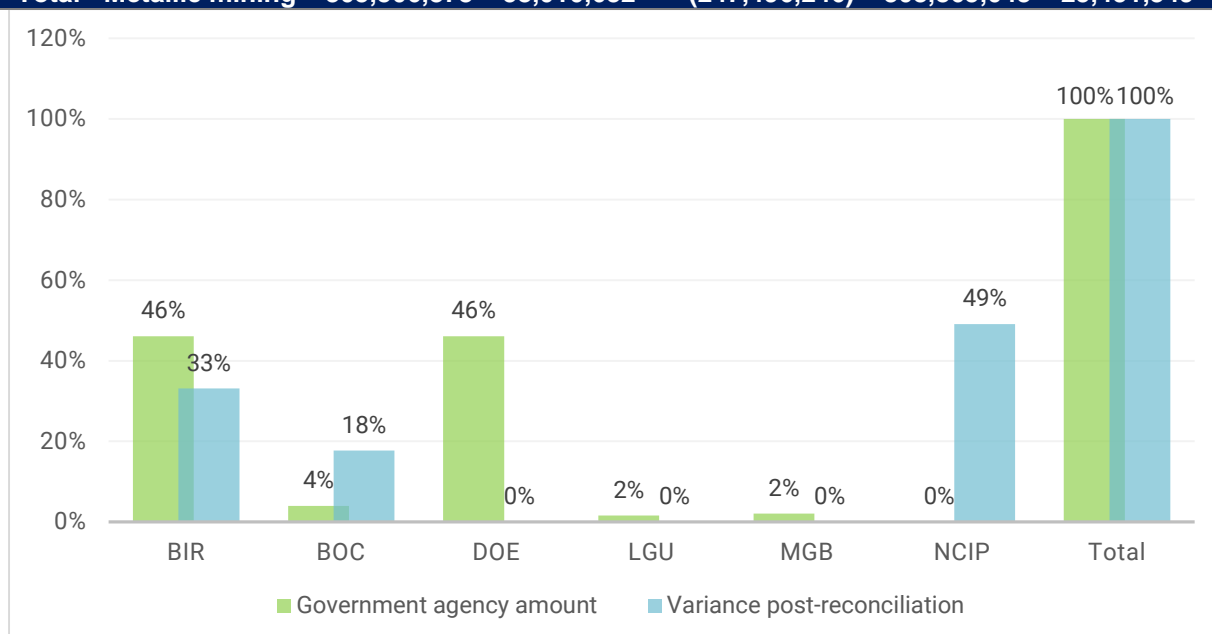


Figure 6. Percentage of unexplained variances to total reported collections or receipts

As shown in the graph above, NCIP recorded the highest percentage of unreconciled variances with differences of ₱25m or 49% of total unreconciled variances followed by

BIR at 33% or PH₱17m. The variance remains unreconciled due to the absence of supporting documents and schedules.

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

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

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

Mandatory social and environmental expenditures

Table 34 presents the reconciliation for the mandatory social and environmental funds required for the mining industry.

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

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

Table 34. Reconciliation results for social and environmental expenditures disaggregated by participating project and respective company

Participating project	Participating company	Actual social and environmental expenditures	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Metallic mining							
Nickel							
MOA by and between DENR and PMDC	AAM-Phil Natural Resources and Development Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program Final Mine Rehabilitation	-	-	-	-	-

		and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mines wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	-	-	-	-	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	-	-	-	-	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal			-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 259-2007-XIII (SMR) (Amended II)	Adnama Mining Resources, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	31,099,435	31,099,435	-	31,099,435
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mines wastes and tailing fees	-	4,244	4,244	4,244	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	1,445,764	-	(1,445,764)	-	(1,445,764)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	-	-	-	980,825	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	-	-	-	980,825	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal			1,445,764	31,103,679	29,657,915	985,069	29,653,671
MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection	45,420,778	45,420,778	-	45,420,778	-

		and Enhancement Program						
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	7,810,368	-	(7,810,368)	-	-	(7,810,368)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	17,217,210	9,529,183	(7,688,026)	-	-	(7,688,026)
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	13,395,219	7,135,670	(6,259,549)	-	-	(6,259,549)
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	1,589,877	966,868	(623,009)	-	-	(623,009)
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	2,232,114	1,426,646	(805,468)	-	-	(805,468)
		Subtotal	70,448,356	54,949,961	(15,498,395)	45,420,778		(15,498,395)
MPSA No. 226-2005-III(ZMR)	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	21,650,791	23,086,935	1,436,144	-	-	1,436,144
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	1,511,741	1,511,741	-	-	1,511,741	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	4,603,106	3,385,922	(1,217,184)	694,079	-	(1,217,184)
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	3,909,027	2,691,843	(1,217,184)	-	-	(1,217,184)
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	236,104	236,104	-	-	236,104	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	457,975	457,975	-	-	457,975	-
		Subtotal	27,765,638	27,984,598	218,960	2,205,820		218,960
MPSA No. 235-2007-IVB	Berong Nickel Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-

		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	54,942,606	54,942,606	-	54,942,606	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	13,965,182	-	(13,965,182)	-	(13,965,182)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	8,206,045	19,621,483	11,415,438	-	11,415,438
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	7,319,448	15,697,186	8,377,739	-	8,377,739
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	320,624	1,569,719	1,249,095	-	1,249,095
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	565,973	2,354,578	1,788,605	-	1,788,605
		Subtotal	77,113,833	74,564,089	(2,549,744)	54,942,606	(2,549,744)
MPSA No. 078-97-XIII (SMR)	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	45,879,711	46,037,486	157,775	45,879,711	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	10,307,356	-	(10,307,356)	10,307,356	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	29,120,384	-	(29,120,384)	29,120,384	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	22,247,151	-	(22,247,151)	22,247,151	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	2,527,511	-	(2,527,511)	2,527,511	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	4,345,722	-	(4,345,722)	4,345,722	-
		Subtotal	85,307,451	46,037,486	(39,269,965)	85,307,451	-
MPSA No. 243-2007-	Carrascal Nickel	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-

XIII (SMR)	Corporation	Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	119,599,317	119,599,317	-	119,599,317	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine waste and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	2,094,884	-	(2,094,884)	2,143,746	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	27,743,473	36,109,349	8,365,876	28,008,286	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	21,421,634	27,705,147	6,283,513	21,421,634	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	1,777,985	3,463,411	1,685,426	1,777,985	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	4,543,854	4,940,790	396,937	4,808,667	-
Subtotal			149,437,674	155,708,665	6,270,992	149,751,349	-
MPSA No. 283-2009-XIII (SMR)	Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	6,540,105	6,540,105	-	6,540,105
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	-	-	-	-	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	-	-	-	-	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal			-	6,540,105	6,540,105	-	6,540,105
MPSA No.	Citinickel	Environmental Trust	-	6,540,105	6,540,105	-	6,540,105

229-2007-IVB	Mines and Development Corporation	Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	46,620,453	49,658,850	3,038,397	-	3,038,397
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	2,935,910	49,813,564	46,877,655	-	46,877,655
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	621	621	621	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	3,831,898	-	(3,831,898)	-	(3,831,898)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	3,078,453	9,427,136	6,348,683	-	6,348,683
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,352,717	7,070,352	5,717,635	-	5,717,635
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	696,278	942,714	246,435	-	246,435
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	1,029,458	1,414,070	384,612	-	384,612
Subtotal			56,466,713	108,900,171	52,433,458	621	52,432,837
MPSA No. 018-93-X (SMR)	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	40,134,575	21,194,120	(18,940,455)	-	(18,940,455)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	4,061,566	-	(4,061,566)	4,061,566	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	15,100,724	-	(15,100,724)	9,002,945	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	10,676,531	-	(10,676,531)	6,010,141	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	652,147	-	(652,147)	1,253,222	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	3,772,046	-	(3,772,046)	1,739,582	-
Subtotal			59,296,865	21,194,120	(38,102,745)	13,064,511	(18,940,455)
MPSA No.	CTP	Environmental Trust					

158-00-XIII (SMR)	Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	40,134,575	25,381,681	(14,752,894)	-	(14,752,894)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	3,655,322	-	(3,655,322)	3,655,322	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	15,100,724	-	(15,100,724)	6,733,548	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	10,676,531	-	(10,676,531)	4,166,391	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	652,147	-	(652,147)	1,063,460	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	3,772,046	-	(3,772,046)	1,503,697	-
Subtotal			58,890,621	25,381,681	(33,508,940)	10,388,870	(14,752,894)
MPSA No. 209-2005-III	Eramen Minerals, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	49,463,937	49,463,937	-	49,463,937
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	-	3,712,125	3,712,125	-	3,712,125
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	2,110,625	2,110,625	-	2,110,625	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,382,801	1,382,801	-	1,382,801	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	340,385	340,385	-	340,385	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	387,439	387,439	-	387,439	-
Subtotal			2,110,625	55,286,688	53,176,062	2,110,625	53,176,062
MPSA No.	Hinatuan	Environmental Trust					

246-2007- XIII (SMR)	Mining Corporatio n	Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	166,488,173	53,116,316	(113,371,857)	53,116,316	(113,371,857)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	4,329,143	-	(4,329,143)	4,329,143	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	12,977,246	20,610,101	7,632,855	-	7,632,855
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	12,977,246	20,610,101	7,632,855	-	7,632,855
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal			183,794,561	73,726,417	(110,068,145)	57,445,459	(105,739,002)
MPSA No. 233-2007- XIII (SMR)	Libjo Mining Corporatio n	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	10,751,445	6,430,310	(4,321,135)	6,430,310	(4,321,135)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	3,053,330	-	(3,053,330)	-	(3,053,330)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	7,448,415	7,055,325	(393,090)	-	(393,090)
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	5,776,251	2,250,682	(3,525,569)	-	(3,525,569)
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	1,209,664	800,774	(408,891)	-	(408,891)
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	462,500	4,003,870	3,541,370	-	3,541,370
Subtotal							

			21,253,191	13,485,635	(7,767,555)	6,430,310	(7,767,555)
MPSA No. 268-2008-III	LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	9,456,989	7,917,711	(1,539,279)	9,456,989	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	54	54	-	54
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	524,547	524,547	-	524,547	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	2,973,321	5,000,765	2,027,444	2,973,664	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,940,816	2,068,728	127,912	1,940,816	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	410,553	1,350,386	939,833	410,895	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	621,952	1,581,651	959,699	621,952	-
Subtotal			12,954,858	13,443,077	488,219	12,955,201	54
MPSA No. 016-93-X (SMR)	Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	49,066,209	55,541,184	6,474,975	49,066,209	6,474,975
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	1,740,073	-	(1,740,073)	-	(1,740,073)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	17,338,374	44,011,112	26,672,738	-	26,672,738
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	9,008,419	30,560,497	21,552,078	-	21,552,078
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	5,495,485	7,634,522	2,139,037	-	2,139,037
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	2,834,470	5,816,093	2,981,623	-	2,981,623

Subtotal			68,144,656	99,552,296	31,407,640	49,066,209	31,407,640
MPSA No. 242-2007-XIII (SMR)	Oriental Vision Mining Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	388,273	388,273	-	388,273
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	59,000	-	(59,000)	-	(59,000)
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	749,641	-	(749,641)	-	(749,641)
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	334,155	-	(334,155)	-	(334,155)
		Safety and Health Programs	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	564,717	1,665,061	1,100,343	-	1,100,343
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	190,000	1,412,378	1,222,378	-	1,222,378
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	374,717	252,683	(122,034)	-	(122,034)
Subtotal			1,707,513	2,053,334	345,820	-	345,820
MPSA No. 072-97-XIII (SMR)	Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	1,319,668	10,264,383	8,944,715	1,319,668	8,944,715
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	176,892	17,671,697	17,494,805	-	17,494,805
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	1,087,876	-	(1,087,876)	-	(1,087,876)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	1,958,019	2,263,000	304,981	-	304,981
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,233,540	1,697,250	463,710	-	463,710
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	465,944	226,300	(239,644)	-	(239,644)
		IEC - Information, Education &	258,535	339,450	80,915	-	80,915

Communication

Subtotal			4,542,455	30,199,080	25,656,625	1,319,668	25,656,625
MPSA No. 007-92-X	Platinum Group Metals Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	190,684,003	190,684,003	-	190,684,003	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	5,108,139	-	(5,108,139)	5,108,139	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	28,127,536	37,393,644	9,266,108	28,127,536	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	19,931,082	31,742,141	11,811,059	19,931,082	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	3,450,684	-	(3,450,684)	3,450,684	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	4,745,770	5,651,503	905,733	4,745,770	-
Subtotal			223,919,678	228,077,647	4,157,969	223,919,678	-
MPSA No. 114-98-IV	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	95,940,126	110,363,000	14,422,874	109,670,800	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	21,102,850	-	(21,102,850)	-	(21,102,850)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	44,500,639	41,417,185	(3,083,454)	44,500,639	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	32,926,139	32,926,139	-	32,926,139	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	6,676,420	5,094,835	(1,581,585)	6,676,420	-

		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	4,898,080	3,396,211	(1,501,869)	4,898,080	-
Subtotal			161,543,615	151,780,185	(9,763,430)	154,171,439	(21,102,850)
MPSA No. 002-90-X (SMR)	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	2,999,972	2,999,972	-	2,999,972	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	204,789	-	(204,789)	-	(204,789)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	666,166	107,850	(558,317)	-	(558,317)
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	607,146	89,875	(517,272)	-	(517,272)
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	59,020	17,975	(41,045)	-	(41,045)
Subtotal			3,870,927	3,107,822	(763,105)	2,999,972	(763,105)
MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII (Amended)	SR Metals, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	28,861,860	28,861,860	-	28,861,860	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	74,000	-	(74,000)	-	(74,000)
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	179,691	-	(179,691)	-	(179,691)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	2,768,217	4,944,456	2,176,239	-	2,176,239
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	-	-	-	-	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information,					

		Education & Communication	2,768,217	4,944,456	2,176,239	-	2,176,239
Subtotal			31,883,768	33,806,316	1,922,548	28,861,860	1,922,548
MPSA No. 266-2008-XIII-SMR (Amended)	Taganito Mining Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	227,734,755	222,734,755	(5,000,000)	227,734,755	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	205,369	205,369	205,369	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	21,591,948	-	(21,591,948)	21,591,948	-
Subtotal			57,174,498	64,480,662	7,306,163	57,174,498	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	44,269,327	50,564,349	6,295,022	44,269,327	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	5,417,075	6,130,630	713,555	5,417,075	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	7,488,096	7,785,683	297,586	7,488,096	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication					
Subtotal			306,501,202	287,420,786	(19,080,415)	306,501,202	-
MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII (SMR)	Westernshore Nickel Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	2,964,549	2,964,549	-	2,964,549	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	482,010	-	(482,010)	488,990	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	518,187	-	(518,187)	518,187	-
Subtotal			1,788,607	2,198,356	409,749	1,774,334	-

		Management Programs					
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,191,093	1,425,517	234,424	1,101,495	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	240,000	426,730	186,730	326,730	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	357,514	346,109	(11,405)	346,109	-
Subtotal			5,753,353	5,162,905	(590,448)	5,746,061	-
MPSA No. 191-2004-III	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	56,888,557	56,443,794	(444,763)	56,443,794	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	1,604,477	1,016,523	(587,954)	1,016,523	(587,954)
Subtotal			60,927,765	60,107,763	(820,002)	59,895,048	(375,239)
Subtotal - Nickel			1,675,081,082	1,609,574,506	(65,506,576)	1,273,695,175	13,865,083
	Gold / Silver / Copper						
MPSA No. 225-2005-XI	Apex Mining Co., Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	54,384,875	-	(54,384,875)	-	(54,384,875)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-

		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	245,000	-	(245,000)	-	-	(245,000)
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	24,983,230	-	(24,983,230)	-	-	(24,983,230)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	56,599,273	50,822,626	(5,776,647)	-	-	(5,776,647)
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	43,727,725	38,116,969	(5,610,756)	-	-	(5,610,756)
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	5,159,028	5,082,263	(76,765)	-	-	(76,765)
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	7,712,520	7,623,394	(89,126)	-	-	(89,126)
		Subtotal	136,212,378	50,822,626	(85,389,752)	-	-	(85,389,752)
PC-ACMP-002- CAR	Benguet Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	14,376,100	14,376,100	-	14,376,100	-	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	5,656	2,660	(2,996)	5,656	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	370,807	180,456	(190,352)	-	-	(190,352)
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	2,600,000	-	(2,600,000)	2,600,000	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	1,236,733	-	(1,236,733)	-	-	(1,236,733)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	2,529,048	-	(2,529,048)	2,719,045	-	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,953,698	-	(1,953,698)	2,143,695	-	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	309,093	-	(309,093)	309,093	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	266,257	-	(266,257)	266,257	-	-
		Subtotal	21,118,344	14,559,215	(6,559,129)	19,700,800	-	(1,427,085)
MPSA No. 210-2005-VII	Carmen Copper Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure Mine wastes and tailing fees	193,559,635	193,344,312	(215,323)	193,559,635	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure Safety and Health Programs	-	-	-	-	-
Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	168,577,554	196,022,692	27,445,138	168,577,554	-
DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	131,207,606	147,017,019	15,809,413	131,207,606	-
DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	13,726,778	19,602,269	5,875,491	13,726,778	-
IEC - Information, Education & Communication	23,643,171	29,403,404	5,760,233	23,643,171	-

Subtotal	364,751,283	390,730,449	25,979,166	364,751,283	-
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FTAA No. 04-2009-II	FCF Minerals Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure Mine wastes and tailing fees	406,653,844	406,338,943	(314,901)	406,653,844	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure Safety and Health Programs	-	92,525	92,525	92,525	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	14,684,326	33,182,669	18,498,343	34,284,912	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	7,701,342	24,887,002	17,185,660	26,780,946	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences IEC - Information,	2,763,917	3,318,267	554,350	4,630,830	-

		Education & Communication	4,219,067	4,977,400	758,333	2,873,136	-
Subtotal			438,296,215	439,614,137	1,317,921	457,989,326	-
MPSA No. 095-97-V	Filminera Resources Corporation	Environmental Fund - expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	97,152,550	97,152,551	-	97,152,550	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	26,924,573	-	(26,924,573)	26,924,573	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	35,644,581	-	(35,644,581)	49,873,836	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	25,428,127	-	(25,428,127)	39,657,383	-
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	5,286,055	-	(5,286,055)	5,286,055	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	4,930,398	-	(4,930,398)	4,930,398	-
Subtotal			159,721,704	97,152,551	(62,569,154)	173,950,960	-
MPSA No. 184-2002-XIII	Greenstone Resources Corporation	Environmental Fund - expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	11,491,954	11,491,954	-	11,491,954	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	1,482	-	(1,482)	-	(1,482)
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	1,154,380	-	(1,154,380)	-	(1,154,380)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	9,772,604	-	(9,772,604)	7,470,254	-
		DHNC - Development					

			of Host and Neighboring Communities		9,772,604	-	(9,772,604)	5,595,791	-
			DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences		-	-	-	1,024,353	-
			IEC - Information, Education & Communication		-	-	-	850,110	-
Subtotal					22,420,420	11,491,954	(10,928,466)	18,962,208	(1,155,862)
MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.	Environmental Fund - Actual expenditure	Trust - Actual		-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program			-	239,220,000	239,220,000	-	239,220,000
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure			-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees			24,054	21,963	(2,091)	24,054	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure			-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure			-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs			-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal					52,677,589	32,555,390	(20,122,199)	-	(20,122,199)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs			41,503,799	24,416,543	(17,087,256)	-	(17,087,256)
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities			5,245,682	3,255,539	(1,990,143)	-	(1,990,143)
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences			5,928,108	4,883,309	(1,044,799)	-	(1,044,799)
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication							
Subtotal					52,701,643	271,797,353	219,095,710	24,054	219,097,801
FTAA No. 001	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.	Environmental Fund - Actual expenditure	Trust - Actual		-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program			1,143,208,375	208,514,155	(934,694,220)	208,514,155	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure			-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees			331,975	186,598	(145,377)	331,975	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure			2,241,595	2,726,281	484,686	2,241,595	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual			-	-	-	-	-

		expenditure							
		Safety and Health Programs	54,099,540	137,986,594	(6,507,463)	54,099,540	-		
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	144,494,057	107,611,800	(2,308,027)	144,494,057	-		
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	109,919,827	12,149,918	(4,238,446)	109,919,827	-		
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	16,388,363	18,224,876	39,010	16,388,363	-		
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	18,185,867	349,413,628	(994,961,913)	18,185,867	-		
		Subtotal	1,344,375,542	349,413,628	(994,961,913)	409,681,322	-		
MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-		
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	167,192,051	202,278,301	35,086,250	166,522,051	-		
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-		
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	845,641	435,706	(409,935)	845,641	-		
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	2,005,639	2,003,939	(1,700)	-	(1,700)		
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-		
		Safety and Health Programs	34,123,942	-	(34,123,942)	34,123,942	-		
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	124,222,729	-	(124,222,729)	124,222,729	-		
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	81,469,572	-	(81,469,572)	81,469,572	-		
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	19,568,305	-	(19,568,305)	19,568,305	-		
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	23,184,852	-	(23,184,852)	23,184,852	-		
		Subtotal	328,390,002	204,717,946	(123,672,057)	325,714,363	(1,700)		
MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-		
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	72,193,772	67,619,503	(4,574,269)	67,619,503	(4,574,269)		
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund	57,573,424	89,902,453	32,329,028	-	32,329,028		

- Actual expenditure					
Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Safety and Health Programs	19,016,873	-	(19,016,873)	19,016,873	-
Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	13,386,423	18,747,336	5,360,913	-	5,360,913
DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	10,316,834	14,060,502	3,743,668	-	3,743,668
DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	192,934	1,874,734	1,681,800	-	1,681,800
IEC - Information, Education & Communication	2,876,655	2,812,100	(64,555)	-	(64,555)

Subtotal	162,170,492	176,269,291	14,098,799	86,636,376	33,115,672
Subtotal - Gold / Silver / Copper Other metallic mines	3,030,158,024	2,006,569,150	(1,023,588,874)	1,857,410,692	164,239,074

MPSA No. 291-2009-XIII (SMR)	No. Krominco, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	578,519	106,943	(471,576)	106,943	(471,576)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine waste and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	290,000	-	(290,000)	-	(290,000)
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	95,246	-	(95,246)	-	(95,246)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	138,279	168,278	29,999	42,070	29,999
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	96,209	126,208	29,999	-	29,999
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	16,828	16,828	-	16,828	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	25,242	25,242	-	25,242	-

Subtotal							
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					1,102,044	275,221	(826,823)	149,013	(826,823)
MPSA No. 254-2007-VIII	Strong Built (Mining) Development Corporation	Environmental Fund - Actual expenditure	Trust - Actual	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	15,000	152,944	137,944	-	-	137,944
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine waste and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	-	6,453	-	(6,453)	-	-	(6,453)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	-	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	-	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal					21,453	172,944	151,491	-	151,491
MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII (Amended B)	Techiron Resources, Inc.	Environmental Fund - Actual expenditure	Trust - Actual	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	16,780,173	-	(16,780,173)	16,780,173	-	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mines wastes and tailing fees	-	5,591	5,591	-	5,591	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	-	3,648,969	4,815,145	(1,537,837)	3,764,461	-	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	-	6,352,982	3,412,821	(793,711)	6,395,795	-	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	-	4,206,532	640,544	(449,456)	4,485,532	-	-
		DMTG - Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

			of Mining Technology and Geosciences	1,090,000	761,781	(294,669)	853,813	-
			IEC - Information, Education & Communication	1,056,450	4,820,736	(21,966,979)	1,056,450	-
Subtotal				26,787,715	4,820,736	(21,966,979)	26,946,019	-
Subtotal - Other metallic mines				27,911,212	5,268,900	(22,642,311)	27,095,032	(675,332)
Subtotal - Metallic mining				4,733,150,318	3,621,412,557	(1,111,737,761)	3,158,200,899	177,428,825
Limestone								
MPSA No. 013-93-VII	Apo and Corporation	Land Quarry	Environmental Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
			Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	11,420,237	9,142,762	(2,277,475)	-	(2,277,475)
			Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
			Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
			Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
			Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
			Safety and Health Programs	3,838,408	-	(3,838,408)	-	(3,838,408)
			Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	2,286,345	3,755,700	1,469,355	-	1,469,355
			DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	2,072,085	2,816,775	744,690	-	744,690
			DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	116,335	375,570	259,235	-	259,235
			IEC - Information, Education & Communication	97,925	563,355	465,430	-	465,430
Subtotal				17,544,990	12,898,462	(4,646,528)	-	(4,646,528)
MPSA No. 111-98-VII (Amended I)	Apo and Corporation	Land Quarry	Environmental Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
			Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	-	-	-	-
			Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual	-	-	-	-	-

		expenditure						
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	-	-	-	-	-	-
		DHNC	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	-	-	-	-	-	-
		DMTG	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal			-	-	-	-	-	-
MPSA No. 150-00-VII	Bohol Limestone Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	3,176,330	2,632,785	(543,545)	-	(543,545)	
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine waste and tailing fees	5,659	-	(5,659)	-	(5,659)	
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	868,728	-	(868,728)	-	868,728	
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	1,354,096	2,239,511	885,415	-	1,354,096	
		DHNC	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,354,096	2,239,511	885,415	-	1,354,096	
		DMTG	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-

Subtotal			5,404,812	4,872,296	(532,516)	-	1,673,620
MPSA No. 181-2002-III	Eagle Cement Corporation	Environmental Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	5,702,271	5,692,271	(10,000)	5,692,271	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine waste and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	28	28	-	28
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	-	824,211	824,211	-	824,211
Subtotal		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	19,887,832	8,823,749	(11,064,083)	8,816,760	(11,071,072)
		DHNC Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	16,637,973	6,583,448	(10,054,525)	6,583,448	(10,054,525)
		DMTG Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	2,084,801	1,068,254	(1,016,547)	1,068,254	(1,016,547)
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	1,165,058	1,172,047	6,989	1,165,058	-
Subtotal		Subtotal	25,590,103	15,340,259	(10,249,844)	14,509,031	(10,246,833)
MPSA No. 140-99-III	Holcim Mining and Development Corp. - Bulacan	Environmental Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	8,380,234	-	(8,380,234)	-	(8,380,234)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	131,554	-	(131,554)	-	(131,554)
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	256	-	(256)	-	(256)
		Safety and Health Programs	698,000	694,000	(4,000)	-	(4,000)
Subtotal		Annual SDMP - Social					

	Development and Management Programs	2,870,409	4,383,745	1,513,336	-	1,513,336
	DHNC	-				
	Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	2,396,277	3,020,075	623,798	-	623,798
	DMTG	-				
	Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	300,027	542,758	242,731	-	242,731
	IEC - Information, Education & Communication	174,105	820,913	646,807	-	646,807
Subtotal		12,080,453	5,077,745	(7,002,708)	-	(7,002,708)
MPSA No. 080-97-XI	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation - Davao	Annual EPEP Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	8,562,581	-	(8,562,581)	-	(8,562,581)
	Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
	Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
	Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	426	791,551	791,125	-	791,125
	Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	2,654	-	(2,654)	-	(2,654)
	Safety and Health Programs	1,305,415	-	(1,305,415)	-	(1,305,415)
	Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	3,512,539	2,898,492	(614,047)	-	(614,047)
	DHNC	-				
	Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	2,528,194	2,173,869	(354,325)	-	(354,325)
	DMTG	-				
	Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	405,040	289,849	(115,191)	-	(115,191)
	IEC - Information, Education & Communication	579,305	434,774	(144,531)	-	(144,531)
Subtotal		13,383,615	12,073,435	(1,310,180)	-	(1,310,180)
MPSA No. 047-96-XII	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Resources and Development Corp.	Annual EPEP Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	12,838,360	15,577,982	2,739,622	-	2,739,622
	Final Mine					

Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	466,683	1,502,530	1,035,847	-	1,035,847
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Safety and Health Programs	1,805,000	-	(1,805,000)	-	(1,805,000)
Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	2,692,592	2,261,351	(431,241)	-	(431,241)
DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,997,932	1,696,013	(301,919)	-	(301,919)
DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	237,412	226,135	(11,277)	-	(11,277)
IEC - Information, Education & Communication	457,248	339,203	(118,045)	-	(118,045)

Subtotal	17,802,636	19,341,863	1,539,227	-	1,539,227
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MPSA No. 124-98-IVA	Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	21,748,331	-	(21,748,331)	-	(21,748,331)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	200,000	-	(200,000)	-	(200,000)
		Safety and Health Programs	3,922,563	-	(3,922,563)	-	(3,922,563)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	6,232,890	6,165,940	(66,950)	609,226	(66,950)
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	4,401,550	4,442,920	41,370	-	41,370
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	609,226	609,226	-	609,226	-

		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	1,222,113	1,113,794	(108,319)	-	(108,319)
Subtotal			32,103,784	20,273,500	(11,830,284)	609,226	(11,830,284)
MPSA No. 106-98-I	Northern Cement Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	4,384,963	4,384,963	-	4,384,963
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	631,550	-	(631,550)	-	(631,550)
		Safety and Health Programs	40,600	-	(40,600)	-	(40,600)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	1,164,112	3,454,201	2,290,089	-	2,290,089
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	860,056	3,047,707	2,187,651	-	2,187,651
		DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	304,056	406,494	102,438	-	102,438
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal			1,836,262	7,839,164	6,002,902	-	6,002,902
MPSA No. 138-99-IVA	Republic Cement & Building Materials, Inc. - Teresa	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	12,800,143	12,799,604	(539)	12,800,143	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mines waste and tailing fees Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	1,091	1,091	-	1,091	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-

		Safety and Health Programs	13,064,652	-	(13,064,652)	-	(13,064,652)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	5,017,320	5,112,360	95,040	1,564,919	95,041
		DHNC	-	-	-	-	-
		Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	3,452,400	3,547,441	95,041	-	95,041
		DMTG	-	-	-	-	-
		Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	637,450	637,450	-	637,450	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	927,470	927,469	(1)	927,469	-
Subtotal			30,883,206	17,913,055	(12,970,151)	14,366,153	(12,969,611)
MPSA No. 029-95-IVA	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Batangas	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	16,506,186	16,261,039	(245,147)	-	(245,147)
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine waste and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	14,767,827	-	(14,767,827)	14,767,827	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	4,409,544	-	(4,409,544)	5,845,207	-
		DHNC	-	-	-	-	-
		Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	3,188,085	-	(3,188,085)	3,968,035	-
		DMTG	-	-	-	-	-
		Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	534,820	-	(534,820)	1,084,753	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	686,640	-	(686,640)	792,419	-
Subtotal			35,683,557	16,261,039	(19,422,519)	20,613,035	(245,147)
MPSA No. 026-94-III	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc. - Bulacan	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and	6,418,000	6,532,380	114,380	6,532,380	-

Enhancement Program						
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mine waste and tailing fees	3,967	3,967	-	3,967	-	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	105,162	105,162	-	-	105,162
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	250,742	250,742	-	-	250,742
Safety and Health Programs	7,364,027	7,364,027	-	-	-	-
Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	6,687,356	7,467,057	779,701	5,599,545	-	-
DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	6,687,356	4,471,393	(2,215,963)	3,975,793	-	-
DMTG - Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	1,171,134	1,171,134	471,040	-	-
IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	1,824,530	1,824,530	1,152,712	-	-

Subtotal		20,473,350	21,723,335	1,249,985	12,135,891	355,904
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MPSA No. 056-96-III	Republic Cement Land & Resources	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	8,039,864	8,039,864	-	8,039,864	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine waste and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	785,300	152,978	(632,322)	-	(632,322)
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	79,987	79,987	-	79,987
		Safety and Health Programs	4,611,240	2,610,000	(2,001,240)	4,611,240	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	3,954,332	3,954,332	-	3,954,332	-
		DHNC - Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,667,199	2,653,022	985,823	2,653,022	-

			DMTG	-					
			Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	1,565,323	579,500	(985,823)	579,500	-	
			IEC - Information, Education & Communication	721,810	721,810	-	721,810	-	
Subtotal				17,390,736	14,837,161	(2,553,575)	16,605,436	(552,335)	
MPSA No. 213-2005-IVB	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Annual EPEP Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	6,896,271	-	(6,896,271)	7,733,000	-		
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mine waste and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Safety and Health Programs	75,239	-	(75,239)	-	(75,239)		
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	2,398,550	-	(2,398,550)	2,398,550	-		
		DHNC Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	1,791,467	-	(1,791,467)	1,791,467	-		
		DMTG Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	139,545	-	(139,545)	139,545	-		
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	467,538	-	(467,538)	467,538	-		
Subtotal				9,370,060	-	(9,370,060)	10,131,550	(75,239)	
Subtotal - Limestone				239,547,564	168,451,313	(71,096,251)	88,970,323	(39,307,213)	
Basalt									
MPSA No. 055-96-IVA	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Annual EPEP Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	107,717,594	107,717,594	-	107,717,594	-		
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual	-	-	-	-	-	-	

			expenditure						
			Mine waste and tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	124,000	-	(124,000)	-	(124,000)	
			Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Safety and Health Programs	6,058,101	-	(6,058,101)	6,058,102	-	
			Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	13,885,637	-	(13,885,637)	14,821,006	-	
			DHNC Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	11,064,723	-	(11,064,723)	11,979,255	-	
			DMTG Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	586,253	-	(586,253)	586,366	-	
			IEC - Information, Education & Communication	2,234,661	-	(2,234,661)	2,255,385	-	
			Subtotal	127,785,333	107,717,594	(20,067,738)	128,596,702	(124,000)	
MPSA No. 202-2004-IVA		Hardrock Aggregates, Inc.	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	6,487,803	5,969,400	(518,403)	5,969,400	(518,403)	
			Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Mine waste and tailing fees	-	150	150	-	150	
			Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Safety and Health Programs	855,280	-	(855,280)	-	(855,280)	
			Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	344,117	380,691	36,574	-	36,574	
			DHNC Development of Host and Neighboring	101,322	285,518	184,197	-	184,197	

		Communities						
		DMTG	-					
		Development of						
		Mining						
		Technology and	34,895					
		Geosciences		38,069	3,174	-		3,174
		IEC - Information,						
		Education &						
		Communication	207,900	57,104	(150,796)	-		(150,796)
Subtotal			7,687,199	6,350,241	(1,336,958)	5,969,400		(1,336,958)
MPSA No.		Environmental						
194-2004-VII		Trust Fund	-					
		Actual expenditure	-					
	JLR	Annual EPEP	-					
	Construction	Environmental						
	and	Protection and						
	Aggregates,	Enhancement						
	Inc.	Program	6,317,282	6,116,612	(200,670)	-		(200,670)
		Final Mine						
		Rehabilitation						
		and/or						
		Decommissioning	-					
		Fund - Actual						
		expenditure	-					
		Mine waste and						
		tailing fees	-					
		Monitoring Trust						
		Fund - Actual						
		expenditure	-					
		Rehabilitation						
		Cash Fund - Actual						
		expenditure	-					
		Safety and Health						
		Programs	314,475	-	(314,475)	-		(314,475)
		Annual SDMP	-					
		Social						
		Development and						
		Management	3,651,622	-	(3,651,622)	3,651,622		-
		Programs						
		DHNC	-					
		Development of						
		Host and	3,324,616	-	(3,324,616)	3,324,616		-
		Neighboring						
		Communities						
		DMTG	-					
		Development of						
		Mining						
		Technology and						
		Geosciences						
		IEC - Information,						
		Education &						
		Communication	327,006	-	(327,006)	327,006		-
Subtotal			10,283,379	6,116,612	(4,166,766)	3,651,622		(515,145)
Subtotal - Basalt			145,755,911	120,184,448	(25,571,463)	138,217,724		(1,976,103)
Other non-metallic mines								
MPSA No.	Dolomite Mining	Environmental						
208-	Corporation	Trust Fund	-					
2005-VII		Actual expenditure	-					

		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	4,075,583	4,075,583	-	4,075,583
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	671	267	(404)	-	(404)
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health Programs	934,532	-	(934,532)	-	(934,532)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	1,331,177	-	(1,331,177)	1,331,177	-
		DHNC Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	935,135	-	(935,135)	935,135	-
		DMTG Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	151,622	-	(151,622)	151,622	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	244,420	-	(244,420)	244,420	-
Subtotal			2,266,381	4,075,851	1,809,470	1,331,177	3,140,647
MPSA No. 296- 2009-IVA	Gozon Development Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	1,794,899	1,794,899	-	1,794,899	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Mine wastes and tailing fees Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	2,355	800	(1,554)	-	(1,554)
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Safety and Health	-	-	-	-	-

		Programs	134,900	-	(134,900)	-	(134,900)
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	-	-	-	-	-
		DHNC Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	820,869	828,923	8,054	-	8,054
		DMTG Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal			2,753,022	2,624,622	(128,401)	1,794,899	(128,401)
MPSA No. 074-97-IV	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual EPEP - Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program	-	-	-	-	-
		Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	1,580,500	1,555,500	(25,000)	-	(25,000)
		Mine waste and tailing fees Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-	257	257	-	257
		Safety and Health Programs	-	-	-	-	-
		Annual SDMP - Social Development and Management Programs	-	-	-	-	-
		DHNC Development of Host and Neighboring Communities	668,300	664,565	(3,735)	66,300	(3,735)
		DMTG Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	-	-	-	-	-
		IEC - Information, Education & Communication	512,000	500,000	(12,000)	-	(12,000)
			66,300	66,300	-	66,300	-
			90,000	98,265	8,265	-	8,265
Subtotal							

	2,248,800	2,220,322	(28,478)	66,300	(28,478)
Subtotal - Other non-metallic mines	7,268,203	8,920,794	1,652,591	3,192,376	2,983,768
Subtotal - Non-metallic mining	392,571,678	297,556,554	(95,015,124)	230,380,422	(38,299,548)
Total	5,125,721,996	3,918,969,111	(1,206,752,885)	3,388,581,321	139,129,277

Non-participating projects

As discussed in Section II, Scope of the report, Semirara, the lone target for the coal industry, did not participate. Given that the unilaterally disclosed revenue stream from Semirara amounting to PHP3.7bn is only 6% of the total extractive sector, we have assessed revenue streams for coal to be immaterial and does not affect the comprehensiveness of the report to which the MSG agreed. For its unilateral disclosure, refer to Section I, Executive Summary, of this chapter.

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

Project	Companies
MPSA No. 010-92-X (SMR)	Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran
MPSA No. 255-2007-V	Filminera Resources Corporation
MPSA No. 031-94-X (SMR)	Wellex Mining Corporation
MPSA No. 237-2007-IX	Atro Mining-Vitali, Inc.
MPSA No. 258-2007-II	Dinapigue Mining Corp.
Patented Mining Claims	Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc.
MPSA No. 351-2011-VIII	Mt. Sinai Exploration & Development Corporation
MPSA No. 290-2009-VIII	Nicua Corporation
MPSA No. 011-92-X (SMR)	Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation
MPSA No. 103-98-XIII (SMR)	Shenzhou Mining Group Corporation

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

Table 35 sets out the unilateral disclosures of government agencies for the non-participating projects. Note that only non-participating projects and revenue streams with corresponding government amount is presented.

Metallic mining	Government agency amount
Nickel	
Dinapigue Mining Corp. (MPSA No. 258-2007-II)	
Local business tax	60,000
Sub-total	60,000
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation (MPSA No. 011-92-X (SMR))	
Local business tax	1,037,627
Real property tax - Basic	17,227
Real property tax - SEF	17,227
Sub-total	1,072,081
Other metallic mines	
Mt. Sinai Exploration & Development Corporation (MPSA No. 351-2011-VIII)	
Local business tax	5,000
Sub-total	5,000
Sub-total - Metallic Mining	1,137,081
Oil and gas	
The Philodrill Corporation	
Government share from oil and gas production	24,002,053
Corporate income tax	2,099,690
Sub-total	26,101,743
China International Mining Petroleum Co. Ltd.	
Government share from oil and gas production	686,974
Sub-total	686,974
Sub-total - Oil and gas	26,788,717
Total	27,925,798

V. LGUs in focus

The LGUs' sources of revenues may be classified into indirect payments, such as shares in national wealth and from internal revenue allocation (IRA), and direct payments such as those collected by LGUs themselves based on national laws and local tax codes. Examples include local taxes on business and real property, community tax, and other taxes and fees.

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

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

Payments to LGU

In 2018, PH₱1.7bn (2017 - PH₱1.2bn) were directly remitted to LGUs as hosts of the mining projects. This is in addition to the LGU's share in national wealth as distributed by the DBM which will be discussed in the 'shares in national wealth' sub-section. These allocations, however, may not necessarily have come from reported sales of participating projects given the amount of time from actual collection to distribution.

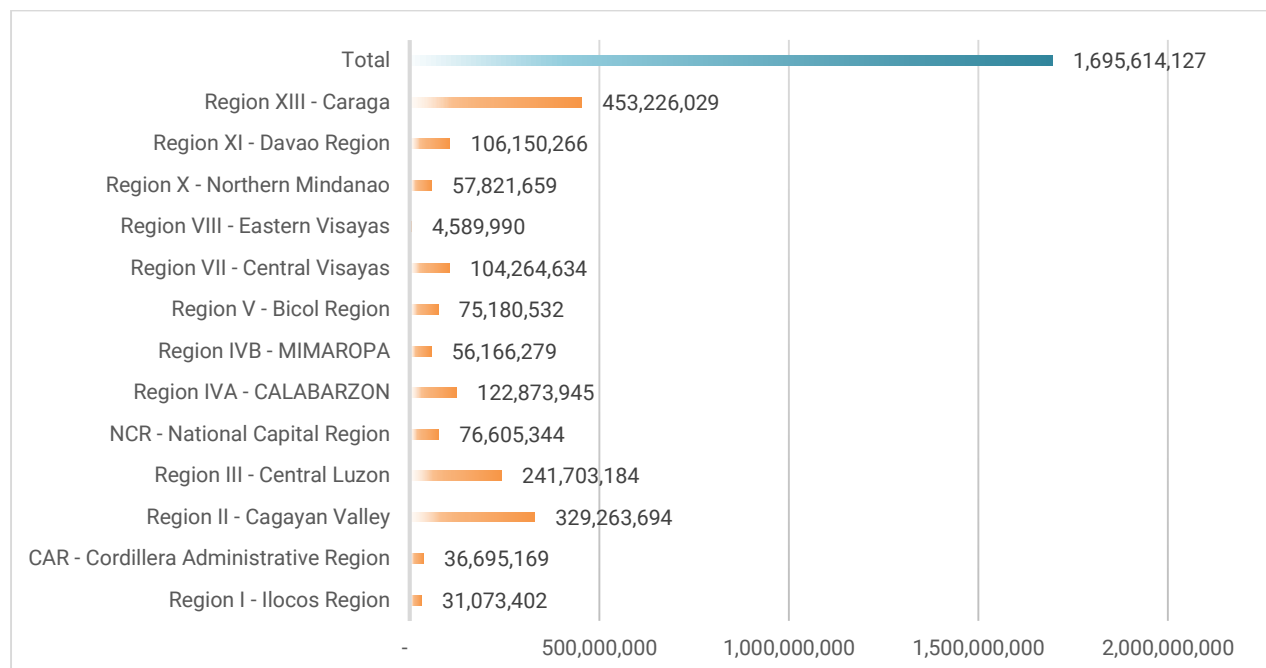


Figure 7. Distribution of reconciled LGU collections per region

Of the total LGU receipts, Region XIII (Caraga), which hosts the most number of mines, continued to receive the highest payment of local taxes at PH₱453m or almost 27% of total payments in 2018 (2017 - PH₱410m or 33%). The significant contributors of local taxes in Region XIII (Caraga) are Taganito Mining Corporation (PH₱91m), Platinum (PH₱73m), Philsaga (PH₱56m), Marcventures (PH₱44m), and Carrascal Nickel Corporation (PH₱36m). On other regions, OceanaGold contributed to 81% or PH₱293m of the total payments to Region II and Eagle Cement's contribution to Region III amounted to PH₱175m or 72% of the total payments to the region.

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

Table 36. Summary of reconciled LGU collections disaggregated by province and municipality/city

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

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

Total **1,695,542,759**

Table 37. Summary of reconciled LGU collections disaggregated by participating project

Region	Province	Municipality/City	Participating project	Participating company	Reconciled amount
Region I	Pangasinan	Sison	MPSA No. 106-98-I	Northern Cement Corporation	31,073,402
CAR	Benguet	Itogon	PC-ACMP-002-CAR	Benguet Corporation	3,031,661
			MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation	7,207,772
		Mankayan	MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.	7,537,436
		Tuba	MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation	7,689,833
Region II	Nueva Vizcaya	Kasibu	FTAA No. 001	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.	153,207,251
		Quezon	FTAA No. 04-2009-II	FCF Minerals Corporation	61,208,523
		Quirino	FTAA No. 001	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.	114,847,920
Region III	Bulacan	Doña Remedios Trinidad	MPSA No. 140-99-III	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	2,212,864
		Norzagaray	MPSA No. 026-94-III	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.	51,565,764
			MPSA No. 056-96-III	Republic Cement Land & Resources	7,501,530
		San Ildefonso	MPSA No. 181-2002-III	Eagle Cement Corporation	175,073,407
	Zamables	Candelaria	MPSA No. 191-2004-III	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	3,168,422
		Sta. Cruz	MPSA No. 226-2005-III	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	1,614,300
			MPSA No. 209-2005-III	Eramen Minerals, Inc.	495,530
			MPSA No. 268-2008-III	LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	71,368
NCR	Metro Manila	Makati City	MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	917,598
			MPSA No. 283-2009-XIII	Century Peak Corporation	511,199
			MPSA No. 208-2005-VII	Dolomite Mining Corporation	473,777
			MPSA No. 296-2009-IVA	Gozon Development Corporation	385,978
			FTAA No. 04-2009-II	FCF Minerals Corporation	3,493,285
			MPSA No. 255-2007-V	Filminera Resources Corporation	1,634,729
			MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.	1,226,978
			MPSA No. 233-	Libjo Mining Corporation	

			2007-XIII		986,307
			FTAA No. 001	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.	25,122,307
			MPSA No. 007-92-X	Platinum Group Metals Corporation	8,060,462
			MPSA No. 266-2008-XIII (Amended)	Taganito Mining Corporation	3,319,012
			MPSA No. 191-2004-III	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	847,977
	Mandaluyong City		MPSA No. 181-2002-III	Eagle Cement Corporation	6,190,760
			MPSA No. 106-98-I	Northern Cement Corporation	4,027,198
			MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	Philex Mining Corporation	904,811
	Pasig City		MPSA No. 225-2005-XI	Apex Mining Co., Inc.	6,352,947
			MPSA No. 055-96-IVA	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	6,430
			MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII	Westernshore Nickel Corporation	283,472
	Taguig		MPSA No. 078-97-XIII	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	1,015,823
			MPSA No. 080-97-XI	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	1,221,316
			MPSA No. 140-99-III		
			MPSA No. 047-96-XII	Holcim Resources and Development Corp.	482,984
			MPSA No. 138-99-IVA	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.	1,793,067
			MPSA No. 029-95-IVA		
			MPSA No. 026-94-III		
			MPSA No. 114-98-IV	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	2,442,740
Region IVA	Batangas	Tayasan	MPSA No. 029-95-IVA	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.	57,873,959
	Rizal	Angono	MPSA No. 055-96-IVA	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	4,846,664
		Antipolo	MPSA No. 296-2009-IVA	Gozon Development Corporation	201,116
			MPSA No. 202-2004-IVA	Hardrock Aggregates, Inc.	252,437
			MPSA No. 124-98-IVA	Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation	8,064,134
		Teresa	MPSA No. 074-97-IV	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	725,355
			MPSA No. 138-99-IVA	Republic Cement & Building Materials, Inc.	52,704,472
Region IVB	Palawan	Bataraza	MPSA No. 213-2005-IVB	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	40,837,051
		Narra	MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	Citinickel Mines and Development Corporation	10,219,252
		Quezon	MPSA No. 235-	Berong Nickel Corporation	

			2007-IVB		924,943
		Sofronio Española	MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	Citinickel Mines and Development Corporation	4,185,033
Region V	Masbate	Aroroy	MPSA No. 255-2007-V	Filminera Resources Corporation	75,180,532
Region VII	Bohol	Garcia Hernandez	MPSA No. 150-00-VII	Bohol Limestone Corporation	2,890,699
	Cebu	Alcoy	MPSA No. 208-2005-VII	Dolomite Mining Corporation	1,325,155
		Lapu-Lapu	MPSA No. 254-2007-VIII	Strong Built (Mining) Development Corporation	23,342
		Naga	MPSA No. 013-93-VII	Apo Land & Quarry Corporation	5,057,614
			MPSA No. 111-98-VII (Amended I)	Apo Land & Quarry Corporation	4,138,289
			MPSA No. 194-2004-VII	JLR Construction and Aggregates, Inc.	353,141
		Talisay	MPSA No. 194-2004-VII	JLR Construction and Aggregates, Inc.	413,201
		Toledo City	MPSA No. 210-2005-VII	Carmen Copper Corporation	90,063,193
Region VIII	Eastern Samar	Guiuan	MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII (Amended B)	Techiron Resources, Inc.	4,563,065
	Leyte	MacArthur	MPSA No. 254-2007-VIII	Strong Built (Mining) Development Corporation	26,925
Region X	Misamis Oriental	Lugait	MPSA No. 047-96-XII	Holcim Resources and Development Corp.	57,821,659
Region XI	Compostella Valley	Davao City	MPSA No. 080-97-XI	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	46,629,548
			MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation	4,511,150
		Maco	MPSA No. 225-2005-XI	Apex Mining Co., Inc.	56,230,884
Region XIII	Agusan Norte	Santiago	MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	7,569,077
		Tubay	MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	12,521,754
			MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII (Amended)	SR Metals, Inc.	18,297,602
	Agusan Sur	Bunawan	MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation	46,655,064
		Rosario	MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Philsaga Mining Corporation	9,714,861
	Dinagat Islands	Cagdianao	MPSA No. 078-97-XIII	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	20,603,434
		Libjo	MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII	Libjo Mining Corporation	1,063,046
				Westernshore Nickel Corporation	1,171,842
		Loreto	MOA by and between DENR and PMDC	AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	2,942,185
			MPSA No. 283-2009-XIII	Century Peak Corporation	33,136

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

Total					1,695,542,759
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Share in national wealth

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

Discrepancies between the amount transferred and the amount calculated in accordance with the relevant revenue sharing formula can be attributed to the cap in the amount that can be allocated to a specific LGU.

The amount allocated by the DBM is limited to the amount of share in national wealth programmed into the LGUs' current year budget. Should the amount of Share in national wealth allocated to an LGU exceed the programmed amount in the LGU's current year budget, the excess would be distributed to the LGU in the subsequent year. On the other hand, there is also no minimum amount that should be allocated to an LGU, as this is entirely based on the amount allocated by the BIR and/ or MGB.

By regulation, share of mining taxes is released automatically, with no further action needed, to the concerned provincial, city, municipal or barangay treasurer. However, there are instances wherein the shares of certain LGUs are not released. This happens when there are uncertain details on the LGU to whom the share is allocated. For example, if the name of the

barangay to be given the allocation is not specified by the BIR/MGB, this will be investigated by the DBM and will not be released until the uncertain detail has been disposed of.

Mining Taxes

Table 38. Reconciliation of shares in national wealth from mining taxes

Region	Province	Municipality/ City	Amount released by DBM	Amount received by LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation
Region I	La Union		32,369	-	32,369	-	32,369
		Bauang	9,358	-	9,358	-	9,358
		Luna	2,614	-	2,614	-	2,614
		Naguilian	51,851	-	51,851	-	51,851
		San Fernando City	2,083	-	2,083	-	2,083
		Sudipen	4,071	-	4,071	-	4,071
	Panagasinan		432,651	159,263	273,388	-	273,388
		Sison	973,465	1,460,099	(486,634)	-	(486,634)
CAR	Benguet		10,216,925	13,707,225	(3,490,299)	-	(3,490,299)
		Baguio City	32,921	-	32,921	-	32,921
		Itogon	10,961,483	14,188,931	(3,227,448)	-	(3,227,448)
		Mankayan	3,734,785	5,133,064	(1,398,279)	-	(1,398,279)
		Tuba	8,291,813	11,519,261	(3,227,448)	-	(3,227,448)
Region II	Nueva Vizcaya		2,171,731	739,418	1,432,313	-	1,432,313
		Quezon	4,886,394	4,886,394	-	4,886,394	-
Region III	Bataan		450	-	450	-	450
		Balanga City	101,631	-	101,631	-	101,631
		Pilar	1,013	-	1,013	-	1,013
	Bulacan		726,007	844,712	(118,704)	-	(118,704)
		Doña Remedios Trinidad	751,191	-	751,191	-	751,191
		San Ildefonso	882,325	1,357,143	(474,818)	-	(474,818)
	Zamabales		861,122	861,122	-	861,122	-
Santa Cruz		1,937,524	11,408,197	(9,470,673)	-	(9,470,673)	

Region IV-A	Rizal		444,997	601,955	(156,958)	-	(156,958)
		Angono	997,420	1,325,676	(328,256)	-	(328,256)
		Antipolo City	1,025,496	-	1,025,496	-	1,025,496
		Binangonan	3,823	-	3,823	-	3,823
		Tanay	-	47,625	(47,625)	-	(47,625)
Region IV-B	Camarines Sur		34,653	-	34,653	-	34,653
		Baao	954	-	954	-	954
		Goa	37,660	-	37,660	-	37,660
		Iriga City	9,865	-	9,865	-	9,865
		Ocampo	39,355	-	39,355	-	39,355
	Occidental Mindoro		7,993	8,126	(133)	-	(133)
		Mamburao	871	-	871	-	871
		San Jose	17,113	-	17,113	-	17,113
	Palawan	Bataraza	16,206,565	6,225,629	9,980,937	-	9,980,937
		Narra	2,492,682	2,635,521	(142,839)	-	(142,839)
		Palawan	9,323,706	10,641,001	(1,317,294)	-	(1,317,294)
		Sofronio Espanola	2,279,092	2,279,092	-	2,279,092	-
	Region V	Albay		43,163	667,883	(624,721)	-
Bacacay			153	-	153	-	153
Camalig			594	1,501	(907)	-	(907)
Daraga			9,539	-	9,539	-	9,539
Guinobatan			15,005	18,535	(3,530)	-	(3,530)
Jovellar			67,307	-	67,307	-	67,307
Legazpi City			122,003	-	122,003	-	122,003
Ligao City			9,253	-	9,253	-	9,253
Rapu-Rapu			-	230,785	(230,785)	-	(230,785)
Sto. Domingo			4,517	-	4,517	-	4,517
Tabaco City			11,958	-	11,958	-	11,958

	Catanduanes	13,164	19,393	(6,229)	-	(6,229)	
	Caramoran	612	-	612	-	612	
	San Andres	3,126	-	3,126	-	3,126	
	Viga	663	-	663	-	663	
	Virac	25,218	34,705	(9,487)	-	(9,487)	
	Masbate	14,102,255	14,108,312	(6,057)	-	(6,057)	
	Aroroy	31,730,074	-	31,730,074	-	31,730,074	
Region VI	Antique	-	360,415,488	(360,415,488)	-	(360,415,488)	
	Caluya	-	810,908,288	(810,908,288)	-	(810,908,288)	
	Capiz	Roxas City	50,903	-	50,903	-	50,903
	Iloilo		5,561	-	5,561	-	5,561
		Janiuay	12,474	-	12,474	-	12,474
		Lambunao	38	-	38	-	38
		Passi City	2,521	-	2,521	-	2,521
	Negros Occidental		22,960	-	22,960	-	22,960
		Calatrava	3,989	5,372	(1,383)	-	(1,383)
		Cadiz City	3,438	-	3,438	-	3,438
		Eb Magalona	46,169	-	46,169	-	46,169
		Enrique B. Magalona	277	-	277	-	277
		Escalante City	1,487	2,075	(588)	-	(588)
		Manapla	1,223	-	1,223	-	1,223
		Sagay City	11,859	12,757	(898)	-	(898)
		San Carlos City	55,138	-	55,138	-	55,138
		Victorias City	2,721	-	2,721	-	2,721
Region VII	Bohol		186,502	-	186,502	-	186,502
		Alicia	6,480	-	6,480	-	6,480
		Carmen	90	-	90	-	90
		Duero	434	-	434	-	434

	Garcia Hernandez	411,480	411,480	-	411,480	-
	Guindulman	54	-	54	-	54
	Trinidad	1,090	-	1,090	-	1,090
Cebu		199,303	286,866	(87,563)	-	(87,563)
	Alcoy	448,431	645,449	(197,018)	-	(197,018)
	Dalaguete	-	142,781	(142,781)	-	(142,781)
	Ginatilan	-	39,450	(39,450)	-	(39,450)
	Naga City	1,645,741	-	1,645,741	-	1,645,741
	Toledo City	39,712,996	-	39,712,996	-	39,712,996
Region VIII	Leyte	45,545	-	45,545	-	45,545
	Abuyog	620	-	620	-	620
	Alangalang	324	-	324	-	324
	Burauen	4,584	-	4,584	-	4,584
	Dagami	12,741	-	12,741	-	12,741
	Dulag	16,998	-	16,998	-	16,998
	Jaro	2,108	-	2,108	-	2,108
	Javier	649	-	649	-	649
	Julita	53,869	73,903	(20,033)	-	(20,033)
	Macarthur	1,586	1,203	383	-	383
	Mahaplag	2,192	-	2,192	-	2,192
	Palo	231	-	231	-	231
	Pastrana	2,483	-	2,483	-	2,483
	Tacloban City	3,877	-	3,877	-	3,877
	Tanauan	4,090	-	4,090	-	4,090
Northern Samar		1,661	-	1,661	-	1,661
	Bobon	3,245	-	3,245	-	3,245
	Catarman	493	-	493	-	493
Western	San Jose De	-	-	-	-	(310,926)

Region X	Samar	Buan		310,926	(310,926)	-	
	Lanao del Norte	Iligan City	85,613	37,881	47,732	-	47,732
	Misamis Oriental		163,120	454,770	(291,650)	-	(291,650)
		Lugait	367,021	-	367,021	-	367,021
Region XI	Compostela Valley		4,649,356	6,080,257	(1,430,901)	-	(1,430,901)
		Maco	10,457,627	13,677,153	(3,219,526)	-	(3,219,526)
		Monkayo	3,424	-	3,424	-	3,424
	Davao Del Sur		9,360	-	9,360	-	9,360
		Digos City	-	25,758	(25,758)	-	(25,758)
		Hagonoy	7,020	-	7,020	-	7,020
		Magsaysay	540	540	-	540	-
		Sta. Cruz	13,500	-	13,500	-	13,500
	Region XII	South Cotabato	Tampakan	-	328,163	(328,163)	-
		Gen. Santos City	68,093	-	68,093	-	68,093
Sultan Kudarat		Bagumbayan	-	534,038	(534,038)	-	(534,038)
		Sultan Kudarat	-	159,793	(159,793)	-	(159,793)
Region XIII	Agusan Del Norte		4,700,909	8,558,389	(3,857,481)	-	(3,857,481)
		Buenavista	693	-	693	-	693
		Butuan City	255,416	-	255,416	-	255,416
		Cabadbaran City	104,789	-	104,789	-	104,789
		Jabonga	250	144	106	-	106
		Kitcharao	18	131	(113)	-	(113)
		Remedios T. Romualdez	78	-	78	-	78
		Santiago	2,357,149	4,319,264	(1,962,114)	-	(1,962,114)
		Tubay	8,218,857	14,934,315	(6,715,458)	-	(6,715,458)
	Agusan Del Sur		4,267,604	714,289	3,553,315	-	3,553,315
		Bayugan City	-	41,162	(41,162)	-	(41,162)
		Bunawan	4,004,253	4,004,253	-	4,004,253	-
		Esperanza	162				162

				-	162	-	
	Prosperidad	967		-	967	-	967
	Rosario	5,595,323	5,590,387		4,937	-	4,937
	Santa Josefa	1,545	1,060		485	-	485
	San Francisco	2,496		-	2,496	-	2,496
	Trento	2,299		-	2,299	-	2,299
Dinagat Islands		3,051,405	4,431,159	(1,379,754)		-	(1,379,754)
	Cagdianao	4,992,020	23,893,441	(18,901,421)		-	(18,901,421)
	Loreto	1,372,916	6,184,381	(4,811,465)		-	(4,811,465)
	Tubajon	500,725	301,850	198,875		-	198,875
Surigao del Norte	Surigao Norte Del	25,238,931	46,114,885	(20,875,953)		-	(20,875,953)
	Claver	49,226,540	49,226,540		49,226,540		-
	Mainit	2,594,482	3,407,526	(813,044)		-	(813,044)
	Tagana-An	4,966,573	41,686,908	(36,720,335)		-	(36,720,335)
Surigao del Sur		1,991,798	30,765,686	(28,773,887)		-	(28,773,887)
	Bislig City	-	616,704	(616,704)		-	(616,704)
	Cantilan	-	3,579,581	(3,579,581)		-	(3,579,581)
	Carrascal	4,481,546	6,300,009	(1,818,463)		-	(1,818,463)
	Madrid	-	1,926,671	(1,926,671)		-	(1,926,671)
Sarangani		6,817		-	6,817	-	6,817
	Alabel	15,337		-	15,337	-	5,337
Southern Leyte		7,699		-	7,699	-	7,699
	Bontoc	3,466		-	3,466	-	3,466
	Hinunangan	10,502		-	10,502	-	10,502
	Maasin City	60,732		-	60,732	-	60,732
	Saint Bernard	878		-	878	-	878
	St. Bernard	2,475		-	2,475	-	2,475
Tawi-tawi		4,245,897		-	4,245,897	-	4,245,897
	Languyan	9,553,268					9,553,268

					-	9,553,268	-
Total			326,798,775	1,556,263,693	(1,229,464,918)	61,669,421	(1,229,464,918)

Royalty on Mineral Reservation

Table 39. Reconciliation of shares in national wealth from royalty on mineral reservation

Region	Province	Municipality/City	Amount released by DBM	Amount received by LGU	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Region III	Zambales		1,681,285	-	1,681,285	-	1,681,285
Region VIII	Western Samar	Matuguiniao	-	34,093	(34,093)	-	(34,093)
Region IX	Zamboanga Sibugay	Diplahan	-	109,069	(109,069)	-	(109,069)
		Imelda	-	401,768	(401,768)	-	(401,768)
Region XIII	Dinagat Islands		11,412,186	26,762,424	(15,350,238)	-	(15,350,238)
		Tubajon	2,352,697	2,153,821	198,875	-	198,875
	Surigao Del Norte		46,202,130	27,144,656	19,057,474	-	19,057,474
		Claver	87,629,924	87,629,924	-	87,629,924	-
	Surigao Del Sur		13,253,999	-	13,253,999	-	13,253,999
		Carrascal	29,821,498	34,303,044	(4,481,546)	-	(4,481,546)
		Cagdianao	15,796,975	-	15,796,975	-	15,796,975
		Libjo	2,716,283	-	2,716,283	-	2,716,283
		Loreto	4,811,464	-	4,811,464	-	4,811,464
		Sta. Cruz	3,782,892	-	3,782,892	-	3,782,892
		Taganaan	16,324,867	-	16,324,867	-	16,324,867
Total			235,786,199	178,538,798	57,247,400	87,629,924	57,247,400

Energy Sources

Table 40. Reconciliation of shares in national wealth from energy resources

Region	Province	Municipality/City	Amount released by DBM	Amount received by LGU	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Region I	Ilocos Norte		3,153,219	3,153,219	-	3,153,219	-
		Bangui	770,372	770,372	-	770,372	-

		Burgos	3,010,923	3,010,923	-	3,010,923	-
		Currimaos	625,220	-	625,220	-	625,220
		Pagudpud	2,688,229	-	2,688,229	-	2,688,229
	Pangasinan		-	933,922	933,922	-	933,922
		San Nicolas	-	534,006	534,006	-	534,006
CAR	Benguet		4,265,800	5,077,750	811,950	-	811,950
		Bakun	90,604	-	90,604	-	90,604
		Bokod	5,291,491	-	5,291,491	-	5,291,491
		Itogon	3,904,411	-	3,904,411	-	3,904,411
		La Trinidad	37,853	1,013,804	975,950	-	975,950
		Sablan	218,471	-	218,471	-	218,471
		Tuba	55,219	-	55,219	-	55,219
	Ifugao		596,574	1,193,148	596,574	-	596,574
		Aguinaldo	1,509,134	1,509,134	-	1,509,134	-
		Alfonso Lista	1,767,048	1,767,048	-	-	-
		Lagawe	1,096,512	1,096,512	-	1,096,512	-
		Lamut	1,073,283	-	1,073,283	-	1,073,283
		Mayoyao	934,048	934,048	-	934,048	-
	Kalinga		10,785	-	10,785	-	10,785
		Tabuk	24,266	-	24,266	-	24,266
	Mountain Province		116,772	-	116,772	-	116,772
		Sabangan	262,737	262,737	-	262,737	-
Region II	Isabela		3,797,895	3,797,895	-	3,797,895	-
		Cordon	1,661,077	-	1,661,077	-	1,661,077
		Ramon	1,972,820	-	1,972,820	-	1,972,820
	Nueva Vizcaya		1,188,992	-	1,188,992	-	1,188,992
		Alfonso Castaneda	86,695	86,695	-	86,695	-
		Bagabag	1,597,220	-	1,597,220	-	1,597,220

		Diadi	894,261	-	894,261	-	894,261	
Region III	Aurora		15,940	58,382	42,442	-	42,442	
		Maria Aurora	211,708	476,197	264,489	-	264,489	
			111,701	-	111,701	-	111,701	
	Bataan		251,327	-	251,327	-	251,327	
	Bulacan	Hermosa		-	-	-	-	
		Dona Remedios		-	7,355,035	7,355,035	-	7,355,035
		Trinidad		329,015	1,611,035	1,282,019	-	1,282,019
	Nueva Ecija		251,292	-	251,292	-	251,292	
		Carranglan		283,838	283,838	-	283,838	
		Pantabangan		182,885	-	182,885	-	182,885
	Tarlac		411,491	-	411,491	-	411,491	
	Tarlac City		411,491	-	411,491	-	411,491	
			35,395	-	35,395	-	35,395	
	NCR	Metro Manila	Quezon City	35,395	-	35,395	-	35,395
Region IV-A	Batangas		3,377,040	3,377,040	-	3,377,040	-	
		Calatagan		1,706,731	1,706,731	-	1,706,731	
		Santo Tomas		5,820,777	5,820,777	-	5,820,777	
	Laguna		2,458,483	-	2,458,483	-	2,458,483	
		Bay		2,624,551	2,624,551	-	2,624,551	
		Biñan		24,369	24,369	-	-	
		Calamba City		417,251	-	417,251	-	417,251
		Calauan		2,420,797	-	2,420,797	-	2,420,797
				-	-	-	-	-
		Cavinti		-	5,643,738	5,643,738	-	5,643,738
				-	-	-	-	-
		Kalayaan		-	2,460,292	2,460,292	-	2,460,292
		Los Baños City		115,450	-	115,450	-	115,450
				-	-	-	-	-
		Lumban		-	5,049,687	5,049,687	-	5,049,687
				-	-	-	-	-
		Majayjay		-	626,835	626,835	-	626,835
				-	-	-	-	-
		Pagsanjan		-	4,561,076	4,561,076	-	4,561,076
Rizal		365,051	365,051	-	365,051	-		
	Pililla		-	-	-	-		

			821,364		821,364		821,364
Region IV-B	Romblon		40,562	-	40,562	-	40,562
	San Fernando		91,265	-	91,265	-	91,265
Region V	Albay		2,823,830	2,823,830	-	2,823,830	-
	Manito		941,686	-	941,686	-	941,686
	Rapu-Rapu		230,785	-	230,785	-	230,785
	Tiwi		2,866,826	2,866,826	-	2,866,826	-
	Camarines Sur		3,794	-	3,794	-	3,794
	Buhi		8,537	-	8,537	-	8,537
	Catanduanes		11,385	74,349	62,964	-	62,964
	Caramoran		14,116	-	14,116	-	14,116
	Sorsogon		6,601,750	1,319,210	5,282,540	-	5,282,540
	San Miguel		11,499	-	11,499	-	11,499
Region VI	Aklan		177,813	-	177,813	-	177,813
	Malay		225,941	-	225,941	-	225,941
	Nabas		174,138	-	174,138	-	174,138
	Antique		360,415,476	-	360,415,476	-	360,415,476
	Bugasong		26,518	-	26,518	-	26,518
	Caluya		810,908,304	-	810,908,304	-	810,908,304
	Guimaras		742,454	-	742,454	-	742,454
	San Lorenzo		1,670,521	-	1,670,521	-	1,670,521
	Iloilo		3,677	-	3,677	-	3,677
	Iloilo City		8,272	-	8,272	-	8,272
	Negros Occidental		1,522,221	-	1,522,221	-	1,522,221
	Cadiz		3,424,997	-	3,424,997	-	3,424,997
Region VII	Bohol		32,966	-	32,966	-	32,966
	Loboc		39,914	-	39,914	-	39,914
	Sevilla		34,258	-		-	

				34,258		34,258
	Cebu	232,470	232,470	-	232,470	-
	Argao	349,199	-	349,199	-	349,199
	Balamban	11,560	11,560	-	11,560	-
	Dalaguete	142,781	-	142,781	-	142,781
	Danao City	10,166	-	10,166	-	10,166
	Toledo City	9,351	-	9,351	-	9,351
	Negros Oriental	5,352,990	5,352,991	-	5,352,990	-
	Valencia	12,044,228	12,044,228	-	-	-
Region VIII	Leyte	6,076,018	-	6,076,018	-	6,076,018
	Kananga	12,398,904	12,398,904	-	12,398,904	-
	Ormoc City	8,537,395	8,537,395	-	-	-
Region IX	Zamboanga Sibugay	77,240	-	77,240	-	77,240
	Buug	5,796	-	5,796	-	5,796
	Diplahan	6,417	-	6,417	-	6,417
	Payao	161,578	-	161,578	-	161,578
Region X	Bukidnon	187,580	-	187,580	-	187,580
	Baungon	44,300	-	44,300	-	44,300
	Kibawe	241,567	-	241,567	-	241,567
	Libona	61,699	-	61,699	-	61,699
	Manolo Fortich	74,490	-	74,490	-	74,490
	Lanao Del Norte	-	3,012,654	3,012,654	-	3,012,654
	Baloi	-	1,365,461	1,365,461	-	1,365,461
	Matungao	-	2,056,970	2,056,970	-	2,056,970
	Misamis Oriental	220,229	220,229	-	220,229	-
	Claveria	357,920	-	357,920	-	357,920
	Villanueva	137,595	-	137,595	-	137,595
Region XI	Davao Del Sur	1,063,535	-	1,063,535	-	1,063,535

		Davao City	805,975	-	805,975	-	805,975
		Digos City	127,136	127,136	-	127,136	-
		Santa Cruz	1,459,844	6,678,896	5,219,052	-	5,219,052
	Davao Oriental		14,172	-	14,172	-	14,172
		Manay	31,888	-	31,888	-	31,888
Region XII	Lanao del Sur	Saguiaran	-	8,353,376	8,353,376	-	8,353,376
	North Cotabato		1,336,864	1,336,864	-	1,336,864	-
		Kidapawan City	3,007,944	3,007,944	-	-	-
Region XIII	Surigao Del Sur		274,091	274,091	-	274,091	-
		Bislig City	616,704	-	616,704	-	616,704
Total			1,313,471,519	139,281,228	1,174,190,291	54,444,423	1,174,190,291

Forestry Charges

Table 41. Reconciliation of shares in national wealth from forestry charges

Region	Province	Municipality/ City	Amount released by DBM	Amount received by LGU	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Region II	Cagayan		6,800	-	6,800	-	6,800
		Gattaran	15,300	-	15,300	-	15,300
Region III	Aurora	Aurora	9,478	-	9,478	-	9,478
Region IV-A	Batangas	Santo Tomas	-	102,720	(102,720)	-	(102,720)
	Laguna	Calamba City	-	5,440	(5,440)	-	(5,440)
		Cavinte	-	97,140	(97,140)	-	(97,140)
		Luisiana	-	29,000	(29,000)	-	(29,000)
		Majayjay	-	191,120	(191,120)	-	(191,120)
		Siniloan	-	52,800	(52,800)	-	(52,800)
Region IV-B	Oriental Mindoro	Naujan	-	39,300	(39,300)	-	(39,300)
Region V	Albay		8,391	-	8,391	-	8,391
		Bacacay	2,068	-	2,068	-	2,068
		Camalig	-	-	(14,840)	-	(14,840)

			14,840			
	Guinobatan	27	31,480	(31,453)	-	(31,453)
	Jovellar	1,338	-	1,338	-	1,338
	Legazpi City	21	-	21	-	21
	Ligao City	1,103	160	943	-	943
	Oas	472	-	472	-	472
	Polangui	199	-	199	-	199
	Tabaco City	310	-	310	-	310
	Tiwi	-	11,960	(11,960)	-	(11,960)
Camarines Sur		493	-	493	-	493
	Garchitorena	197	-	197	-	197
	Minadongjol	361	-	361	-	361
	Sagnay	552	-	552	-	552
Masbate	Dimasalang	-	43,080	(43,080)	-	(43,080)
	Mobo	-	4,340	(4,340)	-	(4,340)
Sorsogon		422	-	422	-	422
	Bacon	950	-	950	-	950
	Casiguran	9,518	5,340	4,178	-	4,178
	Castilla	-	7,020	(7,020)	-	(7,020)
	Gubat	-	1,800	(1,800)	-	(1,800)
	Irosin	-	33,300	(33,300)	-	(33,300)
	Pilar	-	3,360	(3,360)	-	(3,360)
	Santa Magdalena	-	10,440	(10,440)	-	(10,440)
Region VII	Bohol	2,566	-	2,566	-	2,566
	Alburquerque	378	-	378	-	378
	Anda	-	5,520	(5,520)	-	(5,520)
	Baclayon	177	-	177	-	177
	Calape	480	-	480	-	480
	Corella	-	-	199	-	199

			199				
		Guindulman	1,200	1,200	-	1,200	-
		Loay	300	-	300	-	300
		Pilar	-	2,340	(2,340)	-	(2,340)
		Tagbilaran	3,040	-	3,040	-	3,040
	Cebu		360	360	-	360	-
		Balamban	-	5,280	(5,280)	-	(5,280)
		Cebu City	140	-	140	-	140
		Toledo City	810	-	810	-	810
Region VIII	Leyte	Julita	-	21,400	(21,400)	-	(21,400)
	Zamboanga del Norte		1,111,722	-	1,111,722	-	1,111,722
		Sirawai	2,501,375	-	2,501,375	-	2,501,375
Region X	Lanao del Norte	Baloi	-	760	(760)	-	(760)
	Davao Oriental		7,494	-	7,494	-	7,494
		Banaybanay	6,451	-	6,451	-	6,451
		Lupon	10,409	-	10,409	-	10,409
Region XIII	Agusan del Norte	Buenavista	-	7,280	(7,280)	-	(7,280)
		Butuan City	-	43,200	(43,200)	-	(43,200)
		Carmen	-	16,840	(16,840)	-	(16,840)
		Jabonga	-	156,120	(156,120)	-	(156,120)
		Kitcharao	-	106,640	(106,640)	-	(106,640)
		Las Nieves	-	2,800	(2,800)	-	(2,800)
		Magallanes	-	10,860	(10,860)	-	(10,860)
		Nasipit	-	6,000	(6,000)	-	(6,000)
		Remedios T. Romualdez	-	22,080	(22,080)	-	(22,080)
		Santiago	-	204,900	(204,900)	-	(204,900)
		Tubay	-	62,360	(62,360)	-	(62,360)
	Agusan	Bayugan City	-		(8,800)	-	(8,800)

del Sur		8,800			
	Esperanza	- 3,000	(3,000)	-	(3,000)
	Loreto	- 720	(720)	-	(720)
	Prosperidad	- 2,400	(2,400)	-	(2,400)
	Rosario	- 16,740	(16,740)	-	(16,740)
	San Francisco	- 24,040	(24,040)	-	(24,040)
	San Luis	11,808 10,200	1,608	-	1,608
	Santa Josefa	- 1,320	(1,320)	-	(1,320)
	Sibagat	- 320	(320)	-	(320)
	Talacogon	- 200	(200)	-	(200)
	Trento	- 50,400	(50,400)	-	(50,400)
Dinagat Islands	Dinagat	- 1,760	(1,760)	-	(1,760)
	Libjo(Albor)	- 2,000	(2,000)	-	(2,000)
Surigao del Norte	Bacuag	- 5,040	(5,040)	-	(5,040)
	Burgos	- 4,840	(4,840)	-	(4,840)
	Dapa	- 1,080	(1,080)	-	(1,080)
	General Luna	- 13,720	(13,720)	-	(13,720)
	Mainit	- 11,280	(11,280)	-	(11,280)
	Malimono	- 3,560	(3,560)	-	(3,560)
	Pilar	- 2,000	(2,000)	-	(2,000)
	Placer	- 24,000	(24,000)	-	(24,000)
	San Isidro	- 1,600	(1,600)	-	(1,600)
	Santa Monica(Sapao)	- 1,200	(1,200)	-	(1,200)
	Sison	- 2,400	(2,400)	-	(2,400)
	Surigao City	- 3,240	(3,240)	-	(3,240)
	Tubod	- 25,920	(25,920)	-	(25,920)
Surigao del Sur	Barobo	- 137,040	(137,040)	-	(137,040)
	Bayabas	- 21,880	(21,880)	-	(21,880)

Cagwait	-	32,120	(32,120)	-	(32,120)
Cantilan	-	16,080	(16,080)	-	(16,080)
Carmen	-	27,500	(27,500)	-	(27,500)
Carrascal	-	3,000	(3,000)	-	(3,000)
Cortes	-	44,640	(44,640)	-	(44,640)
Hinatuan	-	231,400	(231,400)	-	(231,400)
Lanuza	-	9,920	(9,920)	-	(9,920)
Liangá	-	76,760	(76,760)	-	(76,760)
Lingig	-	45,600	(45,600)	-	(45,600)
Madrid	-	17,060	(17,060)	-	(17,060)
Marihatag	-	103,020	(103,020)	-	(103,020)
San Agustin	-	21,480	(21,480)	-	(21,480)
San Miguel	-	5,200	(5,200)	-	(5,200)
Tagbina	-	12,000	(12,000)	-	(12,000)
Tago	-	33,400	(33,400)	-	(33,400)
Tandag City	-	42,840	(42,840)	-	(42,840)
		3,716,062	2,463,300	1,252,761	1,560
				1,252,761	

Expected LGU shares in mining taxes and royalty on mineral reservation

To calculate the expected LGU shares in mining taxes and royalty on mineral reservation, reconciliation was done between the amount which the DBM used as their basis for the distribution of shares in national wealth and the amount which the collecting agencies reported for the PH-EITI exercise.

Tables 42 and 43 compares the amount the DBM used as a basis for the 40% share of the LGUs in royalty on mineral reservation and mining taxes distributed in 2018 which pertain to 2017 collections and the amount collected in 2017 as reported by MGB and BIR. Note that only 90% of the amount collected by MGB for royalty on mineral reservation is distributed to LGUs as 10% accrues to MGB as a trust fund and is allotted for special projects and administrative expenses related to the exploration, development, and environmental management of minerals in these reservations as prescribed in DENR Administrative Order No. 2010-21.

Prior to endorsement of the amount collected by the BTr from the collecting agencies, BIR and MGB, to DBM for fund release to the LGUs for their respective shares in national wealth, reconciliation between the collecting agencies and BTr should be accomplished. The amount endorsed to DBM may not be consistent with the data provided by the BIR and MGB for PH-EITI exercise due to the delay in the reconciliation and validation performed by the BTr; thus, variance exist. The collections which were delayed will then be distributed in a later period. For instance, 2015 and 2016 collections of mining taxes from Taganito Mining Corporation were only released to LGU in 2018. These collection were included in Table 38.

Table 42. Basis of DBM for releases to LGU and MGB collections of royalty on mineral reservation

Region	Province	Municipality/ City	Royalties from Mineral Reservation		Variance	Pre-	Reconciled	Variance	Post-
			per DBM	per MGB	Reconciliation	Reconciled	Amount	Reconciliation	Reconciliation
Region III	Zambales	Sta. Cruz	21,016,064	21,016,065	-		21,016,065		-
Region XIII	Dinagat Islands	Cagdianao	87,760,973	98,869,331	(11,108,358)		98,869,331		(11,108,358)
		Libjo	15,090,459	25,472,174	(10,381,715)		25,472,174		(10,381,715)
		Loreto	26,730,358	28,346,376	(1,616,018)		28,346,376		(1,616,018)
		Tubajon	13,070,537	6,259,066	6,811,470		6,259,066		6,811,470
	Surigao del Norte	Claver	486,832,914	536,966,050	(50,133,136)		536,966,050		(50,133,136)
		Taganaan	90,693,706	101,339,525	(10,645,819)		101,339,525		(10,645,819)
	Surigao del Sur	Carrascal	165,674,986	192,052,310	(26,377,324)		192,052,310		(26,377,324)
Total			906,869,997	1,010,320,896	(103,450,899)		1,010,320,896		(103,450,899)

Unlike royalty on mineral reservation, the data on mining tax from BIR is limited to the companies that submitted their BIR waivers for the PH-EITI exercise in 2017; thus, reconciliation is limited to those companies. Moreover, the distribution of LGU shares in national wealth in 2019, but still pertaining to 2017 collections were also considered.

Table 43. Basis of DBM for releases to LGU and BIR collections of mining taxes

Region	Province	Municipality/City	Company	Mining Taxes				Variance Pre-Reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance Post-Reconciliation
				per DBM 2018	per DBM 2019	per DBM total	per BIR			
Region I	Pangasinan	Sison	Northern Cement Corporation	5,408,139	931,447	6,339,586	5,761,550	578,036	6,339,586	-
CAR	Benguet	Baguio City	Benguet Corporation	126,621	58,535	185,156	241,608	(15,983)	225,625	-
			Benguet Corporation	31,139	9,331	40,469				
		Itogon	Philex Mining Corporation	106,931,621	41,978,927	148,910,549	157,240,170	(8,329,621)	148,910,549	-

		Mankayan	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	20,748,806	10,189,524	30,938,330	32,384,191	(1,445,861)	30,938,330	-
Region II	Nueva Vizcaya	Kasibu, Quezon	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.	-	-	-	297,766,611.00	(297,766,611)	-	(297,766,611)
		Quezon	FCF Minerals Corporation	27,146,634	12,907,512	40,054,145	46,187,372	(6,133,227)	40,054,145	-
Region III	Bulacan	Norzagaray	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.	-	-	-	13,309,849.00	(13,309,849)	-	(13,309,849)
		San Ildefonso	Eagle Cement Corporation	4,901,805	1,612,775	6,514,580	6,713,966	(199,386)	6,514,580	-
	Zamabales	Candelaria	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	-	1,108,140	1,108,140	11,096,462	(9,988,322)	1,108,140	-
		Santa Cruz	Benguetcorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	7,366,081	1,974,392	9,340,473	9,340,473	-	9,340,473	-
			Eramen Minerals, Inc.	3,397,942	1,517,700	4,915,642	5,063,742	(148,100)	4,915,642	-
			LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	2,662,187.00	(2,662,187)	-	(2,662,187)
Region IV-A	Rizal	Angono	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	5,541,222	842,827	6,384,050	6,384,050	-	6,384,050	-
		Antipolo	Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation	3,824,011	1,293,298	5,117,309	6,167,387	(1,028,840)	5,138,547	-
		Binangonan	Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation	21,238	-	21,238	-	-	-	-
Region IV-B	Palawan	Bataraza	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	90,036,473	12,016,458	102,052,931	91,996,547	10,056,384	102,052,931	-
		Quezon	Berong Nickel	-	-	-	4,341,109	(4,341,109)	-	(4,341,109)

			Corporation							
		Narra	Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.	13,848,235	6,221,590	20,069,825				
		Sofronio Espanola	Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.	12,661,622	1,439,113	14,100,735	35,800,419	(1,629,859)	34,170,560	-
Region V	Masbate	Aroroy	Filminera Resources Corporation	176,278,191	57,861,512	234,139,703	266,548,263	(32,408,560)	234,139,703	-
Region VII	Bohol	Garcia Hernandez	Bohol Limestone Corp.	2,286,000	750,000	3,036,000	2,875,000	161,000	3,036,000	-
	Cebu	Alcoy	Dolomite Mining Corporation	2,491,286	3,328,022	5,819,308	5,819,308	-	5,819,308	-
		Naga City	Apo Land & Quarry Corporation	6,329,775	1,775,493	8,105,268	8,105,268	-	8,105,268	-
		Toledo City	Carmen Copper Corporation	152,742,292	67,630,406	220,372,698	215,398,064	4,974,634	220,372,698	-
Region XI	Compostela Valley	Maco	Apex Mining Company, Inc.	58,097,928	19,045,176	77,143,103	77,143,103	-	77,143,103	-
Region XIII	Agusan Del Norte	Santiago	Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	11,176,628	483,253	11,659,881	49,528,476	(37,784,147)	49,528,476	(37,784,147)
		Tubay	Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	84,449	-	84,449				
			SR Metals, Inc.	43,623,711	10,584,106	54,207,816	52,278,862	1,928,954	54,207,816	-
	Agusan Del Sur	Bunawan	Philsaga Mining Corporation	22,245,847	25,138,833	47,384,680	87,392,510	(9,000,000)	78,392,510	(9,000,000)
		Rosario	Philsaga Mining Corporation	31,007,830.04	-	31,007,830				
	Dinagat Islands	Cagdianao	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	27,733,443	17,793,975	45,527,418	44,775,840	751,578	45,527,418	-
		Libjo	Libjo Mining Corporation	-	-	-	7,443,560.00	(7,443,560)	-	(7,443,560)

	Loreto	AAM-PHIL Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	5,241,497	-	5,241,497	5,241,497	-	5,241,497	-
	Tubajon	Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	2,781,807.28	-	2,781,807	2,781,807	-	2,781,807	-
Surigao del Norte	Claver	Adnama Mining Resources, Inc.	6,128,050	1,338,769	7,466,819	7,793,419	(326,600)	7,793,419	(326,600)
		Platinum Group Metals Corporation	-	110,446,076	110,446,076	110,446,076	-	110,446,076	-
		Taganito Mining Corporation (2017)	69,952,026	41,974,468	111,926,494	114,560,516	(2,634,022)	111,926,494	-
		Taganito Mining Corporation (2016)	95,211,836.25	-	95,211,836	100,705,656	(5,493,820)	95,211,836	-
		Taganito Mining Corporation (2015)	102,188,868.31	-	102,188,868	101,396,012	792,856	102,188,868	-
	Mainit	Greenstone Resources Corporation	14,413,788	-	14,413,788	5,461,117	8,952,671	14,413,788	-
	Tagana-An	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	27,592,074	20,083,462	47,675,537	46,541,704	1,133,833	47,675,537	-
Surigao del Sur	Cantilan	Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	-	1,893,537	1,893,537	36,403,809	(34,510,272)	1,893,537	(34,510,272)
	Carrascal	Carrascal Nickel Corporation	24,897,479	24,919,320	49,816,799	47,602,732	2,214,067	49,816,799	-
Total			1,184,496,393	499,147,977	1,683,644,370	2,128,700,292	(445,055,922)	1,721,755,117	(407,144,334)

The tables below show the reconciliation of the amount released by DBM and the expected shares of LGUs in royalty on mineral reservation and mining taxes in 2018 based on the revenue sharing formula. The basis of the amount used in applying the revenue sharing formula is the amount reconciled in Tables 42 and 43.

Table 44. Expected share in royalty on mineral reservation of LGUs based on revenue sharing formula

Region	Province	Municipality/ City	Amount collected by MGB	Expected share in national wealth of LGUs	Amount released by DBM to LGUs	Variance
Region III	Zambales	Sta. Cruz	21,016,065	8,406,426	8,406,426	0.18
Region XIII	Dinagat Islands	Cagdianao	98,869,331	39,547,732	35,104,389	4,443,343
		Libjo	25,472,174	10,188,869	6,036,184	4,152,686
		Loreto	28,346,376	11,338,550	10,692,143	646,407
		Tubajon	6,259,066	2,503,626	5,228,215	(2,724,588)
	Surigao del Norte	Claver	536,966,050	214,786,420	194,733,166	20,053,254
		Taganaan	101,339,525	40,535,810	36,277,482	4,258,328
	Surigao del Sur	Carrascal	192,052,310	76,820,924	66,269,994	10,550,930
Total			1,010,320,896	404,128,359	362,747,999	41,380,360

Table 45. Expected share in mining taxes of LGUs based on revenue sharing formula

Region	Province	Municipality/City	Company	Amount collected by BIR	Expected share in national wealth of LGUs	Amount released by DBM to LGUs in 2018	Amount released by DBM to LGUs in 2019	Total amount released by DBM to LGUs	Variance
Region I	Pangasinan	Sison	Northern Cement	6,339,586	2,535,835	2,163,255.53	372,579	2,535,835	-

			Corporation						
CAR	Benguet	Baguio City	Benguet Corporation			50,648.35	23,414	74,062	
		Itogon	Benguet Corporation	225,625	90,250	12,455.53	3,732	16,188	-
	Mankayan		Philex Mining Corporation	148,910,549	59,564,219	42,772,648.44	16,791,571	59,564,219	-
			Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	30,938,330	12,375,332	8,299,522.47	4,075,810	12,375,332	-
Region II	Nueva Vizcaya	Kasibu, Quezon	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Quezon	FCF Minerals Corporation	40,054,145	16,021,658	10,858,653.48	5,163,005	16,021,658	-
Region III	Bulacan	Norzagaray	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
		San Ildefonso	Eagle Cement Corporation	6,514,580	2,605,832	1,960,722.14	645,110	2,605,832	-
	Zamabales	Candelaria	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	1,108,140	443,256	-	443,256	443,256	-
		Santa Cruz	Benguetcorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	9,340,473	3,736,189	2,946,432.40	789,757	3,736,189	-
			Eramen Minerals, Inc.	4,915,642	1,966,257	1,359,176.67	607,080	1,966,257	-
			LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region IV-A	Rizal	Angono	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	6,384,050	2,553,620	2,216,488.98	337,131	2,553,620	-
		Antipolo	Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation			1,529,604.27	517,319	2,046,923	
		Binangonan	Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation	5,138,547	2,055,419	8,495.22	-	8,495	-

Region IV-B	Palawan	Bataraza	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	102,052,931	40,821,173	36,014,589.28	4,806,583	40,821,173	-
		Quezon	Berong Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Narra	Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.	34,170,560	13,668,224	5,539,293.95	2,488,636	8,027,930	-
		Sofronio Espanola	Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.			5,064,648.67	575,645	5,640,294	
Region V	Masbate	Aroroy	Filminera Resources Corporation	234,139,703	93,655,881	70,511,276.21	23,144,605	93,655,881	-
Region VII	Bohol	Garcia Hernandez	Bohol Limestone Corp.	3,036,000	1,214,400	914,400.00	300,000	1,214,400	-
		Cebu	Alcoy	Dolomite Mining Corporation	5,819,308	2,327,723	996,514.28	1,331,209	2,327,723
		Naga City	Apo Land & Quarry Corporation	8,105,268	3,242,107	2,531,909.93	710,197	3,242,107	-
		Toledo City	Carmen Copper Corporation	220,372,698	88,149,079	61,096,916.77	27,052,162	88,149,079	-
Region XI	Compostela Valley	Maco	Apex Mining Company, Inc.	77,143,103	30,857,241	23,239,171.05	7,618,070	30,857,241	-
Region XIII	Agusan Del Norte	Santiago	Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	49,528,476	19,811,390	4,470,651.21	193,301	4,663,952	15,147,438
		Tubay	SR Metals, Inc.	54,207,816	21,683,126	17,449,484.20	4,233,642	21,683,126	-
	Agusan Del Sur	Bunawan	Philsaga Mining Corporation	78,392,510	31,357,004	8,898,339.00	10,055,533	18,953,872	-
		Rosario	Philsaga Mining Corporation			12,403,132.02	-	12,403,132	
	Dinagat Islands	Cagdianao	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	45,527,418	18,210,967	11,093,377.21	7,117,590	18,210,967	-
		Libjo	Libjo Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Loreto	AAM-PHIL Natural Resources Exploration and	5,241,497	2,096,599	2,096,599.00	-	2,096,599	-	

		Development Corporation						
	Tubajon	Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	2,781,807	1,112,723	1,112,722.91	-	1,112,723	-
Surigao del Norte	Claver	Adnama Mining Resources, Inc.	7,793,419	3,117,368	2,451,219.91	535,508	2,986,728	130,640
		Platinum Group Metals Corporation	110,446,076	44,178,430		44,178,430	44,178,430	-
		Taganito Mining Corporation (2017)	111,926,494	44,770,597	27,980,810.39	16,789,787	44,770,597	-
		Taganito Mining Corporation (2016)	95,211,836	38,084,735	38,084,734	-	38,084,734	-
		Taganito Mining Corporation (2015)	102,188,868	40,875,547	40,875,547	-	40,875,547	-
	Mainit	Greenstone Resources Corporation	14,413,788	5,765,515	5,765,515.19	-	5,765,515	-
	Tagana-An	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	47,675,537	19,070,215	11,036,829.73	8,033,385	19,070,215	-
Surigao del Sur	Cantilan	Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	1,893,537	757,415	-	757,415	757,415	-
	Carrascal	Carrascal Nickel Corporation	49,816,799	19,926,720	9,958,991.56	9,967,728	19,926,720	-
Total			1,721,755,117	688,702,047	473,764,778	199,659,191	673,423,969	15,278,078

VI. Variances and discrepancies

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

Table 46 summarizes the variance on per industry and per government basis.

Table 46. Variance per industry sector and per government agency

	Government agency amount	Variance post-reconciliation	% Variance
Metallic			
BIR	8,216,004,549	2,374,462	0.03%
BOC	767,061,611	8,075,715	1.05%
LGU	623,262,104	1,061,396	0.17%
MGB	1,187,312,323	-	0.00%
NCIP	58,010,632	25,451,349	43.87%
Subtotal	10,851,651,220	36,962,922	0.34%
Non-metallic			
BIR	8,495,579,196	16,472,718	0.19%
BOC	1,482,102,511	1,118,071	0.08%
LGU	309,661,895	(1,934,734)	-0.62%
Subtotal	10,287,343,602	15,656,054	0.15%
Oil and gas			
BIR	9,554,888,400	2,117,690	0.02%
DOE	26,007,588,889	24,689,027	0.09%
Subtotal	35,562,477,289	26,806,716	0.08%
Mining and oil and gas			
BIR	16,711,583,745	18,847,180	0.11%
BOC	2,249,164,122	9,193,786	0.41%
DOE	26,007,588,889	24,689,027	0.09%
LGU	932,923,999	- 873,338	-0.09%
MGB	1,187,312,323	-	0.00%
NCIP	58,010,632	25,451,349	43.87%
Total	56,701,472,110	79,425,693	0.14%

Summary of discrepancies

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

A. BIR

1. Revenue streams

	Corporate income tax	Excise tax on minerals	Final withholding tax		
			Foreign shareholders dividends	Branch profit remittance	Royalties to claim owners
Frequency of payment	Quarterly, adjusted in annual filing	Quarterly, when applicable	Monthly and quarterly, when applicable		
Form/document	1702	2200M	0619F, 1601FQ		
Timing of	Quarterly - within	On or after 15	On or before the 10th day of the month		

payment	60 days following the close of each of the first 3 quarters of the taxable year Annual - on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following close of the taxpayer's taxable year	days after the end of the calendar quarter when mineral products were removed	following the month in which withholding was made
Mode of payment	Tax returns are filed through Electronic Filing and Payment System (EFPS) and Electronic Bureau of Internal Revenue Forms (eBIR) for large and non-large tax payers, respectively. Payments are made through Accredited Agent Banks (AABs) online or over the counter. For participating entities in places where there are no AABs, payments are made to the Revenue Collection Officer or duly Authorized City or Municipal Treasurer located within the Revenue District Office (RDO) where entities are registered.		
Remittance from agency	Over the counter and EFPS collections by AABs (except Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) and Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) are remitted to the Central Bank of the Philippines (BSP) on the 6th and 5th day, respectively, from the date of collection. Collections by LBP and DBP are directly credited to the Bureau of Treasury (BTr).		

2. Findings and causes of variance

Table 47. Summary of discrepancies for BIR revenue streams

	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation	% Variance
Metallic mining						
Corporate income tax	3,737,977,349	3,549,432,548	(188,544,801)	2,939,229,818	-	0.00%
Excise tax on minerals	3,990,405,142	3,779,024,865	(211,380,277)	4,038,360,164	2,244,428	0.06%
Withholding tax - Final	204,451,377	215,366,174	10,914,798	216,228,536	130,034	0.06%
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	157,624,705	166,428,068	8,803,363	158,497,755	-	0.00%
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	253,819,216	257,128,809	3,309,594	265,273,104	-	0.00%
Total - Metallic mining	8,344,277,789	7,967,380,465	(376,897,324)	7,617,589,375	2,374,462	0.03%
Non-metallic mining						
Corporate income tax	2,028,918,789	2,136,177,905	107,259,116	2,136,177,904	-	0.00%
Excise tax on minerals	142,799,552	164,118,425	21,318,874	136,594,688	151,087	0.09%
Output VAT	3,533,393,960	6,185,695,524	2,652,301,563	5,941,557,430	14,626,878	0.24%
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	2,893,697	2,540,037	(353,661)	2,884,715	-	0.00%
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim	5,962,375	5,217,192	(745,182)	3,200,572	-	0.00%

owners						
Total - Non-metallic mining	5,713,968,374	8,493,749,083	2,779,780,710	8,220,415,309	14,777,965	0.17%
Oil and gas						
Corporate income tax	11,840,912,136	5,264,765,069	(6,576,147,067)	11,840,912,136	-	0.00%
Withholding tax - Final	791,375,455	854,743,894	63,368,439	791,375,455	18,000	0.00%
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	3,530,059,766	3,433,279,746	(96,780,019)	3,530,059,766	-	0.00%
Total - Oil and gas	16,162,347,357	9,552,788,710	(6,609,558,647)	16,162,347,357	18,000	0.00%
Total	30,220,593,519	26,013,918,258	(4,206,675,261)	32,000,352,041	17,170,427	0.07%

a. Improper accomplishment of reporting template

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

b. Timing difference

Pre-reconciliation variance is mainly due to BIR recording collections based on when the collection is made while the projects reported based on when the tax is due which is the appropriate method of reporting since accrual basis is required by the Report. Since payments to BIR is higher in 2018 compared to 2017, the timing difference will result to lower amount reported by BIR. These were disposed during the validation of supporting documents provided by the participating project.

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

This precluded the IA from performing the required reconciliation procedures. Due to the number of information requested and required level of disaggregation, current accounting and filing systems may have hindered some projects and BIR from readily providing these disclosures and reports for reconciliation and examination. This is specifically true with the validation of variances pertaining to excise tax on mineral production and final withholding taxes given the number of transactions involved as evident in Table 39. Further, for final withholding taxes, a new BIR form was introduced by the TRAIN law, but these were not readily available at the beginning of 2018; thus, the companies of the participating projects either filed using the old form or payment form 0605 which contributed to the difficulty of reporting and reconciliation. The P14m of the P17m variance pertains to output VAT of Bohol Limestone which only submitted data, but did not provide supporting schedules or documents.

B. BOC

1. Revenue streams

	Customs duties	Value added tax (VAT) on imported materials and equipment
Frequency of payment	Transactional	Transactional

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

2. Findings and causes of variance

Table 48. Summary of discrepancies for BOC revenue streams

	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation	% Variance
Metallic mining						
Customs duties	104,156,721	104,605,420	448,699	103,554,983	1,209,267	1.16%
VAT on imported materials and equipment	657,869,575	662,456,191	4,586,616	658,663,791	6,866,448	1.04%
Total - Metallic mining	762,026,296	767,061,611	5,035,315	762,218,774	8,075,715	1.05%
Non-metallic mining						
Customs duties	80,908,531	81,988,092	1,079,561	81,843,014	590,029	0.72%
VAT on imported materials and equipment	1,404,917,216	1,400,114,419	(4,802,797)	1,399,680,487	528,042	0.04%
Total - Non-metallic mining	1,485,825,747	1,482,102,511	(3,723,236)	1,481,523,501	1,118,071	0.08%
Total	2,247,852,043	2,249,164,122	1,312,079	2,243,742,275	9,193,786	0.41%

a. Timing difference

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

b. Misclassification of payments

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

c. Absence of supporting documents for transactions disclosed by BOC

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

C. DOE

1. Revenue streams

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

2. Findings and causes of variance

Table 49. Summary of discrepancies for DOE revenue streams

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

a. Government share reported in US dollars

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

D. LGU

1. Revenue streams

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

2. Findings and causes of variance

Table 50. Summary of discrepancies for LGU revenue streams disaggregated per municipality/city

Region	Province	Municipality/City	Project amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation	% Variance
Metallic mining								
Local business tax								
CAR	Benguet	Tuba	14,957,682	8,762,126	(6,195,556)	14,897,604	1,072,293	12%
Region II	Isabela	Dinapigue	-	60,000	60,000	-	60,000	100%
Region IVB	Palawan	Bataraza	29,782,894	30,468,431	685,537	32,909,823	1,349	0%
Region XIII	Dinagat Islands	Loreto	-	1,037,627	1,037,627	-	1,037,627	100%
		Tubajon	2,812,664	-	(2,812,664)	-	(2,812,664)	0%
Sub-total			47,553,240	40,328,183	(7,225,056)	47,807,427	(641,395)	-2%
Real property tax - Basic								
Region II	Nueva Vizcaya	Quezon	15,591,930	15,137,411	(454,519)	15,078,552	58,860	0%
Region XIII	Agusan del Norte	Tubay	179,985	-	(179,985)	-	(179,985)	0%
	Dinagat Islands	Cagdianao	279,085	266,722	(12,363)	266,722	-	0%
		Loreto	-	17,227	17,227	-	17,227	100%
	Surigao del Norte	Claver	434,742	-	(434,742)	-	(434,742)	0%
	Surigao del Sur	Carrascal	208,996	-	(208,996)	-	(208,996)	0%
Sub-total			16,694,738	15,421,361	(1,273,377)	15,345,274	(747,636)	-5%
Real property tax - SEF								
Region II	Nueva Vizcaya	Quezon	15,591,930	17,029,609	1,437,679	15,078,552	1,951,057	11%
Region XIII	Agusan del Norte	Tubay	134,597	-	(134,597)	-	(134,597)	0%
	Dinagat Islands	Cagdianao	274,964	266,722	(8,242)	266,722	-	0%
		Loreto	-	17,227	17,227	-	17,227	100%
	Surigao del Norte	Claver	334,417	-	(334,417)	-	(334,417)	0%
	Surigao del Sur	Carrascal	53,842	-	(53,842)	-	(53,842)	0%
Sub-total			16,389,750	17,313,558	923,808	15,345,274	1,445,428	8%
Sub-total			80,637,728	73,063,102	(7,574,626)	78,497,975	56,396	0%
Non-metallic mining								
Local business tax								
Region IVA	Rizal	Teresa	509,638	-	(509,638)	-	509,638	0%
Sub-total			509,638	-	(509,638)	-	509,638	0%
Real property tax - Basic								
Region III	Bulacan	San Ildefonso	76,943,010	76,744,826	(198,184)	76,800,652	11,620	0%
Region IVA	Rizal	Antipolo	3,369,624	3,164,734	(204,889)	3,164,734	(110,188)	-3%
Region VII	Bohol	Garcia Hernandez	1,770	809	(961)	-	809	100%
	Cebu	Naga	1,646,361	1,110,599	(535,944)	-	(535,944)	-48%
Sub-total			81,960,764	81,020,968	(939,978)	79,965,386	(633,703)	-1%
Real property tax - SEF								
Region III	Bulacan	San Ildefonso	76,943,010	76,744,826	(198,184)	76,800,652	11,620	0%

Region IVA	Rizal	Antipolo	3,369,624	3,153,008	(216,616)	3,310,547	(98,462)	-3%
Region VII	Bohol	Garcia	-	809	809	-	809	100%
		Hernandez	-	809	809	-	809	100%
		Naga	1,602,922	1,110,417	(492,505)	-	(492,505)	-44%
Sub-total			81,915,555	81,009,060	(906,495)	80,111,199	(578,538)	-1%
Sub-total			164,385,957	162,030,028	(2,356,111)	160,076,585	(702,603)	0%
Total			244,469,637	235,559,686	(8,910,133)	238,041,116	(878,339)	-0.37%

a. Incomplete data submitted by BLGF

The different LGUs use ENRDMT to report their collections and BLGF generates the data using the same system. Although a reporting system is in place, the reported transactions remain to be incomplete mainly due to non-submission and/or incorrect submission of the different LGUs into the system. For an instance, only one (1) or two (2) quarterly payments were disclosed in the report submitted by BLGF for participating projects who availed of the quarterly payments for local business tax and real property tax. There were also cases wherein the participating project was able to provide multiple official receipts (OR) for real property tax while only 1 was listed in the data submitted by BLGF and the OR number indicated is the same with the OR number for the local business tax which does not and should not happen.

b. Misclassification of payments

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

c. Absence of supporting documents

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

E. MGB

1. Revenue streams

10% share of royalty payment

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

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

2. Findings and causes of variance

Table 51. Summary of discrepancies for MGB revenue streams

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

a. Timing difference

On the initial variance noted, most common cause pertains to the timing of recognizing the royalty on mineral reservation. MGB and some projects included royalty for prior years not covered by the scope of the report, but were only paid in 2018.

F. NCIP

1. Other taxes

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

2. Findings and causes of variance

Table 52. Summary of discrepancies for NCIP revenue streams

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

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

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

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

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

The PH₱8.5m variance pertain to government reported amount for MPSA No. 225-2005-XI of Apex Mining Co. The project, however, indicated in ORE that only surface rights was paid in 2018 and payments of royalties to IPs continued in 2019 since they overpaid in the prior years. Supporting documents for surface rights was provided. The remaining variance pertain to MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII (Amended) of SR Metals, Inc. The project was able to provide support for the amount they have disclose amounting to PH₱1.6m; however, NCIP reported PH₱18.8m; thus, variance remain unreconciled.

G. DOE

1. Revenue streams

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

2. Findings and causes of variance

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

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

Others

Discretionary Social expenditures (CSRs)

As part of good corporate governance, mining, oil, and gas companies also have corporate social responsibility or CSR activities that go beyond compliance with the law. Rooted in philanthropy, and earlier perceived as a peripheral, an add-on or an almost apologetic activity or tactical response to potential crises, CSR is now adopted as a “best practice” absorbed into the core functions and value of systems of businesses. In the mining sector, the increased awareness of environmental impacts, the socio-economic implications of mining, and a downturn in productivity have highlighted the need for mining companies to adjust their business management process. The Chamber of Mines of the Philippines has taken the

cudgels in leading this process consistent with its objective of developing CSR standards by which compliance and progress can be gauged and monitored.

It begins by identifying company policy towards corporate social responsibility. Then it identifies the key elements of this policy broken down into economic, social, environment, governance aspects, amongst others. This is followed by highlighting existing company “best practice” in CSR, the approach it has taken to achieve its objectives, and the impacts of those practices both to the company and the community.

In its CSR Guidebook, the Chamber of Mines spells out a clear definition of CSR that is acceptable to all mining stakeholders, as “commitment of business to contribute to sustainable economic development, working with employees, their families, local community and society at large to improve the quality of life, in ways that are both good for business and good for development.” CSR activities of mining companies revolve around the six themes of environmental management, community engagement and development, safety and health, security and human rights, labor, and management and governance.

Social development programs are created and implemented in all the mines. The focus areas of these programs are designed to address needs of communities around the mine sites. Normally, these communities benefit from other social responsibility projects of the extractive companies, carried out through their respective SDMP and CSR activities. Through SDMP, a company collaborates with their communities to create a list of priority projects that will be implemented within 5 years. Funding for SDMP is set by each mine site annually, and according to law. CSR activities, on the other hand, are implemented depending on specific local needs outside of the areas covered by SDMP programs. In addition, the main difference between the two programs is that the SDMP is required by the government, while CSR is discretionary/voluntary on the part of the Company.

In implementing its CSR activities, the companies are usually bound by its CSR guidelines depending on the needs of the communities involved.

Other social expenditures including CSR activities are not considered significant for the purposes of this report, hence, not included in the reconciliation process.

Sale of the state’s share of production or other revenues collected in-kind

Chapter 1 of this report and previous PH-EITI reports have described in detail the country’s share in oil, gas, and mineral production, including whether there were in-kind revenues. In 2018, there were no revenues collected in kind.

Infrastructure provisions and barter arrangements

In the Philippine setting, agreements based on in-kind payments are unconventional. In-kind payments are normally through infrastructure provisions and barter arrangements. Infrastructure provisions are generally covered in the social development programs of the mining companies and are not contingent upon any sale or purchase of a commodity.

Barter arrangement is also atypical in the local setting. This is evident in the current provisions of existing contracts and agreements of the extractive industry sector players.

Transportation revenues

Revenue from transportation of oil, gas and minerals are nonexistent in the country.

VII. Audit procedures

Assessment of data quality, comprehensiveness, and compliance

Participating projects

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

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

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

Government agencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VIII. Recommendations

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

Improving EITI implementation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Periodic reporting and reconciliation. The MSG can calendar a fixed regular periods for reporting, data gathering and reconciliation to be strictly followed, which will greatly help

government agencies and participating projects plan ahead and prepare necessary requirements. This is in due consideration of other recurring regulatory and statutory audits being conducted for tax compliance, environmental monitoring and corporate governance, among others.

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

Independent Administrator’s Recommendations

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

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

Department of Energy		
Observation	Independent Administrator's Recommendations	Status as of the 6th PH-EITI Report
Prior Years		
<p>Create a reporting system that will determine the direct impact measured through the jobs attributable to the oil and gas industry.</p> <p>Data found in the PSA's website includes aggregated figures and not disaggregated down to the oil and gas sector.</p>	To enhance the accuracy and accessibility of contextual information, it is recommended that the DOE periodically (at least annually) maintain information on the contribution of the industry to labor and employment.	DOE can provide annual data on labor and employment.

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

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

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

Department of the Interior and Local Government		
Observation	Independent Administrator's Recommendations	Status as of the 6th PH-EITI Report
Prior Years		
The SDMPs of mining companies are not aligned with local development plan, which may lead to duplication of programs to be implemented.	LGUs should be involved in the planning of SDMPs to align with the local development plan and ensure its sustainability. DILG through PPEI has actively participated during the drafting of the proposed Supplemental SDMP Guidelines. Said guidelines was an inter-agency	The SDMP planning, execution, and monitoring should coincide with the timing as well as the protocols relative to the LGUs' local development plans and planning. The spirit of this advocacy has been at the core of the proposed revision of the SDMP Guidelines of the DENR-MGB which was

	<p>collaboration intended to set indicators in order to aid the stakeholders in determining the sustainability of SDMP projects and the alignment of these to the basic thematic priorities, particularly: (1) access to education; (2) access to health services and facilities; (3) protection and respect of socio-cultural values; (4) development of livelihood industries. Comments and inputs to the said guidelines were endorsed to DENR-MGB, approval thereof by the DENR Secretary is still pending per last meeting held earlier this in 2018.</p>	<p>completed by end of 2018. Said proposal should be tabled for discussion with the DILG Secretary. The proposal is dependent on DENR's view on the matter.</p>
<p>Consider setting aside revenues collected from mining companies towards the development of the communities affected by extractive activities. Taxes and fees collected from mining companies form part of the LGUs' general funds and are programmed towards projects and expenses for the entire community. There are no specific projects for which revenues collected from mining companies are allocated.</p>	<p>Given that mining communities are the ones directly affected by extractive activities, LGUs should consider setting up a special fund arising from revenues earned from extractive companies so that these may be allocated towards projects that would contribute to the rehabilitation and development of mining communities. This way, it is ensured that there is a direct benefit to the communities.</p>	<p>PPEI conducted a study entitled, "Local Green Investments in the Philippines", with the following major outputs: (1) Stocktaking Report on Policies on Green Investments in the Philippines; (2) Opportunities and Barriers for Green Investments at the Local Level; (3) Extractive Industries and Local Public Finance: Tax and Non-Tax Contributions of Mining to Local Governments in Surigao del Norte; (4) Revenue Generating Options and the Necessary Enabling Environment and Strategies to Promote and Establish Alternatives; (5) LGU Guidelines for Establishing Green Investments and; (6) Potential Green Investments in Claver, Placer and Taganan, Surigao del Norte.</p> <p>Study outputs can be accessed through: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1vhqMLnU0xzC_D8wdtI9FR6Ia-ryBf_2o</p>

		The outputs of the said PPEI study will be requested for uploading in the DILG website for greater access by the general public for possible replication by other LGUs.
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Department of Budget and Management

Observation	Independent Administrator's Recommendation	Status as of the 6th PH-EITI Report
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Prior Years

Long delays in the distribution of the share in national wealth were identified. The agency already implemented a change in the process of releasing shares in national wealth starting 2016 with the implementation of DOF DBM Joint Circular No. 2016-1. However, some LGUs have not yet received their respective share in national wealth as of date.	The establishment of a common online portal is recommended wherein LGUs could be able to confirm with DBM immediately upon receipt of their shares.	The DBM releases the shares of LGUs within the prescribed time as long as it is complete and as long as correct supporting documents from the collecting agencies and BTr are received on time and within the same period. The DBM commits an establishment of a common online portal where LGUs could immediately verify the details of their respective shares with the DBM by FY 2021.
There is no clear guideline as to the use of the share in national wealth.	DBM to issue/define specific guidelines on the use of the share in national wealth derived from mining activities.	Similar issue in the Sixth PH-EITI Report
Amount received by the LGUs through NADAI is consolidated, without details of the calculation and period to which the payment pertains.	Indicate in the NADAI the name of the company, details of computation, and allocation period.	The said recommendation is already considered in the draft guidelines. Nonetheless, the DBM commits the inclusion of details in the attachments, i.e., payee and collection period, as reflected in the submission from the collecting agencies.

National Commission on Indigenous Peoples

Observation	Independent Administrator's Recommendation	Status as of the 6th PH-EITI Report
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Prior Years

Insufficient monitoring of	The agency should develop a	The NCIP monitoring tool for
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<p>royalties for IPs.</p> <p>The agency does not have a formal and adequate monitoring of royalties for IPs. The agency (NCIP) relies on voluntary disclosures made by companies.</p> <p>Under Section 44 of RA No. 8371, the NCIP is tasked to –coordinate development programs and projects for the advancement of the ICCs/ IPs and to oversee the proper implementation thereof. However, based on NCIP’s actual practice and implementation, while the NCIP may exercise its visitorial power to evaluate, audit and examine accounting books, records, and other financial documents, NCIP is not responsible for monitoring the implementation of the CRDP. NCIP can consider revisiting its interpretation of Section 44 of RA No. 8371, as its functions should include oversight of the projects and programs of ICCs/ IPs.</p>	<p>system for monitoring IP royalties. The agency must require all extractive companies to submit copies of deposits/proof of payments to the designated bank accounts for IP royalties.</p>	<p>IP royalties and MOA implementation, developed by NCIP and PH-EITI and approved by the NCIP Commission En Banc on 26 November 2015 under Commission En Banc Resolution No. 06-033-2015, is still being tested for further improvement.</p> <p>Additional funds have already been included in the proposed budget to ensure that regional offices are able to regularly transmit IP royalty monitoring reports to NCIP Central Office. However, the Annual Budget remains the same. There is also lack of manpower, as per NCIP</p>
<p>Regular monitoring of the list of entities operating within the ancestral domain (AD) including the respective MOAs and ensure information be made publicly available through the agency’s website.</p>	<p>The agency should consistently and regularly monitor the list of the entities operating within AD and ensure up-to-date information are reflected therein. MOAs/CADTs and other relevant information must also be diligently monitored for EITI reporting purposes.</p>	<p>NCIP through the Office of Recognition Division maintains an up-to-date master list of areas nationwide with approved CADTs. The NCIP Recognition Division Office provided PH-EITI in August 2019 their master list of approved CADTs areas as of 31 July 2019.</p>

Bureau of Customs		
Observations	Recommendation	Status as of the Sixth PH-EITI Report
<p>Various payments to BOC by entities through third party brokers were noted. These payments were not included</p>	<p>BOC should monitor payments made through third-party brokers and include the same in its reporting templates to</p>	<p>We would like to clarify that payment of duties and taxes to the Bureau is made by the importer</p>

<p>in the reported amount of BOC but was disclosed by the participating entities, which contributed to the amount of variance pre-reconciliation.</p>	<p>properly reflect the source of government revenues.</p>	<p>through his nominated bank account/Authorized Agent Bank. Once payment instructions are sent by BOC, the amount due is automatically debited from the account of the importer, provided that the said account has sufficient balance. The Bureau does not accept payment of duties and taxes directly from Customs Brokers/third party brokers.</p> <p>However, on instances where goods are transited from the Port of Discharge to economic zones, the Customs Brokers' Pre-payment accounts may be utilized to pay for Cargo Transfer Fee and Container Security Fee (CSF). Only on this instance does the Bureau accept payment of fees only directly from Customs Brokers.</p> <p>In view of the foregoing, the Bureau shall endeavour to include on its next report any available data on the payments made by the Customs Broker for the account of the importer/mining companies</p> <p>The Bureau is implementing Customs Administrative Order (CAO) 10-2008 on the Payment Application Secure System Version 5 (PASS5) and Customs Memorandum Order (CMO) 39-2010: Enhanced Automated Cargo Transfer System (E-ACTS) in relation to the above.</p>
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PH-EITI MSG's Recommendations and Assessment of Progress

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

MINES AND GEOSCIENCES BUREAU		
MSG Recommendations from the 5th Report	Agency Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations for the 6th Report
<p>Include in the memorandum the roles and functions of the local NGOs especially in the planning and implementation of the ISHES monitoring.</p>	<p>Safety and Health, Environmental, and Social Development and Management (SHES) monitoring is a regular activity solely conducted by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) Regional Offices as part of its regulatory function.</p> <p>Local Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) are involved during the conduct of Multipartite Monitoring Team monitoring, which is a separate monitoring activity pursuant to Section No. 174, "Environmental Monitoring and Audit," of Department of Environment and Natural Resources Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2010-21, "Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 7942"</p> <p>Furthermore, criteria for selection and functions of Local NGOs as members of MMT are stipulated under Article No. IV of DAO No. 2017-15, "Guidelines on Public Participation Under the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System, re: Public Participation in Monitoring</p>	

	<p>of Impacts of Projects with ECC.”</p> <p>Thus, the inclusion of the roles and functions of the local NGOs in the MGB Memorandum Circular No. 2018-02, “Guidelines for Compliance Monitoring and Rating/Scorecard of Mining Permits/Contracts,” was found to be unnecessary.</p>	
<p>Consider capturing the qualitative aspect of monitoring as opposed to just measuring or ticking compliance list.</p> <p>Consider laying down the technical capability requirements/capacity building needs of those who will implement the scorecard.</p>	<p>Qualitative aspect of monitoring is being captured in the conduct of air and water quality monitoring which is under the function of the MMT and Environmental Management Bureau as stated under Section Nos. 6 and 8 of DAO No. 2015-02, “Harmonization of the Implementation of the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System and the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 in Relation to Mining Projects.”</p> <p>Qualitative aspect of SHES Monitoring can only apply for checking the quality of program/project implementation of the company. This can be subjective in nature, basing solely on the standards of the personnel conducting the monitoring, thus, at most times avoided. Nevertheless, the MGB ROs includes this as part of their other findings. Subsequently, recommendations are also provided by the MGB ROs based on the said findings.</p> <p>MGB personnel are considered technically capable on conducting TSHES monitoring as MGB’s</p>	

	<p>management ensures that each personnel's profession and skills is in line with its respective works/ tasks.</p> <p>With regard the execution of SHES monitoring checklist and scorecard under MGB MC No. 2018-02, series of capacity building were undertaken on the MGB ROs prior the implementation of the said MC. This is to ensure standardized implementation of the SHES Monitoring and to enhance the technical skills of MGB ROs' personnel, including the embedded MGB personnel in the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office / Community Environment and Natural Resources Office.</p> <p>Furthermore, the MGB Central Office's Mine Safety, Environment and Social Development Division and Mining Tenements Management Division are currently conducting Systems Audit on MGB ROs. This aims to validate/ assess implementation of the SHES Monitoring and provide guidance to MGB ROs if certain lapses were noted.</p>	
<p>Consider strengthening capacity and active participation of the MMT and MRFC members particularly on how they can effectively participate during field visits and meetings.</p> <p>Consider identifying and regularly involving other representatives from civil</p>	<p>As per Section 185 of DAO No. 2010-21, MMT is the monitoring arm of MRFC and is tasked to conduct monitoring activities on site. MMT members particularly MGB-MSESDD personnel, conducts annual workshop to improve its guidelines on monitoring compliances of mining companies.</p>	

<p>society including academics, media, Church people, the youth, and community leaders who are passionate in pushing for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Actively disseminate information about monitoring activities and findings of MMTs and MRFCs.</p>	<p>It is noted that that MMT acts as a technical team to monitor the compliances of mining companies with different environmental laws, thus, DAO No. 2010-21 specifically requires environmental NGO. However, in the MRFC, other representatives of CSO such as but not limited to church people, academe and youth can be a member of MRFC, provided, that it has gone through the selection process. On the proposed revision of DAO No. 2010-21, MRFC may designate an additional member of MRFC through a Resolution.</p> <p>Currently, MGB is continuously providing MMT reports to EITI; however, it will pilot test uploading of MMT Reports on its Portal.</p>	<p>MMT reports should be timely disclosed. The MMT reports should be included in the PH-EITI Contracts Portal.</p> <p>The list of MMT members/ representatives in each area should also be part of the disclosure.</p>
<p>Consider institutionalizing a system of civil society participation in the entire extractives value chain particularly on the monitoring of the accuracy of production.</p> <p>Consider enjoining CSOs in monitoring the details of the production process at the field level.</p> <p>Release updates on the purchase of the monitoring equipment and reports on initial evaluation of the regular (or random) sampling – i.e. if it has been rolled out. If delayed, indicate the causes.</p>		<p>The localization of EITI governance model i.e. establishment of subnational MSG mechanisms, should be introduced to local government units, in this way the participation of the relevant stakeholders in the entire extractives value chain will be institutionalized and may address context specific issues on natural resource governance in each area.</p> <p>The localization of EITI governance model may also address the mainstreaming of data and disclosures.</p>
<p>Consider enhancing the function of the Monitoring</p>	<p>MTF is deposited in a government depository bank</p>	

<p>Trust Fund to ensure sufficient and independent funding for all MMT monitoring activities for the year. Companies must have no hand in the disbursement of MMT allowances, and MMT members must be precluded from asking for additional allowances or compensation from the company or the fund.</p> <p>Ensure the regularity of monitoring activities of the MMT and also reporting of ROs on the activities feedback/updates on the use of MTF in relation to MMT</p>	<p>and disbursement from the said from trust fund is regulated thru Section 186 of DAO No. 2010-21:</p> <p><i>“Withdrawal from the MRF shall be made by the Contractor/Permit Holder only with the written instruction to the bank issued by the MRF Committee authorizing the Contractor/Permit Holder to withdraw the amount from the MRF. The amount to be withdrawn shall be in accordance with the AEPEP and shall be approved by the MRF Committee, copy furnished the CLRF Steering Committee. Any one of the following shall be authorized to issue the instruction to the bank on behalf of the MRF Committee:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. The Chair,</i> <i>b. The Co-Chair or</i> <i>c. The designated representative of either (a) or (b).</i> <p><i>In the event that none of the above-mentioned persons issues the instruction to the bank after the lapse of thirty (30) calendar days from the time the written request for instruction is received by them, the Contractor/Permit Holder shall have the authority to sign the instruction on behalf of the MRF Committee and to withdraw the amount in accordance with the approved AEPEP.”</i></p> <p>MMT operations, including honoraria, are guided by the Manual of Operations (MOO), which is being</p>	
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	<p>agreed upon and approved.</p> <p>Apart from it, financial accomplishment of mining companies, including MTF, is being scored using TSHES Scorecard.</p> <p>MMT is mandated to conduct quarterly monitoring as per Section 174 of DAO No. 2010-21.</p>	
<p>A regular multi-sectoral discussion should be scheduled. Ensure that proceedings of the meeting be documented. Consider including in the discussions a review of current guiding laws and identify the flaws/gaps for eventual amendments or crafting of new policies.</p>	<p>The National Summit for the Presentation of the Proposed amendment of the Revised IRR of Republic Act No. 7076 and the 1st National Assembly of the Philippine National Coalition for Small-Scale Miners with a theme “Responsableng Pagmimina.Kaunlaran ng Bayan”was held last July 29 to 31, 2019 at the provincial Capitol, Nabunturan, Compostela Valley.</p> <p>The National Summit and the 1st National Assembly of the Philippine National Coalition for Small-Scale Miners was attended by representatives from various government agencies such as the DENR, MGB, BSP, NCIP, LGU of Compostela Valley, other Agencies such as BAN TOXICS, Caring Gold Project, Social Justice Decent Work and Small-Scale Miners from all over the country.</p> <p>The event was envisioned that regular multi-sectoral meetings are to be conducted and proceedings thereof focusing mainly on the proposed amendments to RA No.7076 or the People’s Small-Scale Mining</p>	

	Act and EO 79 and other issues/concerns hounding the small scale mining industry.	
<p>Consider institutionalizing guidelines into policy particularly on defining what is “compliance” for mining contractors under DAO 2017-07 as well as clarify who (as between the MPSA holder and the operator) has the responsibility to submit the template/report. Consider discussing the DAO with Environmental Management Bureau for close coordination.</p> <p>Consider conducting a study on the non-participation of mining contractors.</p>	<p>MGB has a plan to make EITI reporting part of its compliance monitoring scorecard for mining permits or contracts.</p> <p>The MGB has also integrated PH-EITI’s reporting template for small-scale mining in its efforts to institute reforms in the small-scale mining sector.</p>	
<p>Consider linking supporting documents when publishing data as an additional quality validation mechanism to ensure that the report produced by PH-EITI will be more reliable.</p> <p>Consider publishing in data in open format so that viewers/visitors can easily download data that they need.</p> <p>Consider publishing auxiliary rights in the MGB Portal.</p>	<p>MGB has mainstreamed disclosures through its Database Portal accessible at databaseportal.mgb.gov.ph. The portal contains updated mining tenements data... mine safety and health, environment, and social development data and industry statistics, among other information.</p> <p>MGB will continue to provide scanned MMT reports EITI; however, it will pilot test uploading MMT reports in its Portal for public dissemination.</p>	<p>As preparation for the environmental impact reporting of PH-EITI, the auxiliary rights (water rights, tree cutting permits) given to extractive companies should be disclosed.</p>
<p>Consider creating a National Mineral Resources Board (or assigning at least a dedicated division within MGB) to monitor and gather data on all the</p>	<p>The Mining Technology Division of the MGB-Central Office and Small-Scale Mining Focal Person in the MGB Regional Offices are currently in the frontline to monitor and gather data on</p>	

<p>activities of the various PMRBs/SSMs and carry out doable action points and monitor/consolidate situation, tasks, actions and results.</p> <p>The MICC cannot perform the function of a national mineral resources board that can monitor the activities of all PMRBs and SSM contractors.</p>	<p>all the various activities of the PMRB'S/SSM's in the country.</p>	
<p>Consider including the participation of PH-EITI and other CSOs in the crafting of the manual of operations for the PMRBs to help strengthen existing management systems and ensure participation of the CSOs in the monitoring and evaluation of permits and small-scale mining contracts.</p> <p>Consider outlining the tasks, roles, expectations among MGB ROs and Divisions to ensure clarity in governance issues of SSM. Ensure coordination of policies and actions that affect the inter-relations of small scale and large-scale operations as well.</p>	<p>To be considered as additional Input /s in the proposed amendment of the implementing Rules and Regulations of EO 79.</p>	
<p>MGB may also want to align the 5-year SDMP programs with local (<i>provincial, municipal and/or brgy.</i>) development plans. Plans/programs/activities that don't achieve the desired results should not be funded again, or ensure community capacity-building measures first be</p>	<p>It is mandated in the CDAO that the 5-Year SDMP is prepared in consultation and partnership with the host and neighboring communities. Prior to its approval, it is evaluated and assessed by MGB-RO if the SDMP is aligned with the local development plans. That is why, reminder is always made that the Company invite</p>	<p>SDMP should be aligned with local development plans of the local government units (<i>provincial/municipal/barangay</i>). In planning for the SDMP, the mining-affected and neighboring communities should be consulted and engaged.</p>

<p>implemented. MGB may also study the possibility of putting a cap on “unsustainable” projects or programs, such as large infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Consider including the NEDA, academe/experts, and local development boards in the development of the 5-year SDMP.</p> <p>In reviewing SDMP guidelines, consider a sustainable development framework and outline (at least) a medium-term strategic area development plan with corresponding project management, monitoring and evaluation framework.</p>	<p>representatives from the MPDO and LGU heads to participate and be involved in the planning workshop;</p> <p>This is one of the purpose of the Planning Workshop mentioned above, to avoid duplication and/or continuation of unsustainable P/P/As. Evaluation is being conducted by the MGB-RO during the ASDMP monitoring made and in the approval of the ASDMPs. Assessment and evaluation is being made on previous and proposed P/P/As for its effectiveness and sustainability. Also, some companies conducts Social Impact Assessment to determine any P/P/As that need not be continued on to the next phase of the Program;</p> <p>Under Section 136-B of CDAO 2010-21, the MGB-RO shall evaluate the submitted 5-Year SDMP for its form, substance and completeness. A Technical Conference is held together with invited credible experts from relevant agencies such as NEDA, DOH, CHED, etc., to further evaluate the said document.</p>	
<p>Consider performing qualitative assessments of the impacts of SDMP projects by engaging developmental experts alongside a multi-partite team to perform the assessment, if necessary, and suggest refinements to the projects being funded by the program.</p>	<p>Mining companies usually conducts SIA to expiring 5-Year SDMP so as to facilitate the said qualitative assessment of the impact of the Program prior to its submission to MGB-RO.</p>	

<p>Consider developing a separate tool aimed at measuring impact of the projects.</p> <p>Release updates on the rollout of the scorecard.</p>		
<p>Provide regular updates on the release of the MC that includes and incorporates inputs based from the reports, feedback, and discussions with CSOs.</p>	<p>MGB had a meeting with Bantay Kita last July 5, 2018 to discuss the updates on the proposed Guidelines in the Selection Process of CSO Representatives to MMT and MRFC.</p> <p>In the proposed revisions of DAO 2010-21, standard guidelines in the selection process of MRFC and MMT composition will be provided. The draft CSO selection process proposed by Bantay Kita will be used as one of the inputs on the said guidelines.</p>	<p>A guideline for the selection process of civil society organizations in MMTs and MRFCs should be released by MGB.</p>
		<p>The PH-EITI Contracts Portal should be regularly updated with new documents such as the MMT, MRFC reports, etc., contracts of the non-metallic mining companies, coal contracts.</p>
		<p>All extractive companies should be required to participate in EITI reporting. The non-operating companies due to no production should still provide its updates on other activities happening within its contract area i.e. updates on maintenance, rehabilitation of mined-out areas, etc. because they still have an existing/ contract with the government.</p>
		<p>As preparation for the environmental impact reporting, extractive companies should disclose and provide updates on</p>

		its rehabilitation activities i.e. actual land area disturbed and rehabilitated lands, efforts on bringing back the natural ecosystem.
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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MSG Recommendations from the 5 th Report	Agency Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations for the 6 th Report
<p>Consider including CSOs (e.g., independent body or academic institutions) in the team that will conduct the study to track the national government/LGU share and spending of extractive industry revenue.</p>	<p>The Environmental and Natural Resources Data Management Tool (ENRDMT) has already been incorporated in DOF-BLGF's electronic Statement of Receipts and Expenditures (eSRE). Local government unit (LGU) compliance to this reportorial requirement is >90%. The ENRDMT has already been incorporated in the eSRE. Hence, the national government has significantly increased visibility as well as periodic availability of information on the matter, particularly (i) remittance on shares of national wealth to the LGUs; and (ii) utilization thereof.</p>	
<p>Consider partnering with CSOs in discussing and presenting to the public the studies conducted related to the impact of revenues from the</p>	<p>At the turn of 2019, the last study generated from the PPEI – Alternative Green Investments, has been turned over and provided to PH-EITI and furnished Bantay Kita as well.</p>	

<p>extractives to local communities and other stakeholders (e.g. "Assessment of the Impact of Social Development Management Programs of Large-Scale Mining Companies in Selected Host Communities in the Philippines"</p>		
<p>Provide updates on the response/ action point/resolution of Bureau of Local Government Supervision (BLGS) of DILG with regard to the 4th Report's recommendation to conduct a feasibility study to assess viability of PH-EITI disclosure as a component of the Seal of Good Local Governance for LGUs hosting mining.</p>	<p>There are no existing indicators relative to the PH-EITI disclosure of LGUs hosting mining in the SGLG. The DILG-BLGS shall take into consideration this recommendation for consideration of the National Committee to include as one of the indicators in the SGLG assessment.</p> <p>Note: PH-EITI disclosure are confined to around 400 LGUs hosting mining and energy projects/operations.</p>	

BUREAU OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

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

**DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT /
BUREAU OF TREASURY**

MSG Recommendations from the 5th Report	Agency Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations for the 6th Report
Consider requiring an allocation plan on how the LGU shares will be spent before the release of the funds and a copy be publicly disclosed for purposes of transparency and for CSOs to be able to monitor the same shares at the local level.	Finalization of the draft Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) in the 4 th Quarter of 2019	The PH-EITI MSG should persistently push and advocate for the Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) of the Department of Budget and Management i.e. set a meeting with DBM, DILG, discuss as an agenda of the PH-EITI TWG/MSG to strategize.
Progress on the 4 th Report's recommendation for the "BTr [to] provide the list of AGSBs of LGUs to collecting agencies to reduce delays in the release of funds. The list can be used by the collecting agencies to double-check if the LGU has an existing AGSB. If the LGU has no existing AGSB listed to the BTr, the LGU can inform the collecting agency and the BTr before endorsing the documentary requirements to DBM."	The list of Authorized Government Servicing Bank (AGSBs) of LGUs is already available.	
Progress on the 4 th Report's recommendation to: <i>Consider extractive companies' certification of excise tax paid as prima facie proof of payment, and basis for computation of the LGU share</i>	The draft JMC prescribes a template of the certification that will be issued by the BIR and BTr to expedite the reconciliation of accounts as reflected from their respective records and to eliminate delays.	

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

MSG Recommendations from the 5th Report	Agency Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations for the 6th Report

Consider participating actively in the PH-EITI MSG and TWG Meetings for better coordination.	NCIP Central Office participated at the national level meetings and PH EITI recommendations are being studied.	
NCIP must dedicate funding and resources to ensure that regional offices are able to regularly transmit IP royalty monitoring reports to NCIP Central Office.	Additional funds have already been included in the proposed budget but Annual Budget remains the same. Also, due to lack of manpower.	
Assess how the tool was used and then measure its effectiveness and efficiency and address gaps when found.	Monitoring tool is still being tested for further improvement	
Undertake development of other tools to build capacities of IPs.	Proposed capacity building for IPs has already been included in the NCIP Strategic Directions but was not considered by the Department of Budget and Management.	
Prioritize IP-centric initiatives to help ensure proper monitoring and reporting of IP royalties.	Capacity building has been considered including the proper management of their royalties, however, budget proposal not considered by the DBM.	
Request for updates on the implementation of the directive.	This will be considered in the next reporting.	
Request regional NCIP offices to write an annual progress narrative to be included in PH-EITI reports.	PH-EITI to provide NCIP a template or guidance.	



CHAPTER 3

**Beneficial Ownership
Transparency in the
Philippine Extractives**



CHAPTER 3 – BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP TRANSPARENCY IN THE PHILIPPINE EXTRACTIVES

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

A fairly new area of extractives transparency is beneficial ownership (BO) disclosure, with the EITI taking the global lead by including it in its Standard. In 2016, the EITI Board agreed that by January 2020, all EITI implementing countries must ensure that extractive companies that bid for, operate, or invest in extractive projects in the country publicly disclose their beneficial owners, including any politically exposed persons (PEPs).⁹⁹ The purpose of BO transparency is simple enough: Disclosing the true owners of companies allows the government and other stakeholders to ensure that laws regulating corporate vehicles (e.g., laws against tax evasion and money laundering) as well as those restricting ownership of these companies (e.g., limitations on foreign equity, proscriptions against conflicts of interest) are complied with, and to hold actual persons accountable in case of any violation. The reason becomes stronger in the case of extractive companies, since their operations impinge on finite resources that belong to the national patrimony. If these companies defraud the government by evading tax and other liabilities, they harm development by depriving generations of people of their shared right over natural resources that are essential for sustainably meeting their needs.

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

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

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

⁹⁹ Requirement 2.5, EITI Standard.

In February 2018, the EITI Board agreed that “systematic disclosure should be firmly established as the default expectation” of implementing countries, that is, countries should disclose the information required by the EITI Standard through routine government and corporate reporting systems. Specifically as regards BO, “beneficial ownership information should be incorporated in existing filings by companies to corporate regulators”.¹⁰⁰ Meanwhile, in November of the same year, the SEC issued Memorandum Circular No. 17 (MC 17), which required all SEC registered corporations – extractive companies included – to disclose their beneficial owners through the General Information Sheet (GIS) they file annually. Such was the intersection that led the MSG to decide to subsume compliance with the EITI BO requirement under PH-EITI’s mainstreaming agenda, particularly by way of the SEC’s implementation of MC 17, at least for the next reporting cycle.

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

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

Plans

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

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

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

Progression

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

¹⁰⁰ Requirement 2.5(a), EITI Standard.

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

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

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

Policy

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

A copy of MC 15 is annexed to this report (**Annex 13**). It is also available in the SEC website.¹⁰¹

The SEC issued MC 15 "pursuant to its mandate to assist in the implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA), as amended, and the Terrorist Financing Prevention and Suppression Act (TFPSA) and their respective Implementing Rules and Regulations" and "to ensure timely access to adequate, accurate and current information on the beneficial ownership and control of SEC registered corporations by competent authorities".¹⁰²

Entitled, "Amendment of SEC Memorandum Circular No. 17, series of 2018 on the Revision of the General Information Sheet (GIS) to Include Beneficial Ownership Information", MC 15 requires all SEC registered stock and non-stock domestic corporations obliged to submit their GIS beginning 31 July 2019 to disclose, under pain of penalty, their beneficial owners in a Beneficial Ownership Declaration (BOD) form annexed to the GIS, providing the following information on the beneficial owner:¹⁰³

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

¹⁰¹ At <http://www.sec.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/2019MCNo15.pdf>.

¹⁰² Section 3, MC 15.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

- Type of beneficial owner (direct or indirect) [for stock corporations]
- Category of beneficial ownership (A to I)

MC 15 defines “beneficial owner” as “any natural person(s) who ultimately own(s) or control(s) or exercise(s) ultimate effective control over the corporation”.¹⁰⁴ This definition refers to the natural person who actually owns or controls the corporation, as distinguished from the “legal owner” who is the “natural or juridical person who, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of Philippine law, owns or has the controlling ownership interest over the corporation or has the ability of taking relevant decisions within the corporation and impose those resolutions”.¹⁰⁵ “Ultimate effective control” refers to “any situation in which ownership/control is exercised through actual or a chain of ownership or by means other than direct control”.¹⁰⁶

MC 15 provides for nine categories under one or more of which a beneficial owner may fall. These categories are described as follows:¹⁰⁷

A	Natural person(s) owning, directly or indirectly or through a chain of ownership, at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting rights, voting shares or capital of the reporting corporation.
B	Natural person(s) who exercise control over the reporting corporation, alone or together with others, through any contract, understanding, relationship, intermediary or tiered entity.
C	Natural person(s) having the ability to elect a majority of the board of directors/trustees, or any similar body, of the corporation.
D	Natural person(s) having the ability to exert a dominant influence over the management or policies of the corporation.
E	Natural person(s) whose directions, instructions, or wishes in conducting the affairs of the corporation are carried out by majority of the members of the board of directors of such corporation who are accustomed or under an obligation to act in accordance with such person’s directions, instructions or wishes.
F	Natural person(s) acting as stewards of the properties of corporations, where such properties are under the care or administration of said natural person(s).
G	Natural person(s) who actually own or control the reporting corporation through nominee shareholders or nominee directors acting for or on behalf of such natural persons.
H	Natural person(s) ultimately owning or controlling or exercising ultimate effective control over the corporation through other means not falling under any of the foregoing categories.
I	Natural person(s) exercising control through positions held within a corporation (i.e., responsible for strategic decisions that fundamentally affect the business practices or general direction of the corporation such as the members of the board of directors or trustees or similar body within the corporation; or exercising executive control over the daily or regular affairs of the corporation through a senior management position).

¹⁰⁴ Section 2.1, MC 15.

¹⁰⁵ Section 2.8, MC 15.

¹⁰⁶ Section 2.12, MC 15.

¹⁰⁷ Section 3, MC 15.

	This category is applicable only in exceptional cases where no natural person is identifiable who ultimately owns or exerts control over the corporation, the reporting corporation having exhausted all reasonable means of identification and provided there are no grounds for suspicion.
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MC 15 as against the EITI Standard

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

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

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

In any case, while MC 15 requires BO disclosure in a public document such as the GIS, it precludes actual publication of the information. MC 15 provides that the BOD, unlike the rest of the GIS, “shall not be uploaded to the Commission’s publicly accessible electronic database,” although “the information shall, nonetheless, be made accessible or available in a timely manner to competent authorities for law enforcement and other lawful purposes”.¹⁰⁸ The SEC’s Enforcement and Investor Protection Department has explained that non-publication of the BOD is due to the sensitive and confidential information therein. At least for now, BOD information can be accessed from the SEC only by request of government agencies and after the pertinent requirements of RA 10173, or the Data Privacy Act of 2012 (DPA), have been observed.

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

¹⁰⁸ Section 2.1, MC 15.

As regards legal owners, on the other hand, information on them¹⁰⁹ as indicated in the GIS remain publicly available and may be accessed from the SEC website for a reasonable fee.¹¹⁰ However, it must be noted that the revised GIS form already has a separate sheet for the TIN and residential address of the stockholders, directors, and officers.¹¹¹ This “TIN Page” is excluded from uploading to the public database, presumably to comply with the DPA that protects sensitive personal information such as those contained therein.

Pilot Disclosure

Procedure

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

However, the SEC was of the position that MC 15 prevents it from publishing BO information in any manner, even if there is company waiver and consent, since the provision on non-publication does not stipulate any exceptions. Publication would therefore have to be done in another way. PH-EITI then attempted to secure from the SEC a copy of the BODs, still on the condition that it obtains the said company waivers, so that it could process the BODs and be the one to publish the BO information in the present report. This time, the SEC asserted that it could give PH-EITI a copy of the BODs only if PH-EITI not only obtains the consent of the beneficial owners (given by themselves or by an authorized company representative thru a Board resolution) but also duly executes with the SEC a Data Sharing Agreement under NPC Circular No. 16-02¹¹² in compliance with the DPA.

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

Thus, PH-EITI asked the companies for a copy of their submitted BOD and requested them to voluntarily execute a waiver/consent as well as a declaration of PEPs as part of their participation in the Sixth Report. The templates used, which were drafted in consultation with the SEC and approved by the MSG, are in **Annex 15** and **Annex 16** of this report, respectively. The company submissions and responses were collected by the PH-EITI secretariat and filed within the premises and safekeeping of the Department of Finance. The information they contained were processed, analyzed, and sorted for publication in this report, as permitted and appropriate.

¹⁰⁹ The GIS includes stockholder information such as name, nationality, residential address, TIN, number of shares subscribed and percentage of ownership, and the top 20 stockholders in number of shares subscribed.

¹¹⁰ <http://www.sec.gov.ph/online-services/sec-i-view/>

¹¹¹ See SEC MC 16, s. 2016 at <https://www.sec.gov.ph/mc-2016/mc-no-16-s-2016revision-of-the-general-information-sheet-and-notification-update-form/>.

¹¹² See NPC Circular No. 16-02 at <https://www.privacy.gov.ph/memorandum-circulars/npc-circular-16-02-data-sharing-agreements-involving-government-agencies/>.

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

Notwithstanding the modified procedure above, PH-EITI requested the SEC to confirm which extractive companies submitted a BOD in compliance with MC 15. In response, the SEC provided a list to that effect, a copy of which is attached to this report as **Annex 17**.

Results

Compliance with MC 15

Per the SEC’s account as of the end of October 2020, as may be gleaned from **Annex 17**, there was considerable observance of MC 15 among operating extractive companies, with about 90% of the companies having submitted a BOD to the SEC. Of 81 identified extractive companies, only eight (8) were not recorded by the SEC to have submitted a BOD. Of these 8, the records of two were noted as “not found”.

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

Participation in PH-EITI Pilot

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

Table 1: Company turnout in the pilot disclosure		
PARTICIPATED	DID NOT PARTICIPATE	
29	24	12
metallic: 22 non-metallic: 5 oil and gas: 2	metallic: 18 non-metallic: 3 oil and gas: 2 coal: 1	metallic: 2 non-metallic: 9 oil and gas: 1

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

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

Below is a listing of the companies:

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

PARTICIPATED		DID NOT PARTICIPATE	
1. AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	2. Adnama Mining Resources Inc.	1. Apex Mining Co., Inc.	1. Apo Land & Quarry Corporation – did not give consent to publication; reason stated in a letter
2. Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	3. Benguet Corp. Nickel Mines Inc.	2. Benguet Corp.	2. CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - did not give consent to publication
3. Berong Nickel Corporation	4. Carrascal Nickel Corporation	3. Carmen Copper Corporation	3. Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation - did not give consent to publication; reason stated in a letter
4. Cagdianao Mining Corporation	5. Chevron Malampaya LLC	4. Century Peak Corporation	4. Strong Built Mining and Development Corporation - did not give consent to publication
5. Dinapigue Mining Corporation	6. FCF Minerals Corporation	5. Citinickel Mines and Development Corporation	5. Concrete Aggregates Corporation - did not give consent to publication
6. Hinatuan Mining Corporation	7. Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co.	6. Eramen Minerals, Inc.	6. Bohol Limestone Corporation - did not give consent to publication
7. Libjo Mining Corporation	8. Libjo Mining Corporation	7. Filminera Resources Corporation	7. Rapid City Realty Development Corporation – did not give consent to publication
8. Oceanagold (Philippines) Inc.	9. Philsaga Mining Corporation	8. Greenstone Resources Corporation	8. Republic Cement & Building Materials Inc. – pending waiver & board resolution
9. Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corp.	10. Philex Mining Corporation	9. Itogon-Suyoc Resources, Inc.	9. Republic Cement Iligan Inc. – pending waiver & board resolution
10. Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.	11. Platinum Group Metals Corporation	10. Krominco Inc.	10. Republic Cement Land and Resources Inc. – pending waiver & board resolution
11. Philsaga Mining Corporation	12. Sinosteel Phils. H.Y. Mining Corporation	11. LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	11. Republic Cement Mindanao Inc. – pending waiver & board resolution
12. Philex Mining Corporation	13. Taganito Mining Corporation	12. Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	12. Shell Philippines Exploration B.V. – with PEP declaration form and consent to publish what
13. Platinum Group Metals Corporation	14. Techiron Resources Inc.	13. SR Metals, Inc.	
14. Sinosteel Phils. H.Y. Mining Corporation	15. Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	14. Gozon Development Corporation	
15. Taganito Mining Corporation	16. Dolomite Mining Corporation	15. Hardrock Aggregates, Inc.	
16. Techiron Resources Inc.		16. Northern Cement Corporation	
17. Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation		17. Galoc Production Company WLL – Philippine Branch	
Dolomite Mining Corporation		18. Nido Galoc Production	
		19. Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	
		20. Atro Mining-Vitali, Inc.*	
		21. Mt. Sinai Exploration & Development Corporation*	
		22. Nicua Corporation (<i>non-operating</i>)*	
		23. Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation*	
		24. Shenzhou Mining Group Corporation (<i>non-operating</i>)*	

25. Eagle Cement Corporation 26. Holcim Mining and Development Corporation 27. JLR Construction and Aggregates Inc. 28. Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation 29. Philippine National Oil Company – Exploration Corporation	*Could not be reached or contacted	is already published at https://www.shell.com/investors/financial-reporting/annual-publications/annual-reports-download-centre.html
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Disclosure

Collating the beneficial ownership information disclosed by participating companies that consented to publication, the matrix in **Annex 18** of this report lists the declared beneficial owners per sector and per company, and presents the personal information required by the EITI Standard, that is, each individual's name, nationality, and country of residence, as well as whether or not he/she is a PEP.

Analytics and Findings

- In total, there were 128 name entries declared as beneficial owners. Of this number, only 94 are unique, as some beneficial owners repeat for some companies. The companies with the same or similar beneficial owners are mostly subsidiaries of the same parent company.
- All of the declared beneficial owners pertain to natural persons.
- The beneficial owners disclosed to PH-EITI using the BOD form (including those not consented to be published) may be broken down according to the BO categories of MC 15 as follows:

Category	Frequency	Description/Remarks
A	16	Natural person(s) owning, directly or indirectly or through a chain of ownership, at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the voting rights, voting shares or capital of the reporting corporation.
B	2	Natural person(s) having the ability to elect a majority of the board of directors/trustees, or any similar body, of the corporation.
C	12	Natural person(s) whose directions, instructions, or wishes in conducting the affairs of the corporation are carried out by majority of the members of the board of directors of such corporation who are accustomed or under an obligation to act in accordance with such person's directions, instructions or wishes.
D	7	Natural person(s) having the ability to exert a dominant influence over the management or policies of the corporation.
E	2	Natural person(s) whose directions, instructions, or wishes in conducting the affairs of the corporation are

		carried out by majority of the members of the board of directors of such corporation who are accustomed or under an obligation to act in accordance with such person's directions, instructions or wishes. (occurred with D)
F	1	Natural person(s) acting as stewards of the properties of corporations, where such properties are under the care or administration of said natural person(s).
G	1	Natural person(s) who actually own or control the reporting corporation through nominee shareholders or nominee directors acting for or on behalf of such natural persons.
H	1	Natural person(s) ultimately owning or controlling or exercising ultimate effective control over the corporation through other means not falling under any of the foregoing categories.
I	97	Natural person(s) exercising control through positions held within a corporation (i.e., responsible for strategic decisions that fundamentally affect the business practices or general direction of the corporation such as the members of the board of directors or trustees or similar body within the corporation; or exercising executive control over the daily or regular affairs of the corporation through a senior management position).
No category indicated	6	"Chairman Emeritus""Director"

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

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

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

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

Gaps and Challenges

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

Scope

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

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

Accuracy

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

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

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

While the BODs submitted may be correct and true, it may bring into question the practical value of the exercise, considering that much of the information disclosed are already regularly being reported and made public. In other words, it does not yield new information at best. At worst, it may generate inaccurate information out of expediency, if not deliberate

concealment. Nevertheless, MC 15 stipulates that application of category I is conditioned on the absence of any grounds for suspicion. Thus, if such grounds are found to exist, then the company may be held liable for a violation.

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

Privacy concerns

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

The Data Privacy Act (DPA)¹¹³ is the country's comprehensive privacy law "to protect the fundamental human right of privacy while ensuring free flow of information" and "to ensure that personal information in information and communications systems in the government and in the private sector are secured and protected". Together with its implementing rules and regulations,¹¹⁴ it has often been cited as a check against measures that involve personal information, such as BO disclosure.

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

Upon the request of PH-EITI, the NPC issued Privacy Policy Office Advisory Opinion No. 2020-047 dated 10 November 2020 and signed by the Privacy Commissioner on the general subject of disclosure and publication of beneficial ownership information by the PH-EITI. A copy is attached hereto as **Annex 19**. The Opinion affirms that the DPA, particularly Section 12(c), allows the processing of personal information (such as BO information) when it is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which the personal information controller (in this case, PH-EITI) is subject. Then, in a qualified manner, it states that EO 79 and EO 147, in relation to the EITI Standard, "may constitute as lawful bases for processing BO information from the extractive industries". It, however, reminds that the processing of personal data must still adhere to the general data privacy principles (i.e., transparency, legitimate purpose, and proportionality) and further advises that publication should contain only the information necessary to achieve PH-EITI's purpose of ensuring transparency and accountability in the extractive industries and possibly deterring illegal activities.

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

¹¹³ <https://www.privacy.gov.ph/data-privacy-act/>

¹¹⁴ <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2016/08/25/implementing-rules-and-regulations-of-republic-act-no-10173/>

Under the aforementioned NPC Circular No. 16-02,¹¹⁵ PH-EITI just needs to ensure that the DSA specifies its purpose/s, including the public function or service the DSA is meant to facilitate; who will have access to personal data and what type of personal data will be accessed and how these will be accessed and processed; the remedies available in case of any violation of data privacy rights; the designated data protection officer; operational details of the sharing or transfer of personal data (procedure) under the agreement; the term or duration of the agreement; security measures, including policies to ensure protection of the personal data; and additional provisions if there will be online access to the personal data; among others.¹¹⁶

¹¹⁵ *Supra* note 113.

¹¹⁶ **SECTION 6. Content of a Data Sharing Agreement.** A data sharing agreement shall be in writing and must comply with the following conditions:

- A. It shall specify, with due particularity, the purpose or purposes of the data sharing agreement, including the public function or public service the performance or provision of which the agreement is meant to facilitate: *Provided*, that if the purpose includes the grant of online access to personal data, or if access is open to the public or private entities, these shall also be clearly specified in the agreement.
- B. It shall identify all personal information controllers that are party to the agreement, and for every party, specify:
 1. the type of personal data to be shared under the agreement;
 2. any personal information processor that will have access to or process the personal data, including the types of processing it shall be allowed to perform;
 3. how the party may use or process the personal data, including, but not limited to, online access;
 4. the remedies available to a data subject, in case the processing of personal data violates his or her rights, and how these may be exercised;
 5. the designated data protection officer or compliance officer.
- C. It shall specify the term or duration of the agreement, which may be renewed on the ground that the purpose or purposes of such agreement continues to exist: *Provided*, that in no case shall such term or any subsequent extensions thereof exceed five (5) years, without prejudice to entering into a new data sharing agreement.
- D. It shall contain an overview of the operational details of the sharing or transfer of personal data under the agreement. Such overview must adequately explain to a data subject and the Commission the need for the agreement, and the procedure that the parties intend to observe in implementing the same.
- E. It shall include a general description of the security measures that will ensure the protection of the personal data of data subjects, including the policy for retention or disposal of records.
- F. It shall state how a copy of the agreement may be accessed by a data subject: *Provided*, that the government agency may redact or prevent the disclosure of any detail or information that could endanger its computer network or system, or expose to harm the integrity, availability or confidentiality of personal data under its control or custody. Such information may include the program, middleware and encryption method in use, as provided in the next succeeding paragraph.
- G. If a personal information controller shall grant online access to personal data under its control or custody, it shall specify the following information:
 1. Justification for allowing online access;
 2. Parties that shall be granted online access;
 3. Types of personal data that shall be made accessible online;
 4. Estimated frequency and volume of the proposed access; and
 5. Program, middleware and encryption method that will be used.
- H. It shall specify the personal information controller responsible for addressing any information request, or any complaint filed by a data subject and/or any investigation by the Commission: *Provided*, that the Commission shall make the final determination as to which personal information controller is liable for any breach or violation of the Act, its IRR, or any applicable issuance of the Commission.

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

Effectiveness

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

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

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

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

Note on Publicly Listed Companies

The EITI Standard also requires the disclosure of publicly listed companies, particularly the name of the stock exchange and link to the stock exchange filings where they are listed to facilitate public access to their beneficial ownership information. Extractive companies in the Philippines that are listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) are subject to disclosure requirements under RA 8799, or the Securities Regulation Code (SRC) and its implementing rules and regulations. Part of the requirements is accomplishing and submitting to PSE forms such as *Initial Statement of Beneficial Ownership of Securities* (PSE Disclosure Form 17-6) and *Statement of Changes in Beneficial Ownership of Securities* (PSE Disclosure Form 17-7), among others.

Fortunately, the PSE has established a fully automated system that facilitates the processing, validation, submission, distribution, and analysis of time-sensitive disclosure reports submitted to the Exchange. The **PSE Electronic Disclosure Generation Technology**, or **PSE EDGE**, is a new system, that was acquired from the Korea Exchange and replaces the

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- I. It shall identify the method that shall be adopted for the secure return, destruction or disposal of the shared data and the timeline therefor.
 - J. It shall specify any other terms or conditions that the parties may agree on.

PSE Online Disclosure System (ODiSy). It is equipped with features to further standardize the disclosure reporting process of PSE's listed companies, improve investors' disclosure searching and viewing experience, and enhance overall issuer transparency in the market.

Accessible through <https://edge.pse.com.ph/>, PSE EDGE boasts of flexible disclosure formats and the latest certification and encryption modules to ensure that information is well secured. In addition to state-of-the-art information security, PSE EDGE's advanced search engine makes finding information on listed companies faster and easier. Filings and reports can also be downloaded in PDF format. In terms of distribution, PSE EDGE offers multiple channels to disseminate disclosures to investors, data providers, the media, and other stakeholders. It even takes advantage of the strength of social media by allowing company disclosures to be shared by a user via his/her Facebook and Twitter accounts.

Besides stock data, financial reports, exchange notices, and company announcements, the following company disclosures relevant to beneficial ownership are available in PSE EDGE:

- Initial Statement of Beneficial Ownership of Securities (Form 17-6)
- Statement of Changes in Beneficial Ownership of Securities (Form 17-7)
- Report by Owner of More Than Five Percent (Form 17-8)
- Short Form Report by Certain Institutional Owners of More Than Five Percent (Form 17-9)
- Report on the Number of Shareholders (Form 17-10)
- List of Stockholders (Form 17-11)
- List of Top 100 Stockholders (Form 17-12)
- Foreign Ownership Report (Form 17-13)
- Public Ownership Report (Form POR-1)
- Public Ownership Report (Classified Shares) (Form POR-2)

The table below alphabetically enumerates the mining and oil and gas companies publicly listed in the PSE:

Table 3. Publicly-listed Companies in the Mining and Oil Sector				
	Company Name	Stock Symbol	Subsector	Listing Date
1	ACE Enexor, Inc.	ACEX	Oil	Aug 28, 2014
2	Abra Mining and Industrial Corporation	AR	Mining	Dec 24, 1969
3	Apex Mining Co., Inc.	APX	Mining	Mar 07, 1974
4	Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corporation	AT	Mining	Nov 17, 1970
5	Atok-Big Wedge Co., Inc.	AB	Mining	Jan 08, 1948
6	Benguet Corporation	BC	Mining	Jan 04, 1950
7	Century Peak Holdings Corporation	CPM	Mining	Oct 06, 2009
8	Coal Asia Holdings Incorporated	COAL	Mining	Oct 23, 2012
9	Dizon Copper-Silver Mines, Inc.	DIZ	Mining	Feb 10, 1988
10	GEOGRACE Resources Philippines, Inc.	GEO	Mining	Feb 07, 1972
11	Global Ferronickel Holdings,	FNI	Mining	Dec 14, 1994

	Inc.			
12	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	LC	Mining	Apr 30, 1947
13	Manila Mining Corporation	MA	Mining	Dec 17, 1959
14	Marcventures Holdings, Inc.	MARC	Mining	Jan 10, 1958
15	NiHAO Mineral Resources International, Inc.	NI	Mining	Oct 03, 1990
16	Nickel Asia Corporation	NIKL	Mining	Nov 22, 2010
17	Omico Corporation	OM	Mining	May 02, 1969
18	Oriental Peninsula Resources Group, Inc.	ORE	Mining	Dec 19, 2007
19	Oriental Petroleum and Minerals Corporation	OPM	Oil	Oct 14, 1970
20	PXP Energy Corporation	PXP	Oil	Sep 12, 2011
21	Philex Mining Corporation	PX	Mining	Nov 23, 1956
22	Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	SCC	Mining	Nov 28, 1983
23	The Philodrill Corporation	OV	Oil	Sep 25, 1969
24	United Paragon Mining Corporation	UPM	Mining	Apr 02, 1973

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