

# *Moving beyond transparency*







Republic of the Philippines  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
**Mines and Geosciences Bureau**

## Message from the Director

First, I would like to congratulate the Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PH-EITI) for achieving compliant status and being recognized as the first country to achieve satisfactory progress against the 2016 EITI Standard. This is a great milestone in the Philippine EITI implementation.

Before, when I was at the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) Regional Office (RO) No. XI, I knew little about EITI when it was launched in February of 2012. We, at the Regional Offices, were already informed that DENR-MGB is part of the EITI and committed to provide all information needed to complete the Annual Report. As part of the family of DENR-MGB, MGB RO No. XI regularly provides data to MGB Central Office and participated in all activities and projects of the PH-EITI.

Now that I was designated as the Acting MGB Director, rest assured that we will continue to provide full support to the PH-EITI in achieving its objectives especially in promoting transparency as well as improving the natural resources governance.

Currently, the DENR-MGB is working on the recommendations of the Multi-Stakeholder Group on the standardization of monitoring of all operating mines. We have already piloted the Integrated Safety and Health, Environment, and Social Development Monitoring Checklist in CARAGA region, the Mining Capital of the Philippines, and evaluation of its results is in progress. Eventually, by 2018, the same will be fully implemented. Likewise, the MGB has created monitoring teams for the CARAGA Region, through Special Order No. 2017-114, to augment the technical workforce of the MGB Regional Office No. XIII in the conduct of quarterly monitoring of operating mines, initially focusing on nickel mines in the Region. These are in addition to the issuance of DENR Administrative Order No. 2017-07 which mandated the participation of mining contractors in PH-EITI.

These are just among the reforms initiated and introduced by the DENR-MGB for the improvement of our natural resources governance. We, at the DENR-MGB, commit that we will strive to implement reforms and updates in our system, particularly in disclosing and timely submission of information for the successful implementation of the EITI process to maintain our current status as a compliant country, aligned with the objectives of the EITI.

Finally, I would like to congratulate the people behind the completion of the fourth country report. "Mabuhay Tayong Lahat!" Again, CONGRATULATIONS.



**ATTY. WILFREDO G. MONCANO**  
Acting Director  
Mines and Geosciences Bureau



Chamber of Mines  
of the Philippines

# Message from the Chamber of Mines of the Philippines

Congratulations to the Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Multi-Stakeholder Group (PH-EITI MSG) and National Secretariat on the publication of another remarkable country report.

The country's first three reports have been recognized by the EITI international community for their comprehensiveness and for helping drive significant reforms in mining revenue distribution and management. They are testaments to the cooperation, respect, and understanding shared by all stakeholders represented in the MSG. The 3rd Report, in particular, was subject of the Philippines' Validation by the EITI Board this year, which process resulted in our country being declared the first to achieve 'satisfactory progress' against the latest EITI Standard— truly a significant achievement.

This year's Report builds on the progress of its predecessors by covering two fiscal years (2015-2016), thereby enhancing its relevance and materiality as a source of data on the extractive industry. It also includes a pilot report on the non-metallic mining sector, and improved LGU reporting from use of the enhanced Environment and Natural Resources Data Management Tool (ENRDMT).

Given the PH-EITI's measured success, the challenge for all is to sustain the fervor of involved stakeholders and ensure material progress in the areas and activities identified by the PH-EITI MSG in its annual workplan. The forthcoming requirement to include beneficial ownership reporting in future country reports will also be a daunting task for the MSG and its champions.

For the Chamber of Mines, we reiterate our unwavering commitment to transparency. Our sustained engagement with our partners in civil society organizations and government through the PH-EITI continues to yield positive results, and we are encouraged to take even bolder steps to expand our transparency reporting to other initiatives that will include our environmental protection and social development activities. We will also continue to participate in the PH-EITI's regional roadshows, to better inform the public of the real contributions of the mining industry to the country's economy, and to receive much-needed feedback on our key initiatives.

PH-EITI is no longer just about reporting on extractive industry revenues. It has broadened its use to become a platform for studied debate and discussion on the extractive industry, often leading to beneficial improvements in mining revenue management. We hope that our work in the PH-EITI will serve as basis for future government policies that will lead to more rational regulation, effect much-needed reform in the sector, and yield a robust and competitive mining industry.



**GERARD H. BRIMO**

Chairman, Chamber of Mines of the Philippines



## Message from the Philippine Petroleum Association of the Upstream Industry (Oil & Gas), Inc. (PAP)

The Fourth Country Report is another significant milestone to the country's journey to become a fully Compliant Member of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). Only last October, the Philippines was recognized as the first country to meet all the requirements of the EITI Standard. The product of the endeavors of the different stakeholders in the extractive industries cohesively working together and continuing to learn and improve from previous years' lessons and experiences. The Fourth Country Report is another significant milestone to the country's journey to become a fully compliant member of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

The Philippine upstream petroleum industry has been challenged by the depressed crude oil price and a declining production rate from the maturing oil fields in offshore Northwest Palawan. Correspondingly, government shares and taxes from the upstream oil industry have significantly declined. However, the zero variance between payments made by the upstream oil and gas companies and the revenues received by government collecting agencies as validated by the Independent Auditor is noteworthy and a testament that transparency can be done.

The Petroleum Association of the Philippines is looking forward to another year of productive collaboration among government, industry, and civil society in responsibly exploring, developing, and utilizing the indigenous petroleum resources for the benefit of the Filipino people. We are also looking forward to being a partner in the country's quest to become a fully compliant member of the EITI.

Congratulations and Mabuhay!



**ANTHONY P. FERRER**

President, Petroleum Association of the Philippines



## Message from Bantay Kita

We congratulate the Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PH-EITI) for producing the Fourth Country Report. We are pleased to see that PH-EITI took into account the recommendations for more timely reporting. This Fourth PH-EITI Country Report contains data from 2015 and 2016. Previous reports reflected the fiscal year two years prior.

We recognize the efforts of all stakeholders – the Department of Finance for their leadership in steering the EITI process; the industry for their openness and willingness to sustain their substantial participation; and the CSOs and the communities who have decided to engage in this meaningful process. Everyone's contribution is necessary for the PH-EITI process to be successful.

The efforts of PH-EITI have also been recognized by the international community. In October 2017, the Philippines was acknowledged as the first country to make satisfactory progress against the 2016 EITI Standard. Beyond compliance, contributing to the community's well-being through improved natural resource governance is the ultimate objective. To sustain the efforts of PH-EITI, Bantay Kita appeals for its institutionalization by law.

Transparency is necessary for governance to advance. Information disclosed by PH-EITI has the potential to serve as a sound basis for assessment, learning, decision making and input to policy change. To achieve this, access and dissemination of data to stakeholders is crucial.

We appreciate the creation of the Environment and Natural Resources Data Management Tool (ENRDMT) as an offshoot of a PH-EITI recommendation for data disaggregation. The ENRDMT has the capacity to track local government revenue share from extractives and expenditures made against it by local governments.

The ENRDMT has the ability to illustrate sectoral priorities of a local government based on spending. It can demonstrate if the funds were used for the purpose stipulated by law. This tool has the potential to produce indicators that can gauge the economic impact of extractives on communities. It can also estimate allocation for each local government unit from national wealth. Bantay Kita sees this is an important step towards mainstreaming EITI at the local level. Embedding EITI principles in the subnational would guarantee continuity of efforts.

Beyond transparency, it is crucial that citizens assess the PH-EITI Report and use findings to their benefit. To realize this, we consider several conditions necessary: PH-EITI data is presented in a more comprehensible and relevant manner; capacities of stakeholders to analyze information are enhanced; and platforms and mechanisms for genuine community engagement are present.

Accountability is also a pre-requisite for governance to prosper. Beneficial ownership reporting is a concrete step towards its achievement. Bantay Kita applauds the PH-EITI efforts in this direction. We are hopeful that once a database is created, it will help communities hold individuals to account. In the long run, we look forward to the establishment of redress and grievance mechanisms that citizens can access with confidence.



## Message from Bantay Kita

To contribute to the achievement of improved natural resource governance, Bantay Kita calls upon members of the PH-EITI Multi-stakeholder Group (MSG) to provide timelines for their commitments, and adhere to them. We appeal that reporting entities increase disclosure of timely, comprehensive, disaggregated and relevant data. Bantay Kita believes that the full impact of extractives can only be appreciated if social and environmental concerns are given equal weight as economic impacts. As such, we strongly encourage the PH-EITI to broaden its scope.

We enjoin the participation of all large-scale metallic mining companies. We welcome the initial participation of non-metallic large-scale mines. We regret that Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (SMPC) has never participated in the PH-EITI process. SMPC is the only material coal company in the country. Bantay Kita urges regulatory agencies to exercise their function over the industries they supervise. We anticipate the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to implement Administrative Order 2017-07, which compels the participation of all mining contractors in EITI.

We implore the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples to promote IP rights and their well-being in the stewardship of natural resources within their ancestral domain. Bantay Kita is committed to work towards an improved understanding and utilization of the PH-EITI Report by stakeholders and to broaden civic space. Further, we pledge to push for natural resource governance reforms anchored on equity and inclusivity.

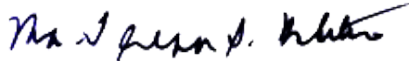
Bantay Kita respects the diverse perspectives of PH-EITI MSG members. Despite our differences, we are one in our belief that extractives, when managed well can contribute to sustainable and equitable economic growth and social development.

# PH-EITI

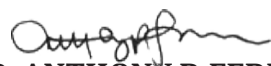
Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

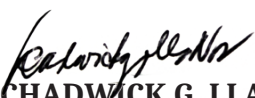
We, the members of the Philippine Extractive Industries  
Transparency Initiative Multi-Stakeholder Group,  
have reviewed this 4<sup>th</sup> Country Report to our satisfaction  
and hereby approve and endorse the same to the  
EITI International Board.

Signed this 30<sup>th</sup> day of December 2017.

  
**HON. MA. TERESA S. HABITAN**  
Assistant Secretary  
Department of Finance

  
**MR. GERARD H. BRIMO**  
Chairman  
Chamber of Mines of the  
Philippines

  
**MR. ANTHONY P. FERRER**  
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Petroleum Association of the  
Philippines

  
**MR. CHADWICK G. LLANOS**  
Chairperson  
United Sibonga Residents for Environmental  
Protection and Development\*

\* A member organization of Bantay Kita-Publish What You Pay Philippines



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# *The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI): Primer*

The EITI is a global standard to promote the open and accountable management of oil, gas and mineral resources.

The initiative aims to encourage countries to be more transparent in reporting the benefits they receive from their country's natural resources. By publishing material information on payments and revenues, the EITI aims to promote the prudent use of natural resource wealth as an important engine for sustainable economic growth that contributes to continuing development and poverty reduction. It is composed of governments, civil society organizations and companies with the shared belief that natural resource wealth should benefit citizens and that this requires high standards of transparency and accountability.

The EITI standards rest on three pillars:

- All revenues from extractive industries should be regularly published and independently verified.
- Publication of data should be managed by a multi-stakeholder group composed of members from the government, the extractive industries, and civil society organizations, and
- Data should be effectively shared with the country's citizens and stimulate an informed debate about how natural resources are governed.

Benefits of EITI implementation include the following:

**Governments** benefit from following an internationally recognized transparency standard that demonstrates commitment to reform and combatting corruption, which then leads to improvements in the tax collection process, and enhances trust and stability in the extractive industry.

**Companies** benefit from a level playing field in which all companies are required to disclose the same information. They also benefit from an improved and more stable investment climate in which they can more effectively engage with citizens and civil society.

**Citizens and civil society** benefit from receiving reliable information about the sector and a multi-stakeholder platform where they can better hold to account the government and companies.

## **The EITI organization**

Globally, EITI is overseen by an international board led by a Chairman, and composed of 21 members who represent implementing countries, supporting countries, civil society groups, business, and investment companies.

The EITI Board is supported by an International secretariat which operates under Norwegian law.

The International community provides support to countries implementing EITI, including technical advice and oversight of the Validation process (further explained in the EITI process section below).

At the national level, the EITI is governed by a multi-stakeholder group composed of representatives from the government, the extractive industries, and civil society. This body sets the direction for EITI implementation by formulating country objectives, engaging stakeholders, crafting and implementing a work plan, publishing an EITI report, and recommending reforms based on the findings of the EITI report.

## The EITI process

A country admitted to the EITI first assumes the status of a Candidate Country. It then publishes within 18 months from admission a report which contains the following information:

1. Contextual information about the extractive industries
2. Material payments from the extractive sector as reported by the companies and the government
3. Identification and explanation of discrepancies in the reported figures, and
4. Recommendations on how to address the problems identified by the report.

An Independent Administrator performs the reconciliation process. After publication, the report is widely disseminated to stimulate public debate and improve the citizens' understanding of how their natural resources are and should be governed.

A validator appointed by the International Board evaluates the country's overall implementation according to the following requirements:

1. Effective oversight by the multi-stakeholder group
2. Timely publication of comprehensive and reliable EITI Reports
3. EITI Reports that include contextual information about the extractive industries, particularly licenses and contracts and data on exploration and production
4. Production of comprehensive EITI Reports that include full government disclosure of extractive industry revenues, disclosure of all material payments to government by oil, gas and mining companies, including disclosure on revenue management and distribution and on socio-economic spending

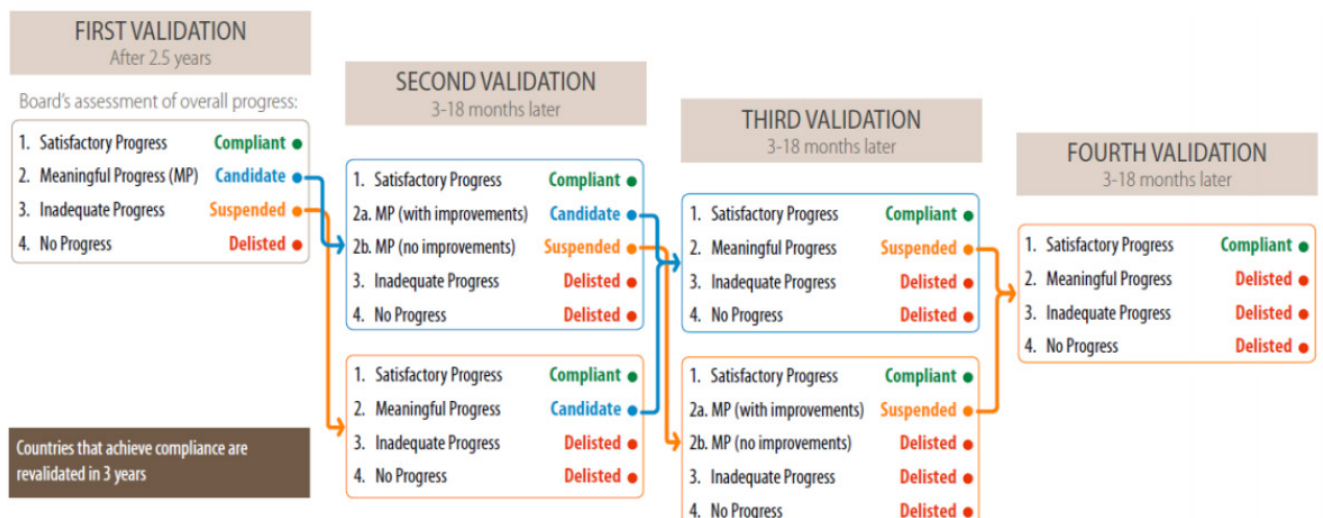
5. A credible assurance process applying international standards
6. EITI Reports that are comprehensible, actively promoted, publicly accessible, and contribute to public debate, and
7. The multi-stakeholder group is taking steps to act on lessons learned and to review the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation.

In addition to the above assessment, the validator also conducts an impact analysis, addressing the following areas:

1. Impact of EITI on national priorities for the extractive industries as identified by the Multi-Stakeholder Group's (MSG) work plan
2. Sustainability of the process, describing the outlook for EITI in the country
3. Assessment of innovations and actions being undertaken by the MSG that are complementary to and exceeding the EITI provisions, and
4. Conclusions, lessons learnt and recommendations for widening the impact of the EITI process, including opportunities for embedding the EITI in government systems.

Compliance with each individual EITI requirement will be assessed based on progress, whether it is (1) satisfactory, (2) meaningful, (3) inadequate, or if (4) there was no progress. Drawing on this assessment, the EITI Board will make an assessment of overall compliance with all requirements in the EITI Standard. Where validation verifies that a country has made satisfactory progress on all of the requirements, the EITI Board will designate that country as EITI compliant. Consequences of non-compliance are detailed in Figure 1.

Figure 1. EITI Validation Scenarios



A country may hold EITI candidate status for not more than seven (7) years from the date of its admission as an EITI candidate. If a country has not achieved compliant status within two and a half years of becoming a candidate, the country will be considered an EITI candidate country and be requested to undertake corrective actions. Failure to comply after the subsequent validations will cause a country's suspension or worst, delisting. The Board may revoke the country's candidate status when it has exceeded the maximum candidacy period, or where the validation shows inadequate progress has been achieved in the subsequent validations.

## EITI implementation in the Philippines

The Philippines expressed its commitment to participate in the EITI through Executive Order (EO) No. 79 and EO No. 147 (Annex A). The latter executive issuance formally established the Philippine EITI MSG and laid down the operational requirements for the initiative. The MSG is tasked to ensure sustained commitment to the initiative, set the strategic direction for implementing the EITI, remove barriers to its implementation, set the scope of the EITI process, and make sure that the initiative is effectively aligned with the government's reform agenda.

The Philippine MSG is composed of representatives from the government, the extractive industries, and civil society. The government is represented by the following:

1. Department of Finance (DOF);
2. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB);
3. Department of Energy (DOE);
4. Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG); and
5. Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP)

Civil society is mainly represented by Bantay Kita Philippines (Publish What You Pay Philippines), a broad coalition of civil society organizations advocating transparency and accountability.

The extractive industries are represented by the Petroleum Association of the Philippines, Chamber of Mines of the Philippines, and an elected representative from non-chamber members.

The MSG is supported by a Technical Working Group (TWG) and a Secretariat lodged in the DOF which implements the directives of the MSG. (The list of MSG and TWG members, Secretariat and profiles of the agencies or organizations they represent are provided in Annexes B-D)

The Philippines was admitted as a Candidate Country by the EITI Board on 22 May 2013 at the EITI Global Conference in Sydney, Australia. Subsequently, the MSG determined its objectives for EITI implementation by examining major issues in natural resource management in the country.

Consultations with government, industries, and civil society organization (CSO) representatives revealed several issues that should be addressed, which include more transparency and accountability in the extractive industries; conflicting laws and fiscal regime in relation to extractive industries, and lack of or conflicting information on taxes paid, and benefits received by communities from extractive industries, among others. To address the issues noted, the action plans should be governed by the following common goals and objectives:

1. Show direct and indirect contribution of extractives to the economy.
2. Improve public understanding of the management of natural resources and availability of data.
3. Strengthen national resource management and governance systems.
4. Create opportunities for dialogue and constructive engagement in natural resource management in order to build trust and reduce conflict among stakeholders.
5. Pursue and strengthen the extractive sector's contribution to sustainable development.

Validation of the Philippines report against the 2016 EITI Standard commenced on 1 January 2017. On 5 October 2017, the EITI Board concluded that the Philippines is the first country to have made satisfactory progress overall in implementing the EITI Standard, as the country was able to achieve at least satisfactory progress on all of the EITI's requirements. As a compliant country, the Philippines is required to be revalidated every three years, i.e., 5 October 2020.

The previous PH-EITI reports also include a detailed overview of EITI. Learn more about PH-EITI at [www.ph-eiti.org](http://www.ph-eiti.org).



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# Overview of the fourth PH-EITI Report

Moving towards the country's push towards compliance, transparency and accountability, the Republic of the Philippines published its fourth PH-EITI Report covering 2015 and 2016 collections/revenues to the EITI International Board in December 2017. The report targeted to cover operating mining and oil and gas companies, comprised of 40 large-scale metallic mining companies, five non-metallic mining projects for 2015 and 2016, nine oil and gas companies and one coal company. However, only 30 large scale-metallic mining companies, four non-metallic mining projects for 2015, three non-metallic mining projects for 2016, and 5 oil and gas companies participated.

The report also covers seven national government agencies and 61 and 57 Local Government Units (LGUs) for years 2015 and 2016, respectively. The national government agencies include the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Mines and Geosciences Bureau (DENR-MGB), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Bureau of Customs (BOC), Philippine Ports Authority (PPA), and National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). For reconciliation purposes, however, revenue streams attributed to PPA such as wharfage fees were not considered material; hence, excluded. The LGUs were limited to provinces and municipalities that host large-scale companies.

The fourth PH-EITI report covers the following chapters:

1. **Chapter 1** covers the contextual information about the Philippine extractive industry, focusing on updates and developments that affect the mining, oil and gas and coal industries in the country. It provides a comprehensive picture of the legal framework and governance mechanisms for the sector, the contracts and licensing processes, including payments and revenue-sharing schemes

at the national and sub-national (local) levels. It also covers discussions on state-owned extractive enterprises and beneficial ownership, among others.

The contents of this report should be read together with the previous PH-EITI reports as detailed discussions on the legal and regulatory environment are included therein. As such, reference to such reports can be found throughout the fourth PH-EITI report, where applicable.

2. **Chapter 2** presents the results of the reconciliation procedures performed by the Independent Administrator, including additional information on the material revenue streams from the extractive industries as reported by the participating companies and the national government agencies. As with the previous reports, these cover both fiscal payments (taxes, fees, charges) and non-fiscal payments, such as Social Development and Management Program (SDMP) funds, rehabilitation funds, and royalty payments to indigenous peoples. Chapter 2 also identifies and explains any discrepancies in the reported figures, offering recommendations to both the companies and government agencies alike on how these issues can be addressed.

In the previous reports, participating companies only represent the large-scale metallic mining sector and operating oil and gas and coal entities. For the fourth PH-EITI report, the coverage includes large-scale non-metallic mining projects. Small-scale metallic mining, on the other hand, is still being assessed 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.

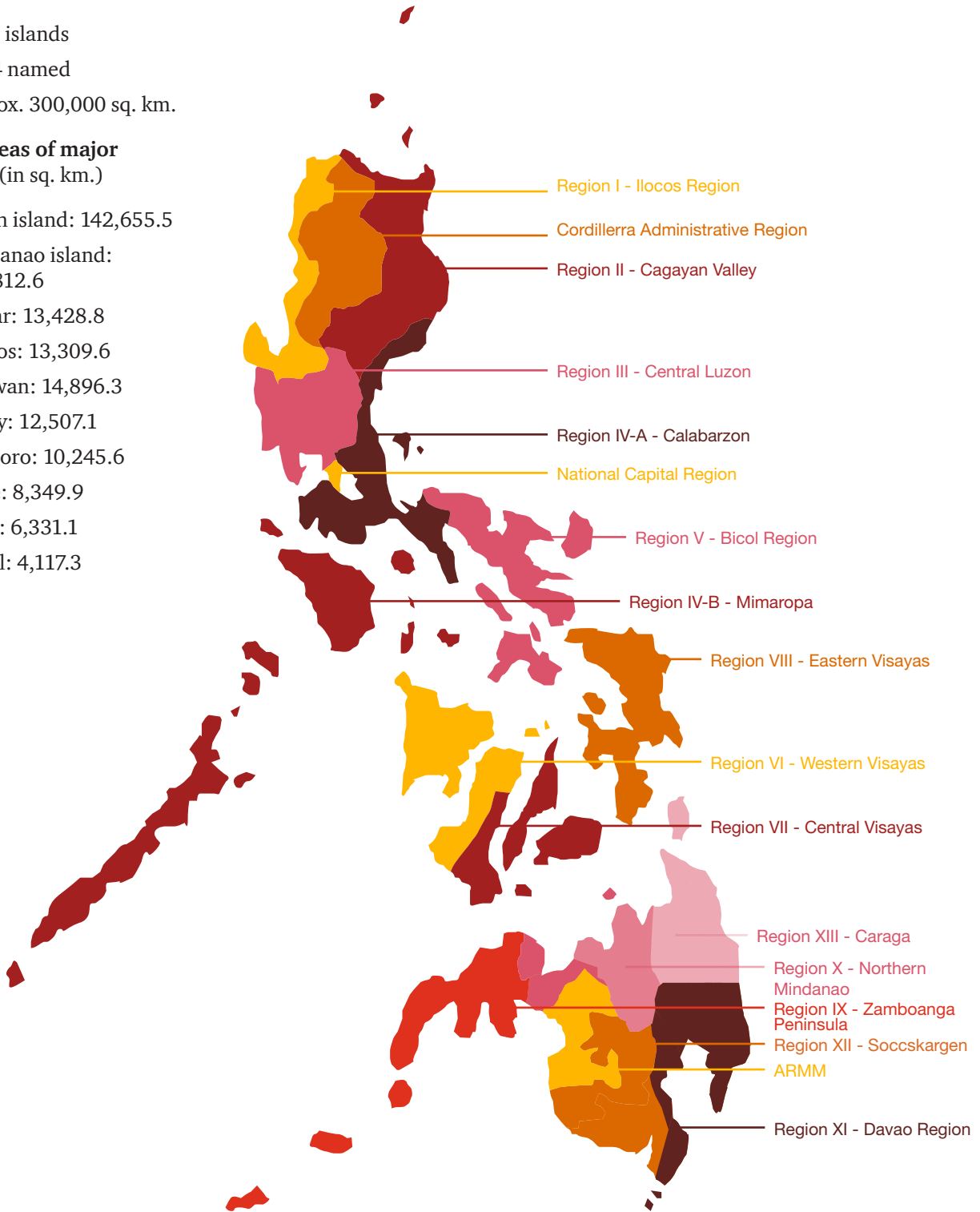
Illustration 1. Map of the Philippines

### Composition

- 7,107 islands
- 3,144 named
- Approx. 300,000 sq. km.

### Land areas of major islands (in sq. km.)

- Luzon island: 142,655.5
- Mindanao island: 102,812.6
- Samar: 13,428.8
- Negros: 13,309.6
- Palawan: 14,896.3
- Panay: 12,507.1
- Mindoro: 10,245.6
- Leyte: 8,349.9
- Cebu: 6,331.1
- Bohol: 4,117.3





chapter

1

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# I. The legal framework

## A. The legal framework and fiscal regime

The fourth report aims to provide updates on the legal framework and fiscal regime governing the oil and gas, mining, and coal industries. It is expounded to cover the laws, policies, and issuances specifically governing the non-metallic mining industry. The fourth report should be read in conjunction with the prior PH-EITI reports. The legal and regulatory framework for extractive industries in the country, including discussions on license processes, fiscal regime, subnational payments, state-owned enterprises, Indigenous Peoples' FPIC processes, and the sector's contribution to the economy were discussed thoroughly in the first PH-EITI report. The second and third reports, on the other hand, covered subsequent developments, reforms and more recent data from the different government agencies, focusing on large-scale metallic mining companies, and included a discussion on the level of fiscal devolution pertinent to the industry covered.

Ongoing reforms on relevant laws, policies, and issuances are discussed in the succeeding section.

### 1. Revenue sharing scheme

#### Mining

##### a. Mineral agreements

Large-scale mining operations are covered mainly by the following forms of mineral agreements: Mineral Production Sharing Agreement (MPSA), Co-production Agreement (CA), and Joint Venture Agreement (JVA), as stated in Section 2 of the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 or the Republic Act (RA) No. 7942, limited by Section 2, Article XII of the 1987 Philippine Constitution. For these arrangements, corporations must have at least 60% of their capital owned by Filipinos.

There have been no significant changes on mineral agreements, such that income derived by the national government from these mineral agreements continue to follow a revenue-sharing scheme, wherein collections consist of the contractor's income tax, royalty fees on mineral reservations, excise tax, special allowance, withholding tax due from its foreign stockholders, other taxes, duties, and fees under existing laws.<sup>1</sup>

The 1987 Philippine Constitution and the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 also authorize the national government to enter into financial or technical assistance agreements (FTAAs) with any qualified person, including foreign-owned corporations, with technical and financial capability to undertake large-scale exploration, development, and utilization of mineral resources. Unlike mineral agreements, FTAA allows for 100% foreign equity ownership.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 81, RA No. 7942, The Philippine Mining Act of 1995  
Sections 213-214, DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2010-21, Consolidated DAO for the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA No. 7942, The Philippine Mining Act of 1995

## b. Revenue sharing mechanism

The national government's share in FTAA is revenue-sharing in nature and consists of Basic Government Share and an Additional Government Share, where the latter is the amount to be paid by the Contractor when the Basic Government Share is less than 50% of the Net Mining Revenue. The Basic Government Share consists of all direct taxes, royalties, fees and related payments required by existing laws, rules, and regulations to be paid by the Contractor.

For mineral reservations, the national government collects an additional share of 5% royalty. The royalty is at least 5% of the market value of the gross output of the minerals, exclusive of all other taxes. The 10% of this royalty from mining on mineral reservations accrues to the 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<sup>2</sup>. Meanwhile, government share on mineral agreements shall be the 2% excise tax on mineral products.

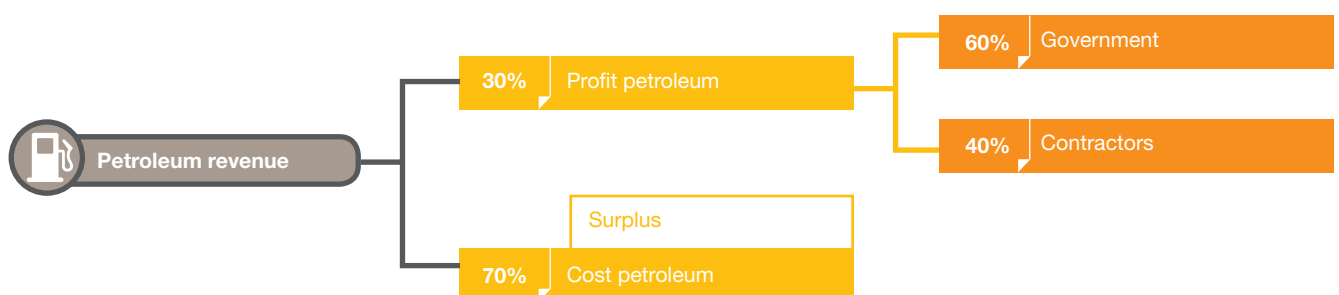
## Oil and gas

Extractive activities for oil and gas and coal remain covered and governed by service contracts. Unlike the revenue-sharing scheme followed by the mining sector, income derived by the national government from the petroleum and coal sectors covered by service contracts follows a proceeds-sharing fiscal regime.

Section 18(b) of PD No. 87 provides that the Government share, including all taxes paid by or on behalf of the service contractor, should not be less than 60% of the net proceeds. The service contractor receives as a service fee up to 40% of the net proceeds from petroleum operations. The service contractor bears all the costs of exploration and development, and is allowed to recover costs up to 70% of gross proceeds. Any unrecovered costs are carried forward. The national government collects its share of the gross sales through the DOE and the BIR.

Details on the production sharing mechanism for petroleum and coal service contracts are found in the second PH-EITI report.

Figure 2. Production sharing - service contract

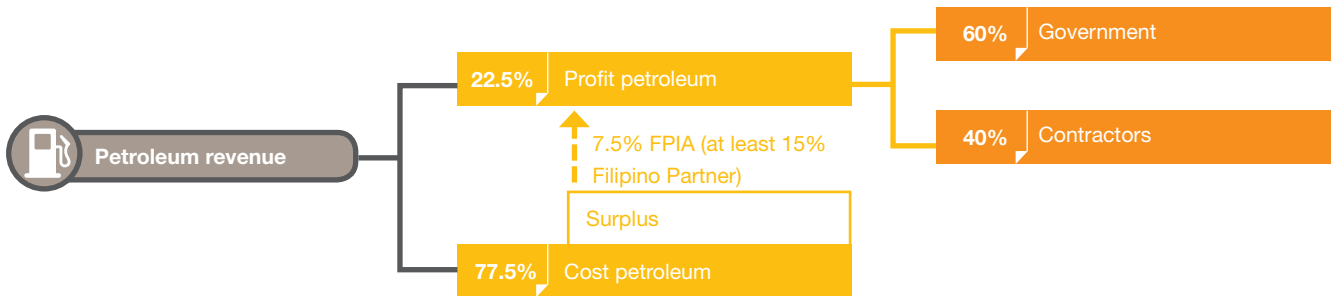


<sup>2</sup> Section 13, DAO No. 2010-21, Consolidated DAO for the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA No. 7942, The Philippine Mining Act of 1995

To further encourage Philippine participation in the development of the petroleum sector, a Filipino Participation Incentive Allowance (FPIA) of up to 7.5% of gross proceeds is allowed, depending on the aggregate participation in the contract by Filipino citizens and corporations.

The operating expense limit cannot exceed 70%. Moreover, the contractors' share of net proceeds, after deducting operating expenses and FPIA, cannot exceed 40%.

Figure 3. Production sharing - service contract (FPIA)



As discussed earlier, Section 18(b) of PD No. 87 provides that the government share, including all taxes paid by or on behalf of the service contractor, should not be less than 60% of the net proceeds. Income tax (and any other applicable taxes) is part of the national government share in oil and gas.

However, as discussed in the previous PH-EITI report, the Commission on Audit (COA), in its 2009 COA audit report, has a different interpretation of the above legal provision specifically for the Service Contract (SC) 38 or the Malampaya Deepwater Gas-to-Power Project (the Malampaya Gas Project). The SC-38 contractors consist of Shell Philippines Exploration B.V. (SPEX), Chevron Malampaya LLC (Chevron Malampaya) and state-owned Philippine National Oil Company Exploration Corporation (PNOC EC). These companies are collectively referred to as the Consortium.

The COA's position is that the corporate income taxes of the Consortium members should not form part of the 60% national government share. On the other hand, the DOE believes that the payment of corporate income tax from the government's share is authorized under PD No. 87 and is not contrary to law. COA has since instructed the DOE to collect the alleged undercollection of PHP151bn in royalties from 2002 to June 2015. The issue remains the subject of proceedings before the COA Commission Proper, and is under appeal through a Motion for Reconsideration by both the DOE and the Consortium.

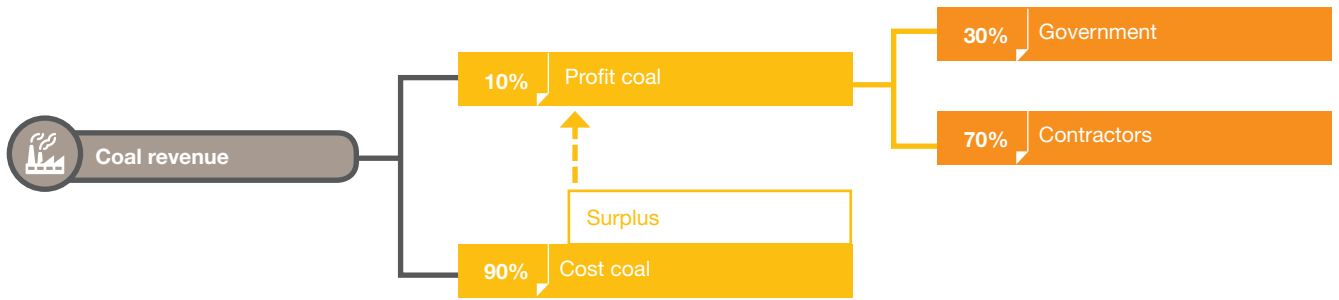
SPEX has since taken the dispute to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), a unit of the World Bank, for arbitration pursuant to the bilateral investment treaty between the Philippines and the Netherlands (ICSID Case No. ARB/16/22). As of report date, proceedings are still ongoing.<sup>3</sup>

### Coal

Under the existing sharing scheme of coal revenues, a Coal Operating Contractor may reimburse operating expenses not exceeding 90% of the gross proceeds from production in any year. Operating expenses in excess of the 90% or operating expenses incurred when no gross proceeds are recorded can be carried forward by the Contractor. In addition to the recoverable cost, the Contractor is entitled to a fee not exceeding 40% of the net proceeds. The Contractor is also entitled to a special allowance of not exceeding 30% of the balance of the gross proceeds after deducting all operating expenses or net operating income.

<sup>3</sup> Details of the case can be found in <https://icsid.worldbank.org/en/Pages/cases/casedetail.aspx?CaseNo=ARB/16/22>

Figure 4. Production sharing - coal operating contract



## 2. Fiscal devolution

As detailed in the second and third PH-EITI report, LGUs have the responsibility of delivering local and basic public services, and raising local revenues for financing their expenditure assignment, in accordance with the Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991. While provisions of the LGC may be appended by ordinances and legislations at the barangay, municipal, city, and provincial levels, LGUs, in general, have the autonomy to decide on the composition of local spending, taxing, and borrowing that would meet local development objectives. The LGUs are also encouraged to explore alternative sources of revenue by exercising their corporate powers in partnership with the private sector. Examples of local taxes imposed through municipal and city ordinance are soil depletion tax (Dinagat Islands Provincial Ordinance No. 08-58) and storage fees for combustible and flammable materials (Loreto Municipality Ordinance No. 11-204). Annex E provides a more comprehensive list of taxes and fees collected by LGUs that host extractive operations.<sup>4</sup>

## 3. Overview of relevant laws and regulations

### Mining

The Philippine Mining Act of 1995 (RA No. 7942) lays down the requirements for the exploration, development, and utilization of mineral resources. The Act promotes mining as a means to spur national growth in a way that safeguards the environment and protects the rights of communities. Together with its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR), the Mining Act defines the agreements for mineral resources development, provides the requirements for acquiring mining rights, and outlines the responsibilities of each party.<sup>5</sup> The DENR-MGB is the primary government agency responsible for the conservation, management, development, and proper use of the country's mineral resources. These include reservations, watersheds, and lands of public domain.

In 2012, former President Benigno Aquino III issued EO No. 79 to improve environmental standards and regulation in mining as a means to promote sustainable economic development and social growth. Among other reforms, EO No. 79 cited additional areas that are closed to mining applications and imposed a moratorium on new mining agreements until a new legislation that rationalizes existing revenue sharing schemes and mechanisms is approved. The incumbent DENR Secretary is taking this a step further by looking into ways of revising the Philippine Mining Act in order to increase the government's and communities' share from the mining industry. A more detailed discussion of ongoing reforms can be found in the next section.

<sup>4</sup> Information in Annex E are obtained from the reporting templates submitted by LGUs.

<sup>5</sup> Sections 213-214, DAO No. 2010-21, Consolidated DAO for the IRR of RA No. 7942, The Philippine Mining Act of 1995



## Oil and gas

The oil and gas sector is governed by PD No. 87.<sup>6</sup> This law aims to hasten the discovery and production of indigenous petroleum through the use of government and/or private resources, local, and foreign. Subject to existing private rights, PD No. 87 authorizes the national government to directly or indirectly explore and produce indigenous petroleum under service contracts. It also outlines the rules on reimbursement of operating expenses, the revenue sharing scheme, and the list of incentives a contractor is entitled to receive. The incentives granted include the following:

- Exemption from all taxes except income tax;
- Exemption from payment of tariff duties and compensating tax on the importation of machinery and equipment, spare parts, and all materials required from petroleum operations, provided that requisites are considered;
- Construction, installation, and operation of its own power plant, unless no local supplier of electricity can provide its needs;
- Exportation of imported machinery and equipment when no longer needed;
- Exemption from the publication requirements of RA 5455 and the provisions of RA 6173 with respect to the exploration or sale or disposition of crude oil discovered and produced in the country;
- Exportation of petroleum provided that domestic requirements are supplied on a pro-rate basis; and
- Employment of foreign technical and specialized personnel, subject to approval and some considerations.

PD No. 87 was later amended by PD No. 1857 to allow the grant of new incentives to petroleum service contractors. The amendments include improved fiscal and contractual terms to service contractors (e.g., reimbursement of amortization and depreciation of intangible and tangible exploration costs and financing interests).<sup>7</sup> Other relevant provisions of PD No. 87 and PD No. 1857 are discussed in the second PH-EITI report.

Policies, programs, and regulation relating to the exploration, development and production of indigenous petroleum and other energy resources are formulated and implemented by the Energy Resource Development Bureau (ERDB). Essentially, the ERDB is one of the bureaus in DOE with direct responsibility in managing companies in the extractive industry. Divisions in the ERDB include the Petroleum Resources Development Division and the Coal and Nuclear Minerals Division. In the over-all, the DOE is the executive department responsible for the preparation, integration, coordination, supervision, and control of energy plans, programs, and projects.

## Coal

PD No. 972 or the Coal Development Act of 1976 governs the coal sector, as amended by PD No. 1174. It introduced the coal operating contract system and issued guidelines for coal operations in the country. Under the system, the national government retains ownership of the resource, while the operator is assigned the right to explore, develop, and market coal. In addition, as part of the incentives granted by PD No. 972, the provision of any law to the contrary notwithstanding, a coal operating contract is eligible for the following incentives:

- Exemption from all taxes except income tax;

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<sup>6</sup> Oil Exploration and Development Act of 1972. Its predecessor law, RA No. 387 (1949), continues to be the basis for determining auxiliary rights in petroleum projects.

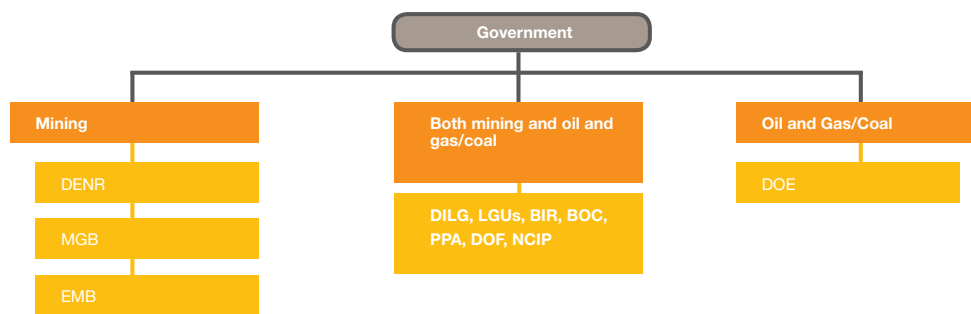
<sup>7</sup> Presidential Decree No. 1857

- Exemption from payment of tariff duties and compensating tax on importation of machinery and equipment, spare parts, and materials required for the coal operations, subject to certain conditions;
- Accelerated depreciation for purposes of computing for the amount of depreciation to be considered in the computation of taxable income;
- Right to remit at the prevailing exchange rate at the time of remittance of such sum as may be necessary to cover principal and interest of foreign loans and foreign obligations arising from technological assistance contracts relating to the performance of the coal operating contract, subject to the regulations of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP); and
- Preference in grant of government loans from government financial institutions;
- Alien technical personnel are allowed entry; and
- Right of ingress to and egress from the COC areas.

**Information on the roles and responsibilities of the relevant government agencies**

Figure 5 presents the key national government agencies regulating the extractive industry. The first PH-EITI report discussed the specific mandates of these government agencies and to date, there are no significant changes in their roles.

Figure 5. Key government agencies regulating the extractive industry sector



Other salient provisions of PD No. 972 are discussed in detail in the second PH-EITI report.

**Reforms**

The governance of the mining industry in the Philippines took an abrupt turn when the appointment of Regina Lopez as DENR Secretary was not confirmed by Commission on Appointments on 3 May 2017. The non-confirmation was followed by the appointment of Gen. Roy A. Cimatu as the new Secretary on 10 May 2017. Secretary Cimatu then became the 16th DENR Secretary. His appointment was later confirmed by the Commission on Appointments on 4 October 2017.

A new MGB Director was also appointed in Atty. Wilfredo Moncano who took over the position from former Director Mario Luis Jacinto.

On 19 December 2017, President Rodrigo Duterte signed into law Republic Act 10963 or the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN). This will result in a reduction in personal income taxes, but it imposes higher levies on select goods and commodities including mining excise taxes and coal.

The following are the changes affecting the extractive industry:

- excise tax on non-metallic and quarry resources, copper, gold and chromite, and other metallic minerals increased from two percent to four percent;
- excise tax on indigenous petroleum products increased from three percent to six percent; and
- excise tax on coal, including those that are domestically produced, increased from PH₱10 per metric ton (MT) to PH₱50 per MT in 2018. This rate will be further increased to PH₱100 and PH₱150 per MT in 2019 and 2020, respectively.

These tax reforms are effective starting 1 January 2018 that will be mainly used to finance the government's infrastructure plans under the Build, Build, Build program and other socio-economic programs.

The section on Ongoing Reforms discusses regulations that have been enacted since the third PH-EITI report. Proposed Reforms include bills that have been filed in Congress related to proposed amendments on the rules and regulations on the extractive industry.

### *Ongoing reforms*

#### **Mining**

##### *Mandate to mining contractors to participate in PH-EITI*

In an effort to institutionalize transparency and accountability in the management of natural resources in the country, strengthen monitoring of the mining sector, and pursue responsible mining in the country, the DENR released Department Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2017-07 on 10 March 2017 requiring all mining contractors to participate in the PH-EITI in accordance with the requirements set by the Philippine MSG. The DAO also directs the MGB and the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) to disclose all information requested by PH-EITI in a timely manner.

Failure to comply may result in suspension of the pertinent Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) and non-issuance of ore transport and/or mineral export permit until such time that the contractor has complied with PH-EITI requirements.

Presently, MGB has yet to issue the corresponding implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of the DAO, but it is continuously coordinating with PH-EITI to gather relevant information that will assist in its drafting. These information include, among others, historical trend participation, reasons cited by non-participating companies, and challenges encountered in the implementation of EITI.

##### *Ban on open pit mining for copper, gold, silver and complex ores in the country*

On 27 April 2017, former DENR Secretary Lopez issued DAO No. 10-2017, which prohibits the use of the open pit method of mining for the extraction of copper, gold, silver, and/or complex ores. Mining contractors who have not yet commenced commercial operation but have approved Declarations of Mining Project Feasibility for open pit mining are given a period of six months to review their planned mining methods accordingly.

The DAO cites that open pit mines have resulted in perpetual liabilities, causing adverse impacts to the environment, particularly due to the generation of acidic and/or heavy metal-laden water, erosion of mine waste dumps and/or vulnerability of tailings dams to geological hazards, notwithstanding the provisions of the Mining Act on final mine rehabilitation and decommissioning.

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\* processing plants of mining companies

On 24 October 2017, majority of the members of the MICC voted to overturn DAO 10-2017. While the decision has yet to be discussed in a Cabinet meeting, the ban is proposed to be lifted before 2017 ends. In the same MICC meeting, the MICC also discussed the matter of MPSA expansions and extensions. The MICC recommended that the MGB investigate the 24 MPSAs whose expansions are far from their original sites. There were also mining companies whose MPSAs were extended, even if their mining operations have yet to begin. DENR Secretary Cimatú concurred with the MICC's decision.

### Mineral Processing Permits (MPP) for cement manufacturers no longer required

In compliance with the directive of the President to simplify procedures, streamline requirements, and cut red tape in government operations, MGB Memorandum Circular No. 2017-02 was issued on 2 February 2017.

As further discussed in the clarification issued by MGB on 17 May 2017, the circular states that MPP is no longer needed in cement manufacturing operations since the process starts from crushing and/or grinding to producing bagged cement as final product. MPP is only required in stand-alone mineral processing operations resulting in semi-finished mineral products such as gold processing, chromite beneficiation, nickel high pressure acid leach, magnetite separation, and crushing/screening of aggregate materials not covered by Industrial Sand and Gravel or Quarry Permits, and other mineral of similar process. A work program including mineral processing operations is required instead of a separate MPP, for integrated mining operations.

### Audit of all operating mines and moratorium on new mining projects

In July 2016, former DENR Secretary Regina Paz Lopez issued DENR Memorandum Order 2016-01, which sets out the audit of all operating mines and mines under suspended and/or care and maintenance status, and a moratorium on the approval of new mining projects, including the acceptance, processing and/or approval of mining applications and/or new mining projects for all metallic and non-metallic minerals.

The Memorandum Order mandated that an audit shall be undertaken in order to:

- determine the adequacy and efficiency of the environmental protection measures of each mining operation;
- identify gaps in environmental protection measures; and
- determine the appropriate penalties in case of violations of the mining and environmental laws, in accordance with certain provisions of the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 (RA No. 7942).

The results of the technical audit released in February 2017 resulted in the recommendation for the closure of 23 mining contractors (as shown in Table 1) and the suspension of five companies. To date, none of the companies that were suspended have been fined by the DENR for damage to the environment, as the DENR is finalizing its findings and its decisions regarding the penalties.

Of the 28 companies whose operations have been ordered for suspension or closure, 14 are still operating as of October 2017. These 14 mining companies filed a motion for reconsideration to DENR.

On 12 October 2017, the suspension of Lepanto Consolidated Mining Corp. (Lepanto) due to unregistered treatment, storage, and disposal facility for the detoxification process for the mill tailings was lifted by the President. Lepanto said it had been given six months to implement mitigating measures and to pay penalties.

Table 1. List of mining companies ordered for closure

Location	Companies	Status
<b>Zambales</b>	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines Inc.	Not operating
	Eramen Minerals Inc.	Not operating
	Zambales Diversified Metals Corp.	Not operating
	LNL Archipelago Minerals Inc.	Not operating
<b>Homonhon</b>	Mt. Sinai Mining Exploration and Development Corp.	Not operating
	Emir Minerals Corp.	Not operating
	Techiron Mineral Resources Inc.	Not operating
<b>Dinagat Islands</b>	AAMPHIL Natural Resources Exploration	Operating
	Kromico Inc.	Operating
	Sinosteel Philippines H.Y. Mining Corp.	Operating
	Oriental Synergy Mining Corp.	Operating
	Wellex Mining Corp.	Operating
	Libjo Mining Corp.	Operating
	Oriental Vision Mining Phils. Corp	Operating
<b>Surigao</b>	Adnama Mining Resources Corp.	Operating
	Claver Mineral Development Corp.	Operating
	Platinum Group Metals Corp.	Operating
	CTP Construction and Mining Corp.	Operating
	Carrascal Nickel Corp.	Operating
	Marcventures Mining and Development Corp.	Operating
	Hinatuan Mining Corp.	Operating
<b>Benguet</b>	Benguet Corporation	Not operating
<b>Bulacan</b>	Ore Asia Mining and Development Corp.	Not operating

After release of the results of the technical audit, the MICC issued Resolution No. 6 to create a “multi-stakeholder team” to “review existing mining operations in consultation with LGUs. The review shall be based on the guidelines and parameters set forth in the specific mining contract and in other pertinent laws, taking into account the valid exercise of the State’s police power to serve the common good of the poor.”

The objective of the multi-stakeholder team, or the Technical Working Group (TWG), is to review the existing mining operations of companies that were ordered closure or suspension by the DENR. The TWG, in turn, has formed five technical review teams (TRT) to look at the environmental, economic, social, legal, and technical aspects of the mining operations and is composed of independent experts from different fields, including the private sector.

The TRTs are grouped as follows: TRT 1 for gold, copper, and nickel mines in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Cagayan Valley (Region II) and Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan (MIMAROPA); TRT 2 for iron and nickel mines in Central Luzon (Region III); TRT 3 for chromite, nickel, and iron mines in Eastern Visayas (Region VIII) and CARAGA; TRTs 4 and 5 for nickel and chromite mines in CARAGA.

The review is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2018, with preliminary results to be available by then and the final reports to be issued by March 2018. The results of the review will assist in the identification of the needed interventions that would effectively address existing mining issues and concerns and policy measures that will further improve the mining management and regulation to ensure the development of a more responsible mining sector that will contribute to sustainable development.

### Decentralization of the approval of Environmental Compliance Certificates

On 15 February 2017, the DENR, under former Secretary Lopez, issued DAO 2017-04 which amends DAO No. 2016-07 dated 19 May 2016 on Manual of Authorities on Technical Matters, such that, in the interest of efficient service, transparency, and accountability, the power to approve issuance of ECCs was limited to the DENR Secretary, upon recommendation of the EMB Director as concurred by the Undersecretary for Legal Affairs.

This was subsequently reversed by the current Secretary Cimatú through DAO No. 2017-18, which was issued on 3 July 2017, that explicitly states that the processing of all pending ECC online and/or manual applications shall proceed pursuant to DAO No. 2002-42 and DAO No. 2016-07. In addition, the EMB is directed to undertake further review of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures and policies, and to recommend to the Secretary the possible amendment or revisions thereto.

### Possible cancellation of MPSAs located near watersheds

Following the orders of former DENR Secretary Gina Lopez to cancel the MPSAs whose locations are near the said areas, on 14 February 2017, the DENR issued show cause orders to mining companies operating near watersheds to allow them to explain why their MPSAs should not be cancelled. Watersheds are considered a major source of drinking water.

Of the 75 MPSAs issued with show cause orders, 37 are located in Mindanao, 27 in Luzon, and the remaining 11 in Visayas. All of these are either under exploratory stages or for possible development. The mining firms have since responded to the order and are awaiting a decision from the DENR. A technical working group was already created to evaluate the MPSAs and initial results are expected in January 2018. As of date, no MPSA has been cancelled.

### MGB central database portal

Pursuant to Sec. 15 of EO 79 series of 2012 and Memorandum Order (MO) No. 2013-01, MGB established a centralized database for all mining related information, to be publicly accessible, transparent, complete and comprehensive.

On 12 May 2017, MGB launched a new web-based portal, the Central Database System<sup>8</sup>, which will allow data transparency, search and filtering function, and a one-page access to the MGB database. It will also allow access to information regarding the status of mining applications, requests for mineral analysis, mining tenements/permits issued, mineral resources data, mining technology related data, mineral industry reports, status of mining-related cases, research and technology data, mine environmental and safety data, and other mining-related data. To ensure that the data on the portal are timely and relevant, updates are scheduled as frequent as every three days, weekly and quarterly, or semi-annually and annually, depending upon the approval or need for new updates. The investment for this project stood at PH₱3.2m.

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<sup>8</sup> MGB Central Database System can be accessed through <http://databaseportal.mgb.gov.ph/#/public>

### Full enforcement of environmental standards in mining

As mentioned in the second PH-EITI report, the DENR has been promulgating several initiatives in its effort to lead the implementation of environmental standards. One of these initiatives is the issuance of DAO No. 2015-07 dated 30 April 2015, mandating mining contractors to secure ISO 14001 Certification, particularly on Environmental Management Systems. Based on the latest data provided by MGB, only six are still in the process of securing the ISO 14001 Certification. Details of which are as follows:

- Ore Asia Mining & Development Corp.
- Zambales Diversified Metals Corp.
- Mt. Sinai Mining Exploration & Development Corp.
- Adnama Mining Resources Corp.
- Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corp.
- Wellex Mining Corporation

The list of the companies that are considered compliant can be found in Annex F.

In addition, a memorandum order from the MGB for the standardization of the Integrated Safety and Health, Environment and Social Development (ISHES) Report is expected to be released in 2018. For detailed discussion, please refer to, Section V, *Others*, of this chapter.

### Review of the performance of existing mining operations and cleansing of non-moving rights holders (Section 3 of EO No. 79)

As discussed in the first PH-EITI report, the MGB adopted a “use it or lose it policy”, wherein the performance of the mining rights holders is reviewed with the objective of cancelling the mining rights of those that have failed to implement their exploration work programs for two consecutive years or whose exploration permits have already expired. The objective of the policy is to limit mining operations to legitimate exploration companies and true miners. The MGB, through the Regional Multi-Stakeholder Team, is undertaking its second review of existing mining operations. From the 2017 Mid-year report of MGB, it has endorsed 20 MPSAs under the “Use it, or Lose it” Policy for review of the DENR Secretary. Pursuant to EO No. 79, the review of the Multi-Sectoral Team in every region shall be undertaken every two years.

### No-Go Zone Map

As stated in the first and second PH-EITI reports, the Mining Industry Coordinating Council (MICC) prepared the Go and No-Go Zone Map to ensure that mining is not allowed in areas prohibited by law such as protected areas and critical watersheds. The Technical Working Group on Environmental Protection and Legislation prepared a map that showed the delineation of areas closed to mining operations based on existing laws, rules and regulations. It identified a total of 15.32 million hectares or 52% of the country’s total area closed to mining applications, which was based on the overlay maps on: (i) protected areas; (ii) critical watershed forest reserves; (iii) Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Zones; (iv) Tourism Development Areas; (v) existing mining tenements; (vi) Certificates of Ancestral Domain Title (CADTs); and (vii) multi-hazard maps. Further enhancements on the map will consider other areas with indigenous peoples (IPs) and indigenous cultural communities (ICCs) not covered by titles, areas vulnerable to climate change, and lands covered by Agrarian Reform Communities and Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries.

The Go and No-Go Zone Map was submitted to the Office of the President through the Office of the Executive Secretary on 27 October 2013 and is pending approval. In the meantime, the MICC has approved its adoption by the MGB during its 15th Council meeting on 8 January 2014. As of July 2017, MGB has already accepted 309 Exploration Permit (EP) Applications based on the said map.

### Roadmap for value-adding activities and the downstream industries (Section 8 of EO No. 79)

Pursuant to Section 8 of EO No. 79, a multistakeholder committee composed of the DENR, DTI, Department of Science and Technology (DOST), and NEDA was created for the development of value-adding activities and downstream industries for strategic metallic ores.

A consultant was hired by DTI-Bureau of Investments (BOI) to formulate the roadmap for value-adding activities and the downstream industries for metallic minerals covering gold and other metallic commodities (i.e., nickel, chromite, manganese, and iron).

The copper and iron and steel roadmaps have been completed and are currently being implemented by the respective working groups. Among the significant updates in the implementation are:

1. The outputs that have been completed for the copper roadmap include: (i) pre-feasibility study for copper wire rod; (ii) market study on enameled wire rod; and (iii) value chain analysis from copper concentrate.
2. Preparatory activities are also being undertaken for the establishment of the Leyte Ecological Industrial Zone (LEIZ), which is expected to support the expansion of the copper industry through the promotion of clustering to reduce logistics costs and ensuring the reliable supply of electricity.
3. Policy recommendations to address the proliferation of the smuggled and substandard copper products and high cost of domestic shipping cost have also been developed and discussed in various government agencies (e.g. Economic Development Cluster).
4. Several policy recommendation were developed to address the identified issues in the iron and steel industry (i.e. control the importation of iron and steel, creation of the Philippine Metal Industry Corp., ban on unprocessed ores, and investment partnerships).
5. A Geographic Information System for priority industries, which includes iron and steel, is being established by the DTI-BOI, which is expected to provide relevant inputs for policy formulation and investment promotion.

In addition to the completed copper and iron and steel roadmaps, a gold and nickel roadmap is currently being developed by DTI-BOI. On the other hand, the DENR-MGB is developing the roadmap for the minerals and metals industry-led industrialization and value-added downstream processing of metallic mineral resources. The roadmap focuses on the revitalization of the upstream sector of the iron and steel industry, which utilizes local iron and other mineral such as nickel, chromite, and manganese as inputs to the iron and steel making industry.

### Oil and gas

#### Moratorium on oil exploration activities in SC 72 and SC 75

As part of its short-term goals, the DOE plans to lift the moratorium issued on SC 72 and SC 75 amid economic challenges in the oil and gas sector. The moratorium on the service contracts was previously issued because of disputes between China and the Philippines concerning the West Philippine Sea. SC 72 and 75 fall within the disputed area of the West Philippine Sea, which was the subject of a United Nations (UN) arbitration process where the international tribunal ruled in favor of the Philippines. Without final notice for resumption, oil exploration activities within the areas are still suspended.



## Proposed reforms

### Mining

#### Streamlining of requirements for mining applications

Following the order of the President to all government agencies to reduce the number of requirements in applying for permits, MGB has proposed to rationalize the requirements for the different types of mining applications. This was decided during the MGB Management Conference on 30 August 2017. The streamlining proposal has undergone the review of the different MGB Regional Offices and their comments were considered and incorporated in the proposal. On 9 October 2017, a memorandum was released to all Regional Directors to provide the checklist of requirements of various mining applications for guidance of all Regional Offices.

The streamlining applies to applications for Exploration Permit (EP), Mineral Production Sharing Agreement (MPSA), Declaration of Mining Project Feasibility (DMPF), Mineral Processing Permit (MPP), Industrial Sand and Gravel Permit (ISGP), Operating Agreement (OA), and Deed of Assignment for MPSA (DOA). Table 2 shows the summary of proposed streamlining.

Table 2. Summary of proposed streamlining of applications

Type of mining application	Current no. of required documents	Proposed no. of required documents
New EP	19	15
Renewal of EP	10	8
Renewal of MPSA	16	6
DMPF for integrated MPSA	16	15
DMPF for integrated EP	9	8
Renewal of MPP	13	10
New ISGP	20	16
Renewal of ISGP	13	4
OA	7	5
DOA for MPSA	13	10

As of date, the proposal to reduce the required documents has been presented to the MGB Director and awaits approval prior to implementation.

#### House bills in the Congress and Senate

There are 48 mining-related bills pending in the House of Representatives, 21 of which cover matters such as a proposal for a new fiscal regime, proposals to repeal the current Mining Act, the proposed ban on the exportation of mineral ores, and a proposal to require a legislative franchise as prerequisite for the issuance of an MPSA. There are also 9 bills proposing the expansion of the coverage of no-go zones to include the Municipality of Kibungan, Benguet, Third District of Palawan, cities of Cagayan de Oro and Davao, provinces of North Cotabato, Southern Leyte, and Davao Oriental.

#### Amendment to the Small-scale Mining Act of 1991 (House Bill No. 5921)

On 7 July 2017, Rep. Michelle Antonio of Agbiag filed a bill to amend the definition of small-scale mining to mining activities carried out by individuals, groups or communities who rely primarily on manual labor in the conduct of their daily operations, and are aided by simple implement, methods,

mining machinery, and technology. The definition will also include mining activities that are not eligible to and not qualified to obtain EPs, MPSAs, co-production agreements, JVAs, FTAAAs, quarry permits, mineral trading agreements, and ECCs.

The bill has been pending with the Committee on Natural Resources since 25 July 2017.

#### Amendments to RA 7942, Philippine Mining Act of 1995 (House Bill Nos. 391 and 4959)

On 28 May 2017, the Committee on Indigenous Cultural Communities and Indigenous Peoples of the House of Representatives chaired by Rep. Nancy A. Catamco of 2nd District, North Cotabato has approved the creation of a TWG that will finalize the bills that seek to protect and promote the rights of IPs affected by mining operations in ancestral domains. The TWG headed by Rep. Jose T. Panganiban Jr. of ANAC-IP Partylist will consolidate House Bill No. (HBN) 391 and House Bill No. 4959 by Rep. Maximo B. Rodriguez Jr. of 2nd District, Cagayan de Oro.

Both bills seek to make appropriate amendments to the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 in order to protect the rights of the members of ICCs and IPs and ease the confusion regarding said provisions by amending sections 16 and 17.

Section 16 of the Philippine Mining Act states that, "No ancestral land shall be opened for mining-operations without prior consent of the indigenous cultural community concerned." Both bills provide clarification to the statement, such that free and prior informed consent is required, including a certification precondition issued for the purpose by the NCIP, as specified under Section 59 of RA No. 8371 (The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997). Such certification will only be issued after a field-based investigation is conducted by the Ancestral Domains Office of the area concerned. The ICCs and IPs have the right to stop or suspend, in accordance with RA No. 8371, any project that has not satisfied the requirement of the consultation process.

Section 17 of the Philippine Mining Act states that, "In the event of an agreement with an indigenous cultural community pursuant to the preceding section, the royalty payment, upon utilization of the minerals shall be agreed upon by the parties. The said royalty shall form part of a trust fund for the socioeconomic well-being of the indigenous cultural community." The amendment changes the provisions such that it specifically states that the royalty payment shall be given to the ICC by the contractor, permit holder or mining operator. The amendment also specifies the amount of royalties that the ICCs/IPs should receive, which should be equal to 20% of the gross output under House Bill No. 391 and 5% under House Bill No. 4959 instead of the current 1%. The royalty shall benefit the members of the ICC, as opposed to a general statement that it would benefit the ICC.

#### Amendments to RA 7942, Philippine Mining Act of 1995 (House Bill Nos. 5674, 6013, and 6259)

All proposals seeking to amend RA 7942, otherwise known as the Philippine Mining Act are pending with the House of Representatives as of date.

House Bill No. 5674, proposed and filed by Nueva Vizcaya District Rep. Luisa Lloren Cuaresma on 18 May 2017, is an amendment to sections 27 and 33 of RA 7942. The amendment provides that a legislative franchise must be acquired, prior to the issuance of MAs or FTAAAs for any mining projects in the country. Moreover, the bill provides that any agreements entered into by any government office without such franchise shall be deemed null and void. The bill has been pending with the Committee on Natural Resources since 23 May 2017.

The bill also provides for a royalty payment upon the utilization of the minerals as agreed upon by the parties to be given to the indigenous cultural community by the contractor, permit holder or mining operator. The said royalty was not fixed in the existing law. The amendment provides that such royalty payments shall be 5% of the gross output and shall form part of a trust fund for the socio-economic well-being of the indigenous cultural community. The bill was filed on 6 February

2017 and has been pending with the Committee on Indigenous Cultural Committees and Indigenous Peoples since 3 February 2017.

House Bill No. 6013 provides for amendments to RA 7942, specifically section 19, which provides for areas which are closed to mining. Authored by Bayan Muna Party-list Rep. Carlos Isagani Zarate and LPG Marketers' Association Rep. Arnel Ty, the bill proposes that in addition to the original areas closed to mining per RA 7942, the following areas are to be closed to mining as well:

1. In areas declared by local government units as no mining zones.
2. In prime agricultural lands, irrigable and irrigated lands as defined by RA 9700, otherwise known as "The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform of 1988".
3. In areas wherein there are cultural property as enumerated under RA10066, otherwise known as "The National Cultural Heritage Culture Act of 2009".

Proposed by House Speaker Pantaleon Alvarez, House Bill No. 6259, is by far the most comprehensive house bill which seeks to amend RA 7942. The House bill provides for amendments to the sections covered by House Bill No. 5674 and House Bill No. 6013. In a similar amendment, House Bill No. 6259 provides for the requirement of a legislative franchise as the abovementioned House Bill No. 5674, and in the same manner declares that any such agreement entered into without a legislative franchise be deemed null and void. However, House Bill No. 6259 also provides that for existing MPSAs and FTAAAs, holders of such permits shall obtain legislative franchise within a year from the effectivity of the law, or else their permits will expire.

An amendment to section 19 of the original RA 7942 is also found in House Bill No. 6259, however instead of the amendments proposed by HBN 6013, HBN 6259 seeks to prohibit mining in watersheds and critical watersheds, as defined by law and expressly prohibited under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS), on top of those existing in RA 7942.

But the more important amendment in this section, for House Bill No. 6259, is the stipulation for penalty for the violation of the said prohibition. The bill penalizes public officials who will facilitate mining permits in areas closed to mining operations, as well as any private person in conspiracy with them, with imprisonment of not less than six years but not more than 12 years and a fine of two million pesos per violation. Moreover, a public official caught for such violation shall be disqualified from holding public office.

Other significant amendments in House Bill No. 6259 include the following:

1. Preferential right for small-scale mining cooperatives in applying for a small-scale mining agreement for a maximum aggregate area of twenty-five hectares of such mineral reservation.
2. Ten percent (10%) share of all royalties and revenues to be remitted to the government from the development and utilization of the mineral resources within mineral reservations shall accrue to the MGB, to be allotted for special projects and other administrative expenses related to the exploration and development of other mineral reservations.
3. Assignment/Transfer - Any assignment or transfer of rights and obligations under any mineral agreement, except a financial or technical assistance agreement, shall be subject to the prior approval of the Congress and the Secretary of DENR.
4. Section 31 of RA 7942 is amended to include the following clause penalizing the non-rehabilitation of the areas utilized by the mining contractors:

“Private contractors must fully rehabilitate the areas they utilized and/or operated in by restoring environmental and ecological balance of said area within ten years reckoned from the expiration date of the exploration permits, mineral agreements or the financial and technical assistance agreement whichever is applicable.”

Violations of the immediately preceding paragraph shall be punishable with the penalty of one hundred million pesos per hectare that has not been rehabilitated. The members of the board of directors, partners, or sole proprietor of the private contractor/s shall be directly liable for said penalty.”

5. The terms of MAs and MPPs have been amended to have a term not exceeding 10 years, from the original 25 years from the start of the date of execution thereof. The renewal period has been reduced from 25 to 10 years as well, under the same terms and conditions of the Agreement. After the renewal period, the operation of the mine may be undertaken by the government or through a contractor with a legislative franchise.

Section 55, which covers the term of MPPs also provides that mineral ores extracted under the provisions of RA 7942 shall be processed within the Philippines, in the province where the extraction occurred. The section also prohibits the exportation of unprocessed mineral ores.

6. Section 70 has been amended to include a periodic assessment of waste disposal to be contained in an annual waste disposal report, to be submitted to the Environmental Management Bureau and MGB. The section also requires private contractors to comply with RA 6969, also known as “An Act to Control Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes, Providing Penalties for Violations Thereof, and For Other Purposes”, whenever applicable.
7. Section 103 has been amended to include penalties for illegal export of unprocessed mineral ores. The penalty for any person who extracts minerals and disposes of the same without a mining agreement, lease, permit, license, or steals minerals or ores or the products thereof from mines or mills or processing plants shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned from six months to six years and pay a fine ranging from PHP500,000 and an additional PHP1m per ton of ore illegally exported. The corporation, as well as its directors, partners in a partnership, or the registered owner of the sole proprietorship shall be solidarily liable for penalties applied against their personnel who engaged in the punishable act.

On 27 September 2017, the House Committees on Natural Resources and Legal Franchises chaired by Rep. Ty and Rep. Franz Alvarez of 1st District, Palawan, respectively, welcomed the legal opinion of the Office of the Solicitor General that Congress can issue a legislative franchise to mining firms. The two committees jointly deliberated on House Bill Nos. 5674 and 6259 which seek to require mining companies to secure legislative franchise from Congress for their operations in the country. The Committees created a TWG to be chaired by Rep. Francisco Jose Matugas II of 1st District, Surigao del Norte to consolidate and further study the bills. The two bills have now been consolidated and referred to the TWG for public hearings.

#### PH-EITI Act (Senate Bill No. 1125 and House Bill No. 4116)

On 5 September 2016, Sen. Joel Villanueva filed the bill to institutionalize the creation of PH-EITI to ensure the continuation of the globally recognized governance reforms introduced and established by the said initiative. A similar bill was also filed by Rep. Ramon Vicente Rocamora on 18 October 2016. As of report date, the Senate Bill remains with the Committees on Environment and Natural Resources, Ways and Means and Finance, while the House Bill has been with the Committee on Natural Resources since 7 November 2016. Moreover, a TWG was formed by the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives. As of report date, several TWG meetings have been held to enhance the proposed bill.

### Philippine Fiscal Regime and Revenue Sharing Arrangement for Large-scale Metallic Mining Act of 2016 (House Bill No. 422 and Senate Bill Nos. 225 and 927)

The bill provides for taxes of either 10% of a miner's gross revenue or 55% of adjusted net mining revenue, whichever is higher and 60% of any windfall profit. This is in lieu of all national and local taxes, including corporate income tax, royalty for ICCs, duties on imported specialized capital mining equipment, and other fees imposed by the host LGUs pursuant to the Local Government Code. The bill was filed on 30 June 2016 and since been approved by the 17th Congress. The bill remains pending with the Committee on Ways and Means.

The two Senate bills covering the fiscal regime and revenue sharing arrangement for large-scale metallic mining companies, Senate Bill No. 225 by Sen. Franklin Drilon and Senate Bill No. 927 by Sen. Ralph Recto has also been pending with the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources since 2 August 2016 and 16 August 2016, respectively.

### Mining Responsibility Act of 2016 (House Bill No. 488)

This bill is based on the draft standard for responsible mining released by the Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance based in Canada. It prescribes the standards of responsible mining, including business integrity, social responsibility, environmental responsibility, reclamation and closure, and management systems. It was introduced on 30 June 2016 by Rep. Gloria Macapagal Arroyo and Rep. Prospero Pitchay Jr. As of report date, the bill has been referred to the Committee on Natural Resources since 26 July 2016.

### Act providing for the mandatory processing of all mineral ores (House Bill No. 2165)

This bill was first filed in September 2014 by Representative Erlpe Amante, 2nd District, Agusan del Norte as House Bill No. 4728 and was filed again in August 2016 by Rep. Amante as House Bill No. 2165. House Bill No. 4728 was filed together with Senate Bill No. 2374, authored by Sen. Paolo Benigno Aquino IV, to ban the export of unprocessed mineral ores and encourage growth and develop the capability of mineral processing industry in the country. This ban will lead to the establishment of mineral processing plants and is expected to be one of the major drivers of economic growth. The processed minerals will eventually result in stabilization and increase in prices of the output. As of date, the bill is pending with the Committee on Natural Resources.

### People's Mining Act of 2016 (House Bill No. 2715)

The renewed mining act or the People's Mining Act of 2016 is meant to replace the Philippine Mining Act of 1995. The bill was filed by Bayan Muna Partylist Rep. Carlos Zarate, the new chairperson of the House Committee on Natural Resources, and Act Teachers Party Rep. France Castro on 9 August 2016. As of date, the bill is currently pending with the Committee on Natural Resources.

The significant changes proposed by the bill are as follows:

- As a rule, all areas are closed to mining. The decision to open an area to mining shall be left to a Multi-Sectoral Minerals Council, composed largely of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and CSOs.
- Minerals within ancestral domains will be the collective private property of ICCs, to the exclusion of the national government.
- Only the MGB may conduct mineral exploration.
- Mining and mineral processing shall be limited to Filipino citizens or corporations 60% of whose equity is owned or controlled by Filipino citizens (60:40). FTAAAs will no longer be allowed.

- Enlarging the areas closed to mining applications.
- Maximum area allowed for mining shall not exceed 500 hectares.
- Mining rights shall be non-transferrable.
- Maximum term of MPSAs shall be mine life plus five years, but in no case to exceed 15 years.
- Each and every stage of mining operation shall require mines to undergo the FPIC process.
- Open pit mining method shall be prohibited.
- Government share shall be equivalent to 10% of gross revenue.
- IP royalty shall be an additional 10% of gross revenue.

**Act promoting small-scale mining by exempting from the payment of income and excise taxes the sale of gold pursuant to RA No. 7076 (Small-scale Mining Act) (House Bill No. 3297 and Senate Bill No. 958)**

The bill provides that income derived from the sale of gold pursuant to the People’s Small-scale Mining Act of 1991 to the BSP by registered small-scale miners and to accredited traders for eventual sale to the BSP shall not be included in gross income and shall be exempt from taxation. In addition, gold sold to the BSP shall be exempted from the payment of excise tax. In summary, the sale of gold by registered small-scale miners to accredited traders for eventual sale to the BSP shall enjoy the same tax treatment and privileges given to the direct sale of gold to the BSP under the NIRC. The bill was filed on 24 August 2016 in the House of Representatives by Rep. Evelina Escudero, and on 1 August 2016 in the Senate by Sen. Juan Edgardo Angara. As of date, the bills remains pending with the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, respectively.

**Oil and gas**

**Petroleum Exploration and Development Act of 2017 (Senate Bill No. 1372)**

The bill, authored by Senator Nancy Binay, aims to eventually repeal PD No. 87, or “The Oil Exploration and Development Act of 1972”. Senate Bill No. (SBN) 1372, which was filed on 7 March 2017, provides that Service Contracts entered into under PD No. 87 is enforceable until such time as all the Service Contracts entered into expire according to the terms of the agreement.

Set out below are the salient provisions outlining differences between PD 87 and Senate Bill No. 1372.

- Section 4 of SBN 1372 sets out the following clause: “In the context of Section 2, Article XII of the 1987 Constitution regarding the large-scale exploration, development and utilization of petroleum resources, non-Philippine contractors are qualified to enter into service contracts provided that the work commitment for all of the phases comprising the exploration period, including but not limited to the acquisition of seismic data and the drilling of exploratory and/or appraisal well(s), shall not be less than One Billion Pesos (PH₱1bn)”. PD 87 has no such clause.
- Section 5 of PD 87 provides that every contract authorized shall be subject to the approval of the President, be executed by the Petroleum Board, after due public notice, pre-qualification and public bidding or concluded through negotiations. Meanwhile, SBN 1372 provides various methods for the execution of contracts authorized such as:
  - i. If the contract is with a non-Philippine contractor, then the contract shall be entered into on behalf of the government by the President, upon the recommendation of the department;

ii. If the contract is with a Philippine contractor, the contract shall be entered into on behalf of the government by (i) the President, or (ii) by the Department Secretary, subject to the approval of the President, provided, that if there are assignments of the participating interest that result in the contractor being deemed a non-Philippine contractor then such contract shall be re-executed by the President upon the recommendation of the department;

iii. In opening contract areas and in selecting the best offers and proposals for petroleum operations, the department may use any of the following methods: (i) conduct a public bidding for a specific area(s) on the basis of defined criteria; or (ii) conduct a negotiation for a specific area(s) previously offered by the department but for which there has been insufficient interest to warrant a public bidding.

- Section 6 presents a difference in the nature of the service contract, as in PD 87, the contractor shall furnish the service and technology for which it will be paid according to the stipulated fee, while financing is provided by the government to which all petroleum produced shall belong. Section 7 provides for instances where the government cannot finance the service contract, in which case the contractor will finance the extraction and development of petroleum and the proceeds from the sale thereof will be used as payment for the service fees and operating expenses due the contractor.

In Senate Bill No. 1372, the government grants the contractor the exclusive right to explore and develop any petroleum within the contract area. However, the contractor provides the necessary financing, technology, and service to conduct petroleum operations and assumes all exploration risk for which it shall be entitled to recover operating expenses and to be paid a service fee from the petroleum produced under the contract. Finally, the government receives a stipulated share of the net Proceeds from the petroleum produced under the contract.

The bill has been referred to the Committees on Energy, Ways and Means, and Finance since 8 March 2017.

House bills still pending approval include the amendment of the Downstream Oil Industry Deregulation Act of 1998 and the restoration of the VAT exempt status of petroleum and petroleum products.

## Coal

### Act amending the Coal Mining Development Act of 1976 (Senate Bill No. 1223)

On 25 October 2016, Sen. Joel Villanueva filed Senate Bill No. 1223 seeking to increase the public share from coal proceeds, minimize the environmental impact of coal mining operations, and strengthen the role of coal operators to the development of communities. Details of the bill are discussed in the third PH-EITI report. The bill has been pending with the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources and with the Committee on Ways and Means since 7 November 2016.<sup>9</sup>

## B. License allocations

### Mining

#### License transferring or awarding procedures

The procedures for the acquisition/allocation of mining rights/licenses depend on the type of license/agreement applied for. The detailed narrative and flowchart of the license approval process

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<sup>9</sup> Copies of House Bills and Senate bills can be found in <http://www.congress.gov.ph/legisdocs/?v=bills> and [https://www.senate.gov.ph/lis/leg\\_sys.aspx?congress=17&type=bill](https://www.senate.gov.ph/lis/leg_sys.aspx?congress=17&type=bill), respectively.

is included in the second PH-EITI report.

Application for EP, mineral agreement or FTAA are allowed to be transferred or assigned subject to the approval of the Regional MGB Director concerned, taking into account the national welfare and interest. On the other hand, a holder of a granted EP, mineral agreement, or FTAA may transfer or assign its rights to another entity, subject to the approval of the MGB Director, DENR Secretary, or the President depending on the license being transferred or assigned. In all instances, the transferee or assignee must likewise be qualified to hold the application or permit, with the same eligibility as its predecessor. For both granted mineral agreement and FTAA, the transfer is not allowed in speculative cases. In granted agreements, the DENR requires that the transferee or assignee assume the obligations of its predecessor under the existing agreement. It may also impose new conditions upon its approval.

A quarry, sand and gravel, guano, or gemstone gathering permit is applied with the Regional MGB Office or PMRB. It may be transferred or assigned to another qualified person subject to the approval of the Regional MGB Director or PMRB. Within 60 days before the expiration of the permit, the holder may submit to the Regional MGB Office or PMRB an application to renew the permit.

### Technical and financial criteria used

Applications for mineral agreements are open to the following:

1. Philippine citizens
2. Corporations, partnerships, associations or cooperatives organized or authorized to engage in mining, provided the entity's capital is not more than 40% foreign-owned.

Corporations that do not have more than 40% equity foreign ownership are qualified to apply for EPs, MPPs, and MPSAs. Applicants for EPs, Mineral Agreements and FTAA must possess the technical and financial capability to undertake mineral resources development and must be duly registered in accordance with law.

Per DENR Memorandum Order No. 2013-1 pursuant to EO No. 79, the minimum authorized and paid-up capital requirements for mining applicants is PHP100m and PHP6.25m, respectively. With respect to an FTAA applicant, the applicant must have a minimum paid up capital of PHP500m at the time the FTAA is granted by the President and prior to the registration of the FTAA with the MGB. Under the Memorandum Order, all mining applicants with pending applications for EP, Mineral Agreements, and FTAA are required to comply with the Memorandum Order within 60 days from its effectivity. Failure of the mining applicants to comply with the Memorandum Order shall cause the denial of their mining applications as deemed appropriate by the MGB.

There were no significant changes noted on the license awarding and transferring procedures from the first and second PH-EITI report. Details on the technical and financial criteria used are also discussed in the report. A comprehensive list of licenses (EPs, MPSAs, FTAA, and ISAGs) is found in Annexes G to J.

Comparable to metallic mining, non-metallic mining will need to obtain an EP. All terms and conditions are similar except for the total term. For metallic mineral production, the maximum term of an EP is six years whereas the total term for non-metallic mineral production is four years. Once exploration is completed and successful, a permit or MPSA would be obtained and will depend in the area covered and the volume of production. The permit to be obtained would depend on the type of non-metallic mineral to be extracted, removed, disposed and/or utilized. Listed on the Table 3 are the specific permits granted to non-metallic mining.



Table 3. Permits granted for non-metallic mineral production

Type	Description	Term	Area	Production
Quarry Permit	For the extraction of quarry resources on privately-owned land and/or public land for building and construction materials	5 years from the date of issuance and renewable for like period, but not to exceed a total term of 25 years	Covering an area of not more than 5 hectares	Production rate of not more than 50,000 tons annually and/or whose project cost is not more than PHP 10 million
Commercial Sand and Gravel (SAG) permit	For the extraction and removal of sand and gravel and other loose or unconsolidated materials which are used in their natural state, without undergoing processing	1 year from the date of issuance and renewable for like period	Covering an area of not more than 5 hectares	As specified in the permit
Industrial SAG permit	For the extraction and removal of sand and gravel and other loose or unconsolidated materials that necessitate the use of mechanical processing	5 years from the date of issuance and renewable for like period, but not to exceed a total term of 25 years.	Covering an area of not more than 5 hectares More than 5 hectares, but not to exceed 20 hectares	Not applicable
Exclusive SAG permit	For the extraction and removal of sand and gravel and other loose or unconsolidated materials exclusive for personal use	Non-renewable period not exceeding 60 calendar days	Covering an area of not more than 1 hectare	Maximum volume of 50 cubic meter and provided that there will be no commercial disposition
Government gratuitous permit	For any government entity or instrumentality to extract quarry, SAG and other loose or unconsolidated materials needed in construction of building and/or infrastructure for public use or other purposes over an area of not more than 2 hectares for a period coterminous with said construction	Coterminous with the construction state of the project, but not to exceed 1 year	Covering an area of not more than 2 hectares	No limitation, but an estimated volume needed should be indicated in the project proposal
Private gratuitous permit	For any landowner to extract, remove and utilize quartz, SAG and other loose or unconsolidated materials from his/her land for personal use	Non-renewable period of 60 calendar days	Limited to the area privately owned provided there is proof of ownership	Not applicable
Gratuitous guano permit	For the extraction and utilization of loose unconsolidated guano and other organic fertilizer materials in any portion of a municipality where he has established domicile. The permit shall be for specific caves and/or for confined sites with locations verified by the DENR. Gratuitous guano permit is granted to an individual for personal use or to any government agency while a commercial guano permit is granted to a qualified person for sale or commercial disposition	As specified in the permit	Covering an area of not more than 5 hectares	Not more than 2,000 kg
Commercial guano permit				As specified in the permit
Gemstone gathering permit	A non-exclusive mining permit for the extraction, removal and utilization of loose stones useful as gemstones	1 year from the date of issuance and renewable for like period	Not applicable	Not applicable

Except for ISAG permit covering an area of more than 5 hectares, all applications for permits specific to non-metallic mining are accepted, processed and evaluated by the Provincial/City Mining Regulatory Board (PMRB). Determination of administrative charges and fees will also be its responsibility. Processing of ISAG permit covering an area of more than 5 hectares will be the responsibility of the MGB Regional Office.

The PMRB will be chaired by the Regional Director concerned or his/her duly authorized representative with the following members:

- a. Provincial Governor/City Mayor or his/her representative as Vice Chair;
- b. Small-scale mining representative;
- c. Large-scale mining representative; and
- d. Department accredited environmental non-governmental organization representative.

If the mining operation is over the term and/or volume as presented above, a mineral agreement must be obtained. This agreement may be entered into by the government and a qualified person for large-scale quarry operations involving cement raw materials, marble, granite, sand and gravel and construction aggregates. The law explains that large-scale quarry operation, including sand and gravel operation, during the development, construction or operating period, involves a mechanized operation and a final mining area not exceeding the following for specific commodities:

For sand and gravel including lahar	Individual	40 hectares
	Corporation/Partnership/Association/Cooperative	100 hectares
For marble, granite and/or construction aggregates	Individual	200 hectares
	Corporation/Partnership/Association/Cooperative	500 hectares
For cement raw materials such as limestone, shale and silica	Individual	1,000 hectares
	Corporation/Partnership/Association/Cooperative	2,000 hectares

For this purpose, final mining area means the contract area or portion(s) of the property delineated and surveyed by the mining applicant for development and actual mining operations, including sites for ancillary facilities.

### Information on the recipients of the license awarded and transferred

#### Exploration permit (EP)

##### *Permits awarded*

Following the completion of the “No-Go Mining Zone Map”, the MGB lifted its moratorium on the issuance of EPs and FTAAAs in March 2014 through DAO No. 2013-11 Procedural Guidelines in the Filing and Processing of Applications for Exploration Permit Pursuant to EO No. 79. The moratorium was imposed in January 2011 as the DENR ordered the MGB to review pending and inactive mining projects in the country. Tables 4 and 5 lists the EPs that were awarded in 2015 and 2016 subsequent to the lifting of the moratorium.

Table 4. List of EPs awarded in 2015

No.	Holder	Tenement No.	Location	Region	Area (ha)	Commodity	Date of approval	Date of expiration
1	Don Angelo C. Cobarrubias	EP-2015-000016-VIII	Gandara, Western Samar	Region VIII	501.83	Gold, Copper	20 January 2015	20 January 2017
2	R & D Properties Development, Inc.	EP-I-OMR-23-2015 (EXPA-058)	Tagudin, Sta. Cruz; Sta. Lucia, Candon City; Caoayan, Sta. Catalina, Vigan City	Region 1	1,390.00	Magnetite Sand	24 April 2015	23 April 2017

No.	Holder	Tenement No.	Location	Region	Area (ha)	Commodity	Date of approval	Date of expiration
3	Tambuli Mining Company, Inc.	EP-000003-VI	Sagay and Escalante Cities, and Toboso, Negros Occidental	Region VI	4,594.24	Gold	15 July 2015	16 July 2017
4	Newminco Pacific Mining Corporation	EP-001-2015-III	San Marcelino, San Felipe and Cabangan, Zambales	Region III	4,790.41	Gold, Copper	22 July 2015	22 July 2017
5	Affluere Minerals Corporation	EP-000408 IVB	Santa Cruz, Marinduque	Region IV-B	1,663.85	Copper, Gold and other associated minerals	27 July 2015	27 July 2017
6	Northern Horizon Exploration and Mining Corp.	EP 2010-001-I	Quirino, Ilocos Sur	Region I	2,349.00	Gold, Copper	30 July 2015	30 July 2017
7	Agusan Metals Corporation (Formerly Philco Mining Corp.)	EP-000002-09-XI	New Bataan, Compostela Valley	Region XI	2,139.44	Copper, Silver, Gold and other associated mineral deposits	7 August 2015	7 August 2017
8	Filminera Resources Corp.	EP-010-2010-V	Aroroy, Masbate	Region V	5,231.39	Gold and other associated mineral deposits	14 September 2015	14 September 2017
9	Orange Mountain Mining & Development Inc.	EP-000034-XIII	Carrascal, Surigao del Sur	Region XIII	2,700.07	Nickel, Chromite	23 September 2015	20 September 2017

Table 5. List of EPs awarded in 2016

No.	Holder	Tenement No.	Location	Region	Area (Has)	Commodity	Date of approval	Date of expiration
1	Golden Era Mining Corporation	EP-007-2016-CAR	Atok Trail, Itogon, & Baguio City	CAR	448.5848	Copper, Gold	30 March 2016	29 March 2018
2	Baoxin Resources Corporation	EP-000022-II	Lal-lo, Cagayan	Region II	1,138.41	Manganese	20 May 2016	19 May 2018
3	Midan Corporation	EP-000001-NIR	Sta. Catalina, Negros Oriental	Region VII	844.012	Gold, Silver, Copper	26 April 2016	25 April 2018
4	Inner-Arc Alicia, Inc.	EP-009-2016-IX	Alicia, Zamboanga Sibugay	Region IX	932.2	Gold, Copper	6 June 2016	5 June 2018
5	Mindanao Astoria Mining Corporation	EP-000012-X	Opol and Manticao, Misamis Oriental	Region X	253.76	Manganese	27 June 2016	26 June 2018
6	Mindanao Astoria Mining Corporation	EP-000013-X	Alubijid and Libertad, Misamis Oriental	Region X	2,959	Manganese	27 June 2016	26 June 2018
7	Royalco Philippines, Incorporated	EP-005B-2009-CAR	(Gambang) Bakun, Benguet	CAR	1,532.35	Gold, Copper	20 June 2016	19 June 2018

No.	Holder	Tenement No.	Location	Region	Area (Has)	Commodity	Date of approval	Date of expiration
8	Coolabah Mining Corp.	EP II-0003	Diadi and Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya and Diffun and Cabarroguis, Quirino	Region II	492.83	Gold	31 May 2016	30 May 2018
9	Red Earth Mining Corp.	EP II-0006	Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya	Region II	749.25	Gold	31 May 2016	30 May 2018
10	Lasseter Mining Corp.	EP II-0007	Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya	Region II	810	Gold	31 May 2016	30 May 2018
11	Shangfil Mining and Trading Corporation	EP-002-2010-III	Sta. Cruz, Zambales	Region III	1,660.52	Nickel, Chromite, Cobalt and other associated mineral deposits	31 May 2016	30 May 2018
12	Shangfil Mining and Trading Corporation	EP-003-2010-III	Cabangahan and Botolan, Zambales	Region III	1,274.58	Chromite, copper and other associated mineral deposits	13 June 2016	12 June 2018
13	Fil-Asian Strategic Resources and Properties Corporation	EP-006-2010-III	Sta. Cruz and Candelaria, Zambales	Region III	856.42	Nickel, Chromite, Platinum and other associated mineral deposits	13 May 2016	12 May 2018
14	Fil-Asian Strategic Resources and Properties Corporation	EP-007-2010-III	Sta. Cruz and Candelaria, Zambales	Region III	2,244.69	Nickel, Chromite, Platinum and other associated mineral deposits	13 May 2016	12 May 2018
15	Fil-Asian Strategic Resources and Properties Corporation	EP-008-2010-III	Candelaria, Zambales	Region III	4,493.82	Nickel, Chromite, Platinum and other associated mineral deposits	13 May 2016	12 May 2018
16	Mt. Labo Exploration And Devt. Corp. (Formerly El Dore Mining Corp.)	EP-014-2013-V	Mabilo and Napaod, Labo, Camarines Norte	Region V	497.7212	Gold, Copper, Iron	17 June 2016	16 June 2018
17	SEMCO Exploration & Mining Corp.	EP-000030-XIII	Santiago & Tubay & Cabadbaran, Agusan del Norte	Region XIII	2,111.77	Gold and other associated mineral deposits	4 May 2016	3 May 2018

#### *Transfers/Assignments*

An EP holder can only transfer or assign his rights over the EP to another Qualified Person upon approval of the Director of MGB. For the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2016, there were no EPs that were transferred or assigned.

## Mineral Production Sharing Agreement (MPSA)

### *Approvals / Renewals*

There were no renewals and new MPSAs approved in 2015. However, renewals of 2 MPSA were approved in 2016. The following table lists the details of these.

Table 6. List of approved renewal of MPSAs in 2016

Item	MPSA No.	Holder	Location	Region	Area (ha)	Commodity	Date approved	Date of expiration
1	002-90-X (SMR)	Sinosteel Phils., H.Y. Mining Corporation	Loreto, Dinagat Islands (Within Parcel III of Surigao Mineral Reservation)	Region X	972	Chromite	30 June 2016	20 June 2041
2	007-92-X	Surigao Integrated Resources Corp. (Assignment from Case Construction and Development Corp.)	Claver, Surigao del Norte (Within Parcel I of Surigao Mineral Reservation)	Region X	4,376	Nickel	21 June 2016	21 June 2041

### *Transfers/Assignments*

Any assignment or transfer of rights and obligations under any mineral agreement shall be subject to the approval of the DENR Secretary upon the recommendation of the MGB Director. Such assignment or transfer shall be deemed automatically approved if not acted upon by the DENR Secretary within 30 calendar days from the official receipt unless patently unconstitutional or illegal. Details of MPSAs transferred/assigned in 2015 and 2016 can be found in the Tables 7 and 8.

Table 7. List of MPSAs transferred/assigned in 2015

MPSA No.	Date of transfer	Assignee	Assignor
<b>Metallic</b>			
022-94-X-Amended I	14 September 2015	Stagno Mining Corporation	E.L. Enterprises, Inc.
<b>Non-metallic</b>			
042-95-I	28 December 2015	Holcim Mining and	Holcim Philippines, Inc.
043-95-I	28 December 2015	Development Corporation	
080-97-XI	17 December 2015		
MPSA-082-97-XI	17 December 2015		
187-2002-XI	17 December 2015		
238-2007-I	28 December 2015		
274-2008-XI-Amended II	17 December 2015		
295-2009-III-Amended I	28 December 2015		

Source: MGB

Table 8. List of MPSAs transferred/assigned in 2016

MPSA No.	Date of transfer	Assignee	Assignor
<b>Metallic</b>			
316-2010-III-Amended I	2 February 2016	Westchinamin Corporation	Heirs of Ramon G. Perlas
054-96-IX-Amended I	30 March 2016	TVI Resource Devt.Phils., Inc.	Ramon B. Bosque/ Benguet Corp.
292-2009-VIII-Amended A	20 May 2016	Nickelace, Inc.	Cambayas Mining Corporation
224-2005-I	26 May 2016	Shuley Mine, Inc.	Heirs of Fernando P. Dancel
237-2007-IX	1 June 2016	Atro Mining-Vitali, Inc.	Hard Rock Mineral Trading, Inc.
134-99-XIII	21 June 2016	Agata Processing, Inc.	Minimax Mineral Exploration Corporation
009-92-XI-Amended II	27 June 2016	Kingking Mining Corporation	Nationwide Development Corporation and Benguet Corporation
<b>Non-metallic</b>			
039-96-X	18 January 2016	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	Holcim Philippines, Inc.
236-2007-I	15 March 2016		
294-2009-III-Amended A	7 April 2016		
298-2009-III-Amended B	7 April 2016		
027-94-III	7 April 2016		
281-2009-X-Amended I	18 January 2016	Holcim Resources and Development Corporation	Holcim Philippine Manufacturing Corporation
047-96-XII	18 January 2016	Holcim Resources and Development Corporation	Holcim Philippine Manufacturing Corporation
294-2009-III-Amended B	7 April 2016	Teresa Marble Corporation	Holcim Philippines, Inc.
140-99-III	7 April 2016	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation and Doric Marble Corporation	Holcim Philippines, Inc.
115-98-VIII-Amended	30 May 2016	Global Min-Met Resources, Inc.	Daprosa C. Perez

Source: MGB

### Expansions

Applications for expansion of contract areas for MPSAs should be approved by the DENR through the issuance of a DENR Order, pursuant to the pertinent provisions of DAO No. 2014-06, which further amends DAO No. 2012-07, the implementing rules and regulations of EO No. 79.

As discussed in the third PH-EITI report, Section 7 of DAO No. 2012-07 provides that “no expansion of existing contract areas shall be allowed by the DENR Secretary unless there is an imminent and/or threatened economic disruption... as determined by the Economic Development Cabinet Cluster.” The MICC subsequently agreed to amend Section 7 of DAO No. 2012-07 through DAO No. 2014-06 in order to allow the expansion of contract areas of operating mines with available mineral resources/reserves, subject to the validation by the MICC and its Technical Working Group on Environmental Protection.

Details on the process for MPSA expansion are included in the third PH-EITI report as well. As of date, the following is the list of MPSAs with approved area expansion.

Table 9. List of MPSA with approved area expansion as of 31 October 2017

MPSA No.	Company	Original area (ha)	Amended area (ha)	Approval date
295-2009-I (Amended)	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation (Assignment from Holcim Philippines, Inc.)	328.9000	657.8361	14 July 2015
281-2009-X (Amended)	Holcim Resources and Development Corporation (Assignment from Holcim Philippines Manufacturing Corporation)	433.4240	518.0196	14 July 2015
054-96-1X- Amended	TVI Resource Development Philippines Inc.	508.3396	1,016.6579	30 March 2016
259-2007-XIII- SMR- Amended-II	Adnama Mining Resources, Inc.	1,012.02	1,086.5043 (1st Amendment) 7,017.7143 (2nd Amendment)	24 July 2015 and 19 May 2016, respectively
250-2007-111- Amended I	Shangfil Mining and Trading Corporation	448.9048	2,508.6155	25 May 2016
009-92-XI- Amended II	Kingking Mining Corporation (Assignment from Nationwide Development Corporation)	1,656.00	3,423.1641	02 June 2016
289-2009-XI- Amended I	Core Mining Corporation	1,697.16	3,884.6978	06 June 2016
274-2008-XI- Amended II	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	642.1537	1,406.5704 (1st Amendment) 3,865.9416 (2nd Amendment)	14 July 2015 and 15 June 2016, respectively
022-94-X- Amended I	Stagno Mining Corporation	729.00	1,149.8301	20 June 2016
263-2008-XI- Amended I	Sinophil Mining and Trading Corporation	2,364.9535	8,728.2918	24 June 2016
111-98-VII- Amended 1	Quarry Ventures Phils., Inc.	607.5	2,080.0558	27 June 2016
345-2010-IVA- Amended I	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	1,015.169	2,146.7319	27 June 2016
115-98-VIII- Amended I	Global Min-Met Resources, Inc.	270.6800	2,744.5305	27 June 2016
129-98-VI- Amended B-I	Parvisgold, Inc.	4,914.46	7,996.7143	27 June 2016
315-2010-111- Amended I	Mina Tierra Gracia, Inc.	5,081.6408	7,881.627	27 June 2016
252-2007-V- Amended I	Investwell Resources, Inc.	333.1983	1,144.8878	27 June 2016

Source: MGB

### Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement (FTAA)

Upon endorsement of the MGB Director, the DENR Secretary may recommend to the President the transfer or assignment of any FTAA. Similar to MPSA, any transfer or assignment shall be deemed automatically approved if not acted upon within 30 calendar days from official receipt unless patently unconstitutional or illegal. As of 31 December 2015 and 2016, there were no FTAA's assigned or transferred. Also, similar to MPSA, there were no new FTAA during 2015 and 2016.

### Industrial Sand and Gravel (ISAG)

Upon evaluation that all terms and conditions are in order and that subject area has been cleared of any conflict, the PMRB or MGB Regional Director, depending on the covered area, shall approve and issue the permit within 30 calendar days from such evaluation and shall notify the permit holder for registration of the same within 15 working days from receipt of notice. Failure to cause the registration within prescribed period shall be sufficient ground for cancellation of the same.

There were seven and two ISAG permits awarded in 2015 and 2016 and no transfer/assignment in either years. Details of the awarded permits are presented in Table 10.

Table 10. List of ISAGs awarded in 2015 and 2016

No.	Holder	Tenement No.	Location	Region	Area (ha)	Date of approval	Date of expiration
<b>2015</b>							
1	Huang Construction Corp.	ISGP-III-01-97	Sta. Barbara, Iba, Zambales	Region III	20	18 March 2015	18 March 2020
2	Krushrock Corporation	IP -15-015-VI	Abuanan, Bago City	Region VI	6.9515	15 May 2015	14 May 2020
3	Anna B. Suba	IP 000015VII	Arpili, Balamban, Cebu	Region VII	17.1965	20 February 2015	19 February 2020
4	Humprey R. Benitez	IP 000027VII	Gen. Climaco, Toledo City, Cebu	Region VII	8.3619	25 March 2015	24 March 2020
5	Cleto Tragura/Daryl Dexter L. Julio	IP-2009-000085-VIII	Daguitan River, Brgy. Dita, Julita, Leyte	Region VIII	8.4954	6 July 2015	5 July 2020
6	Concrete Solutions, Inc.	IP-2008-000076-VIII	Salog River, Katipunan, Capudlosan, Hindang, Leyte	Region VIII	18.9042	7 July 2015	6 July 2020
7	RAS Construction	IP-2015-003-VIII	Daguitan River, San Pablo, Burauen	Region VIII	12.725	26 November 2015	25 November 2020
<b>2016</b>							
1	Nelson C. Chan	IP-16-001-I	Cauplasan, Sta. Maria, Pangasinan	Region I	16.07	25 July 2016	24 July 2021
2	Kinjap Rock Industry Corporation	IP-2016-001-VIII	Binahaan River, Brgy. Lourdes. Pastrana, Leyte	Region VIII	8.3	27 January 2016	26 January 2021



## Identified deviations from the applicable legal and regulatory framework governing license transfers and awards

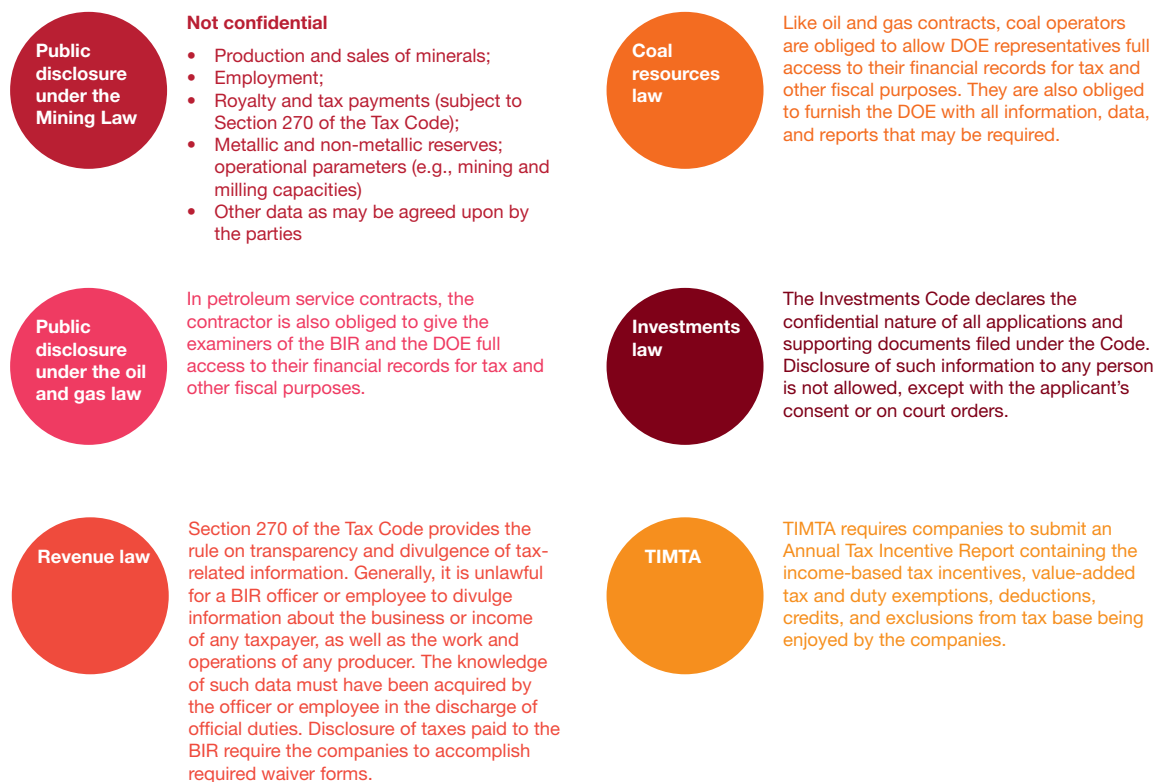
There are no identified deviations with respect to the regulatory requirements that applicants need to comply with terms of license applications or granting of awards. The permit applicants undergo the necessary procedures and must submit the required documents for the applications to be approved.

## Legal and practical barriers on comprehensive disclosure

The first PH-EITI report included a comprehensive discussion on constitutional provisions that deal with concepts of public disclosure, information and participation.

As presented in the second PH-EITI report, the more relevant laws governing public disclosure in the extractive industry are as follows:

Figure 6. Laws governing public disclosure in the extractive industry



Specific to the mining industry, it was noted in the second PH-EITI report that MGB maintains a list of all approved mining permits/contracts in its website and includes the following information:

1. Permittee/Contractor
2. Contact information
3. License reference number
4. Location
5. Area
6. Commodity
7. Date of approval

## 8. Date of expiry

However, the MGB's list does not include information about the date of application and the coordinates of the license area. It was recommended that MGB also include these information in the register and for it to be accessible by the public via the agency's website. As a response, the MGB has designed and implemented the Central Database System, as discussed in the Ongoing Reforms section.

The date of application are, for the meantime, obtained from the MGB Regional Offices and are listed in Annex K. However, there are five mining licenses without dates that could be retrieved or provided based on existing or available records. Also, coordinates of the licensed areas were lifted from the signed contracts and are presented in Annex L. The contracts are accessible as well at [contracts.ph-eiti.org](http://contracts.ph-eiti.org).

### **List of applicants and the bid criteria for the bidding rounds**

The grantees of permits or mineral agreements have the rights over the approved exploration area and are given the right of first refusal to develop and use the minerals in their respective areas upon approval of a mining project's feasibility and the effectivity of new legislation on mining. However, the holders of licenses must make their respective areas operational within the prescribed period, otherwise, they will automatically lose their license.

The granting of mining rights and mining tenements over areas with known and verified mineral resources and reserves, including those owned by the national government and all expired mining tenements, shall be undertaken through competitive public bidding. In the case of an expired mining tenement, the previous holder, if qualified, may also participate in the bidding process. For expiring 25-year mining tenements, the qualified mining tenement holders which aims to renew the contract for another 25-year term, shall file the pertinent mining application with the MGB not later than six months prior to its expiration. The renewed mining contract/agreement shall be subject to new terms and conditions pursuant to the laws, and rules and regulations that are existing at the time of renewal.

The MGB shall prepare the necessary competitive bid packages and formulate the proper guidelines and procedures to conduct the bidding procedure and ensure the local community's approval of the renewal. The competitive bid packages shall contain such vital technical information as technical description, geology, mineral commodities, volume/tonnage and grade of resource/reserve, assay results, feasibility study, and details of resource estimation, among others.

There are no identified list of bidders with respect to any expired mining tenements based on the latest records of MGB.

The application dates for certain MPSAs are included in Annex K. However, there are five mining licenses without dates that could be retrieved or provided based on existing or available records.

### **Efficiency and effectiveness of these systems**

The Mining Tenements Management Division of MGB receives numerous applications for mining permits/licenses which need to be processed within the required timeline, including those applications that are still under appeal. However, due to the limited manpower resources available, the processing of these requests could be delayed, which may result in a backlog of pending applications from various stakeholders. Thus, we recommend that there should be an increase in manpower to ensure that applications for mining permit/licenses are processed on time. As of date, there have been no significant changes in the streamlining of the process.

## Summary of information on mining permits

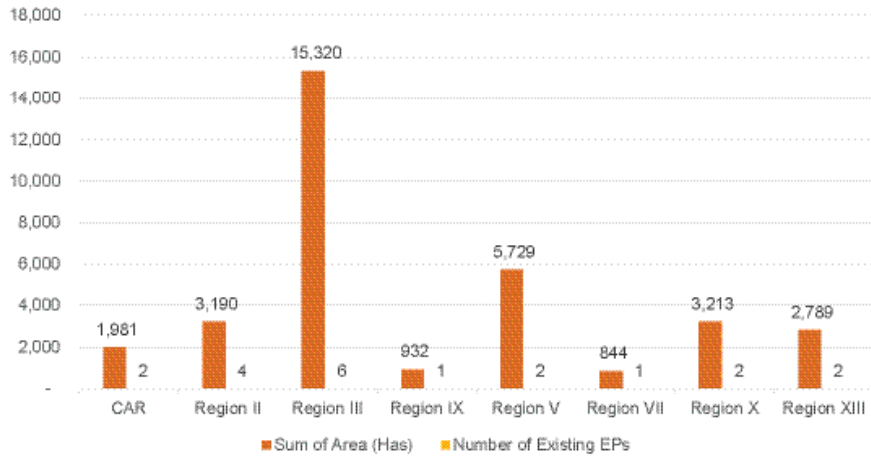
Refer to the comprehensive list of licenses (i.e. EPs, ISAGs, MPSAs, FTAAAs) in Annexes G to J. As confirmed by the MGB, the date of approval indicated on the list of existing licenses is the effective date of the respective contracts.

### Exploration permits (EP)

As of October 2017, there are 20 existing EPs covering a total land area of 33,999 hectares which are composed of the 17 EPs granted in 2016 and three (3) EPs granted in 2015 with pending renewal. In addition, 30 EPs have already expired in this period with total land area of 86,154 hectares.

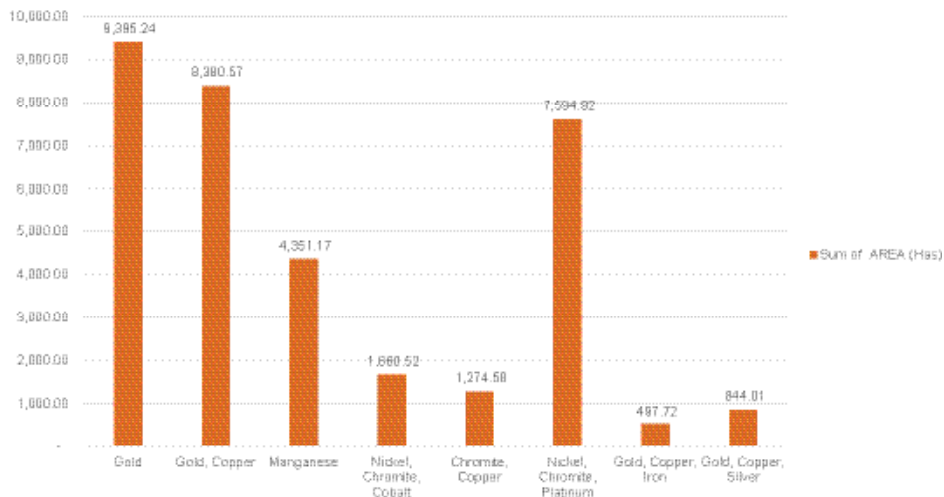
Almost half of the country's regions have existing EPs. Region II (Cagayan Valley) and III (Central Luzon) have the most number of EPs each, with four and six, respectively. Majority of EPs (12 out of 20) have gold and copper as their potential commodities, covering as well the biggest land area (refer to graph below). Other commodities covered by EPs include chromite, silver, magnetite sand, manganese, nickel, cobalt and platinum. In 2017, there were no new EPs granted and renewed. 860 applications are currently pending with MGB.

Figure 7. Number of existing exploration permits and land area (in hectares) covered as of October 2017



Source: MGB

Figure 8. Potential mineral products of existing EPs and corresponding hectares covered as of October 2017



Source: MGB

## Mineral Production Sharing Agreement (MPSA)

There are 340 awarded MPSAs covering an area of 618,845 hectares as of October 2017; 236,424 hectares in Luzon; 112,830 in Visayas, and 269,591 in Mindanao. MPSAs with metallic production account for 81% of the covered area or 501,131 hectares while non-metallic production covers 19% or 117,714 hectares. There were no new MPSA in 2015, but there were two renewals in 2016. Details are presented in Table 11. The status of each MPSA is in the table below. The complete list may be found in Annex H.

Table 11. Status of MPSAs as of October 2017

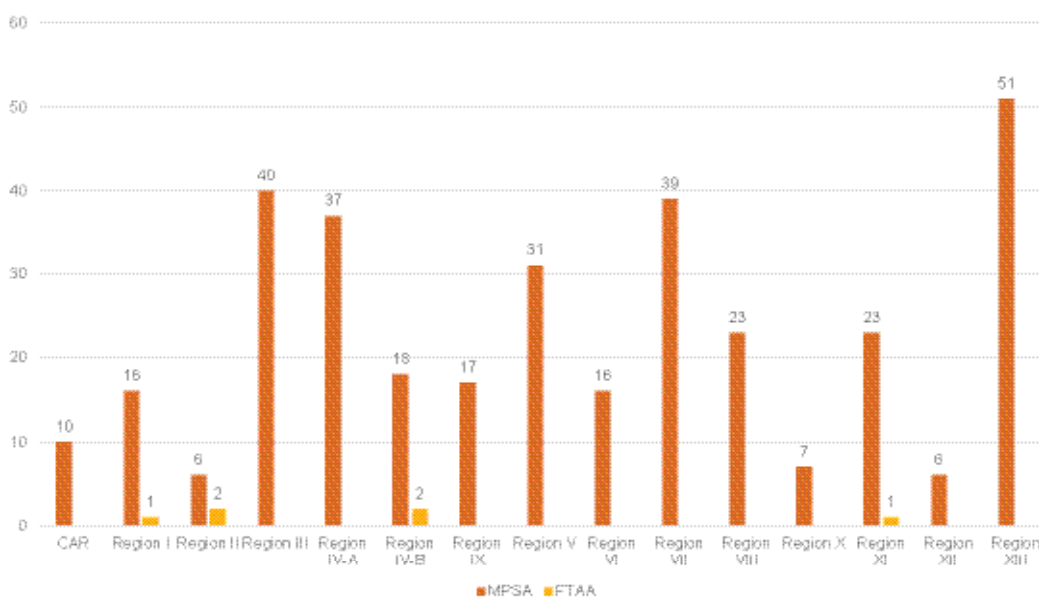
	No. of MPSAs	Area (in ha)
Existing	305	583,319.25
Expired	8	8,409.97
Mining ease Contracts through conversion into a MPSA	2	2,486.58
Suspended	6	13,207.38
Cancelled MPSA with motion for reconsideration	10	13,101.99
Cancelled	9	6,474.75
Consolidated with other mining tenements	6	-
Relinquished	2	254.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>627,254.88</b>

## Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement (FTAA)

As at October 2017, there are six existing FTAA's, covering a total land area of 112,518 hectares. From the period covered in the third PH-EITI report (as at August 2016) to October 2017, there were no changes in the FTAA's.

One of these was cancelled on 6 July 2011; thus, only five are effective as of date covering 100,136 hectares. Among the five, only OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc. and FCF Minerals Corporation are under commercial operation. The rest are either under development or exploration. Refer to Annex I for the complete list of existing FTAA's as of date.

Figure 9. Number of MPSAs and FTAA's existing as of October 2017



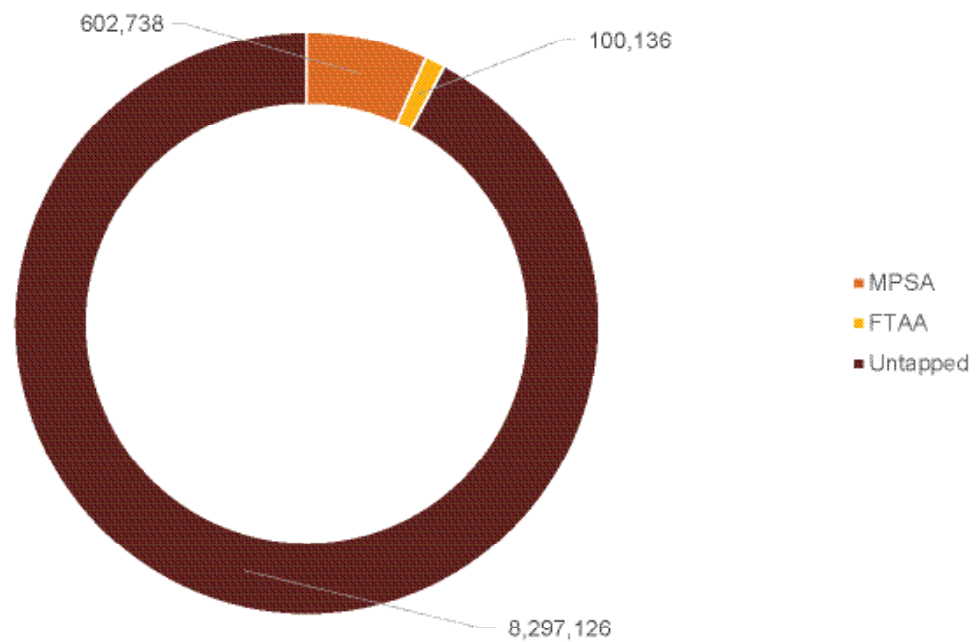
Source: MGB

## Industrial Sand and Gravel (ISAG)

There are 57 existing ISAG permits as of October 2017 with a total land area of 717 hectares. Expired and cancelled ISAG permits totaled to 99 and seven which cover a total land area of 1,231 and 125 hectares, respectively. The complete list of ISAG permits may be found in Annex J.

There are nine million hectares of geographically prospective areas in the Philippines. Of this, 92% remain untapped. As of date, it has not been determined whether all of the 92% are within the go mining zones.

Figure 10. Geographically prospective areas in the Philippines (in hectares)



Source: MGB

The Philippines had 39 and 40 operating metallic mines as of December 2015 and 2016, respectively. In 2015, 35 mines were covered by MPSAs, one was covered by Special Mines Permit (SMP) (Ore Asia), one was covered by FTAA (OceanaGold), one was covered by MOA (AAM-PHIL), and one was covered by Patented Claim (Benguet Corporation). In 2016, 34 mines were covered by MPSAs, two were covered by FTAA (OceanaGold and FCF), two were covered by SMP (Emir and Ore Asia), one was covered by MOA (AAM-Phil), and one was covered by a Patented Claim (Benguet Corporation). Out of these mines, more than half are located in Mindanao, which are mostly nickel producers. There were 15 metallic mines in Region XIII (Caraga) in both 2015 and 2016 of which 12 produce nickel. Table 12 and 13 provides additional details on the operating metallic mines in the country as of December 2015 and 2016, respectively. In addition, Table 14 provides details on the number of metallic mines per region and corresponding mineral produce.

Table 12. List of operating metallic mines in the Philippines as of December 2015

Mineral	Company	Mining tenement	Mine location
<b>Gold with Silver (6)</b>	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	CAR
	Benguet Corporation - Acupan	PC-ACMP-002-CAR	CAR
	Greenstone Resources Corporation	MPSA No. 184-2002-XII	Region XIII
	Filminera Resources Corporation	MPSA Nos. 095-97-V and 255-2007-V	Region V
	Apex Mining Company Inc.	MPSA No. 225-2005-XI	Region XI
	Philsaga Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Region XIII
<b>Copper with Gold and Silver (3)</b>	Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corporation, Heirs of Jose Velez, Heirs of Manuel Cuenco and Jon Ramon Aboitiz Operator: Carmen Copper Corporation	MPSA No. 210-2005-VII	Region VII
	Philex Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	CAR
	Oceanagold (Philippines), Inc.	FTAA No. 001	Region II
<b>Chromite (2)</b>	Krominco Inc.	MPSA No. 291-2009-XIII (SMR)	Region XIII
	Chromiteking, Inc. Operator: Cambayas Mining Corp./ Techiron Resources, Inc.	MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII (Amended B)	Region VIII
<b>Nickel (26)</b>	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 002-90-X (SMR)	Region XIII
	Surigao Integrated Resources Corporation Operator: Platinum Group Metals, Inc.	MPSA No. 007-92-X	Region XIII
	Century Peak Corporation	MPSA No. 010-92-X (SMR)	Region XIII
	Minahang Bayan Ng Mamamayan Ng Dinagat Island Cooperative Operator: Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 011-92-X (SMR)	Region XIII
	Marcventures Mining and Development	MPSA No. 016-93-X (SMR)	Region X
	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 018-93-X (SMR)	Region XIII
	Vista Buena Mining Corporation Operator: Wellex Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 031-94-X SMR	Region XIII
	East Coast Mineral Resources Co. Inc. Operator: Cagdianao Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 078-97-XIII (SMR)	Region XIII
	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 114-98-IV	Region IVB
	Agata Processing, Inc. (Assignment From Minimax Mineral Exploration Corporation) Operator: Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Region XIII
	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 158-00-XIII (SMR)	Region XIII
	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	MPSA No. 191-2004-III	Region III
	Eramen Minerals, Inc	MPSA No. 209-2005-III	Region III
	Benguetcorp Nickel Mines Inc.	MPSA No. 226-2005-III	Region III
	Citinnickel Mines And Development Corporation	MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	Region IVB

Mineral	Company	Mining tenement	Mine location
	East Coast Mineral Resources Co., Inc. Operator: Libjo Mining Corporation / Westernshore Nickel Corporation	MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII (SMR)	Region XIII
	Berong Nickel Corporation	MPSA No. 235-2007-IVB	Region IVB
	Norweah Metals And Minerals Company, Inc. Operator: Oriental Vision Mining Philippines, Inc.	MPSA No. 242-2007-XIII SMR	Region XIII
	CTP Construction And Mining Corporation Operator: Carrascal Nickel Corporation	MPSA No. 243-2007-XIII (SMR)	Region XIII
	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 246-2007-XIII (SMR)	Region XIII
	Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	MPSA No. 259-2007-XIII (SMR) (Amended II)	Region XIII
	SR Metals, Incorporated	MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII (Amended)	Region XIII
	Taganito Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 266-2008-XIII	Region XIII
	Filipinas Mining Corporation Operator: LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	MPSA No. 268-2008-III	Region III
	Century Peak Corporation	MPSA No. 283-2009-XIII (SMR)	Region XIII
	AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	MOA by and between DENR and PMDC	Region XIII
<b>Iron (2)</b>	Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	SMP No. 2013-01	Region III
	Strongbuilt (Mining) Development Corp. Operator: Leyte Ironsand Corporation	MPSA No. 254-2007-VIII	Region VIII

Source: MGB

Table 13. List of operating metallic mines in the Philippines as of December 2016

Mineral	Company	Project name	Mine location
<b>I. Producing mines (28)</b>			
<b>Gold with Silver (6)</b>	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	CAR
	Benguet Corporation - Acupan Contract Mining Project	PC-ACMP-002-CAR	CAR
	FCF Minerals Corporation	FTAA-04-2009-II	Region II
	Filminera Resources Corporation	MPSA Nos. 095-97-V and 255-2007- V	Region V
	Apex Mining Company Inc.	MPSA No. 225-2005-XI	Region XI
	Philsaga Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	Region XIII
<b>Copper with Gold and Silver (3)</b>	Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corporation, Heirs of Jose Velez, Heirs of Manuel Cuenco and Jon Ramon Aboitiz Operator: Carmen Copper Corporation	MPSA No. 210-2005-VII	Region II
	Philex Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	CAR
	OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.	FTAA No. 001	Region II
<b>Chromite (2)</b>	Chromiteking, Inc. Operator: Techiron Resources, Inc.	MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII (Amended B)	Region VIII

Mineral	Company	Project name	Mine location
<b>Nickel (17)</b>	Emir Iron Mineral Resources Corp.	SMP No. 01-2015	Region VIII
	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 114-98-IV	Region IVB
	Agata Processing, Inc. Operator: Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	Region XIII
	SR Metals, Inc.	MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII (Amended)	Region XIII
	Surigao Integrated Resources Corporation Operator: Platinum Group Metals, Inc.	MPSA No. 007-92-X	Region XIII
	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 246-2007-XIII (SMR)	Region XIII
	Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	MPSA No. 259-2007-XIII (SMR) (Amended II)	Region XIII
	Taganito Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 266-2008-XIII	Region XIII
	Marcventures Mining And Development	MPSA No. 016-93-X (SMR)	Region X
	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 018-93-X (SMR)	Region XIII
	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 158-00-XIII (SMR)	Region XIII
	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation Operator: Carrascal Nickel Corporation	MPSA No. 243-2007-XIII (SMR)	Region XIII
	Century Peak Corporation	MPSA No. 010-92-X (SMR)	Region XIII
	East Coast Mineral Resources Co. Inc. Operator: Cagdiano Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 078-97-XIII (SMR)	Region XIII
	East Coast Mineral Resources Co., Inc. Operator: Libjo Mining Corporation / Westernshore Nickel Corporation	MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII (SMR)	Region XIII
	Norweah Metals and Minerals Company, Inc. Operator: Oriental Vision Mining Philippines, Inc.	MPSA No. 242-2007-XIII SMR	Region XIII
	Century Peak Corporation	MPSA No. 283-2009-XIII (SMR)	Region XIII
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	MOA by and between DENR and PMDC	Region XIII	
<b>II. Under suspension by MGB-DENR (7)</b>			
<b>Nickel (6)</b>	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines Inc.	MPSA No. 226-2005-III	Region III
	Eramen Minerals, Inc	MPSA No. 209-2005-III	Region III
	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	MPSA No. 191-2004-III	Region III
	Filipinas Mining Corporation Operator: LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	MPSA No. 268-2008-III	Region III
	Citinnickel Mines And Development Corporation	MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	Region IVB
	Berong Nickel Corporation	MPSA No. 235-2007-IVB	Region IVB
<b>Iron (1)</b>	Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	SMP No. 2013-01	Region III
<b>III. Under Voluntary Suspension (5)</b>			
<b>Gold with Silver (1)</b>	Greenstone Resources Corporation	MPSA No. 184-2002-XIII	Region XIII
<b>Chromite (1)</b>	Krominco Inc.	MPSA No. 291-2009-XIII (SMR)	Region XIII



Mineral	Company	Project name	Mine location
Nickel (3)	Minahang Bayan Ng Mamamayan Ng Dinagat Island Cooperative Operator: Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 011-92-X (SMR)	Region XIII
	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 002-90-X (SMR)	Region XIII
	Vista Buena Mining Corporation Operator: Wellex Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 031-94-X SMR	Region XIII

Source: MGB

Table 14. Number metallic mines per region as at December 2015 and 2016

Region	2015		2016	
	No. of metallic mines	Mineral product	No. of metallic mines	Mineral product
<b>CAR - Cordillera Administrative Region</b>	3	Gold Mine (2)	3	Gold Mine (2)
		Copper Mine (1)		Copper Mine (1)
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>	1	Copper Mine (1)	2	Gold Mine (1)
				Copper Mine (1)
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>	5	Nickel Mine (4)	5	Nickel Mine (4)
		Iron Mine (1)		Iron Mine (1)
<b>IVA - CALABARZON</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>IVB - MIMAROPA</b>	3	Nickel Mine (3)	3	Nickel Mine (3)
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>	1	Gold Mine (1)	1	Gold Mine (1)
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>	-	-	1	Copper Mine (1)
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>	1	Copper Mine (1)	1	Copper Mine (1)
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>	2	Chromite Mine (1)	2	Chromite Mine (2)
		Iron Mine (1)		
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>	7	Nickel Mine (7)	7	Nickel Mine (7)
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>	1	Gold Mine (1)	1	Gold Mine (1)
<b>XII - Central Mindanao</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>XIII - Caraga</b>	15	Nickel Mine (12)	15	Nickel Mine (12)
		Gold Mine (2)		Gold Mine (2)
		Chromite Mine (1)		Chromite Mine (1)

In addition to the operating metallic mines, the Philippines had 54 and 62 non-metallic operating mines as of December 2015 and 2016, respectively, all of which were covered by MPSAs. Out of these mines, half were limestone and shale producers - 29 and 35 in 2015 and 2016, respectively. Unlike operating metallic mines, most of the non-metallic mines are located in Luzon, particularly Region IVA which had 19 and 23 non-metallic mines in 2015 and 2016, respectively, most of which were aggregate producers. Tables 15 and 16 provide details on the operating non-metallic mines in the country as of December 2015 and 2016, respectively. In addition, Table 17 provides details on the number of non-metallic mines per region and corresponding mineral product.

Table 15. List of operating non-metallic mines in the Philippines as of December 2015

Mineral	Company	Mining tenement	Mine location
<b>Limestone and Shale (29)</b>	Apo Land and Quarry Corporation	MPSA No. 013-93-VII	Region VII
	Republic Cement Corp.	MPSA No. 026-94-III	Region III
	Holcim Philippines, Inc.	MPSA No. 027-94-III	Region III
	Republic Cement Corp.	MPSA No. 029-95-IV	Region IVA
	Lazi Bay Resources Devt. Inc.	MPSA No. 030-95-VII	Region VII
	Mindanao Portland Cement Corp.	MPSA No. 031-95-XII	Region XII
	Holcim Philippines Manufacturing Corp.	MPSA No. 039-96-X	Region X
	Holcim Philippines, Inc.	MPSA No. 043-95-I	Region I
	Holcim Philippines Manufacturing Corp.	MPSA No.047-96-XII	Region XII
	Continental Cement Corporation	MPSA No. 056-96-III	Region III
	Solid Earth Development Corp.	MPSA No. 067A-97-VII	Region VII
	Marble Mining Exploration Corporation	MPSA No. 068-97-I	Region I
	Holcim Philippines, Inc.	MPSA No. 080-97-XI	Region XI
	Holcim Philippines, Inc.	MPSA No. 082-97-XI	Region XI
	Pacific Cement Co., Inc.	MPSA No. 084A-97-XIII	Region XIII
	Teresa Marble Corporation	MPSA No. 102-97-IV	Region IV
	Iligan Cement Corporation	MPSA No.104-98-XII	Region XII
	Maria Cristina Chemical Industries (MCCI) Corporation	MPSA No. 105-98-XII	Region XII
	Northern Cement Corporation	MPSA No. 106-98-I	Region I
	Quarry Ventures Phils., Inc.	MPSA No. 111-98-VII	Region VII
	Teresa Marble Corporation	MPSA No. 124-98-IV	Region IVA
	Quimson Limestone, Inc.	MPSA No. 137-99-IV	Region IVA
	Republic Cement Corporation	MPSA No. 138-99-IV	Region IVA
	Ibalong Resources and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 146-99-V	Region V
	Bohol Limestone Corporation	MPSA No. 150-00-VII	Region VII
	Eagle Cement Corporation	MPSA No. 181-2002-III	Region III
	Spar Development Co., Inc.	MPSA No. 201-2004-III	Region III
	Solid Earth Development Corporation	MPSA No. 205-2004-VII	Region VII
	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 213-2005-IVB	Region IVB
	<b>Silica (6)</b>	Holcim Philippines, Inc.	MPSA No. 042-95-I
Rapid City Realty and Development Corp.		MPSA No. 074-97-IV	Region IVA
Holcim Philippines, Inc.		MPSA No. 079-97-XI	Region XI
Pacific Cement Co., Inc.		MPSA No.084B-97-XIII	Region XIII
Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation		MPSA No. 087-97-IV	Region IVA
Apo Land and Quarry Corp.	MPSA No. 093-97-VII	Region VII	
<b>Aggregates (13)</b>	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	MPSA No. 032-95-IV	Region IVA
	Concrete Aggregates Corp.	MPSA No. 055-96-IV	Region IVA
	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 064-96-IV	Region IVA
	Asensio Pinzon Aggregate Corp.	MPSA No. 070-97-IV	Region IVA

Mineral	Company	Mining tenement	Mine location
	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 075-97-IV	Region IVA
	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 088-97-IV	Region IVA
	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 118-98-IV	Region IVA
	San Rafael Development Corporation	MPSA No. 136-99-IV	Region IVA
	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 142-99-IV (Amended)	Region IVA
	JLR Construction and Aggregates, Inc.	MPSA No. 194-2004-VII	Region VII
	Hardrock Aggregates, Inc.	MPSA No. 202-2004-IV	Region IVA
	Rolando B. Gimeno / La Concepcion Construction and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 257-2007-IVA	Region IVA
	Gozon Development Corporation	MPSA No. 296-2009-IVA	Region IVA
<b>Dolomite (1)</b>	Dolomite Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 208-2005-VII	Region VII
<b>Clay (3)</b>	UBS Marketing Corporation	MPSA No. 186-2002-V	Region V
	Heirs of Elias E. Olegario	MPSA No. 200-2004-I	Region I
	Orophil Stonecraft, Inc.	MPSA No. 273-2008-V	Region V
<b>Sand And Gravel (2)</b>	Anamel Builder Corp.	MPSA No. 058-96-III	Region III
	Rockmix, Inc.	MPSA No. 089-97-III	Region III

Table 16. List of operating non-metallic mines in the Philippines as of December 2016

Mineral	Company	Mining tenement	Mine location
<b>Limestone and Shale (35)</b>	Apo Land and Quarry Corporation	MPSA No. 013-93-VII	Region VII
	Republic Cement & Building Materials, Inc.	MPSA No. 026-94-III	Region III
	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 027-94-III	Region III
	Republic Cement & Building Materials, Inc.	MPSA No. 029-95-IVA	Region IVA
	Lazi Bay Resources Development, Inc.	MPSA No. 030-95-VII	Region VII
	Republic Cement Mindanao, Inc.	MPSA No. 031-95-XII	Region XII
	Holcim Resources and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 039-96-X	Region XII
	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation – HMDC	MPSA No. 043-95-I	Region I
	Holcim Resource and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 047-96-XII	Region XII
	Luzon Continental Land Corporation	MPSA No.056-96-III	Region III
	Solid Earth Development Corp.	MPSA No. 067A-97-VII	Region VII
	Marble Mining Exploration Corporation	MPSA No. 068-97-I	Region I
	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation – HMDC	MPSA No. 080-97-XI	Region XI
	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation – HMDC	MPSA No. 082-97-XI	Region XI
	Teresa Marble Corporation	MPSA No.102-97-IVA	Region IVA
	Republic Cement Iligan, Inc.	MPSA No. 104-98-XII	Region XII
	Maria Cristina Chemical Industries (MCCI) Corporation	MPSA No. 105-98-XII	Region XII
	Northern Cement Corporation	MPSA No. 106-98-I	Region I
	Quarry Ventures Phils., Inc.	MPSA No. 111-98-VII	Region VII

Mineral	Company	Mining tenement	Mine location
	Teresa Marble Corporation	MPSA No. 124-98-IVA	Region IVA
	Teresa Marble Corporation	MPSA No. 125-98-IVA (Amended A)	Region IVA
	Island Quarry and Aggregates Corp.	MPSA No. 125-98-IVA (Amended B)	Region IVA
	Quimson Limestone, Inc.	MPSA No. 137-99-IVA	Region IVA
	Republic Cement & Building Materials, Inc.	MPSA No. 138-99-IVA	Region IVA
	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation and Doric Marble Corporation	MPSA No. 140-99-III	Region III
	Abra Mining and Industrial Corporation	MPSA No. 143-99-CAR	CAR
	Ibalong Resources and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 146-99-V	Region V
	Bohol Limestone Corporation	MPSA No. 150-00-VII	Region VII
	Solid North Mineral Corporation	MPSA No. 161-00-III	Region III
	Eagle Cement Corporation	MPSA No. 181-2002-III	Region III
	Spar Development Co., Inc.	MPSA No. 201-2004-III	Region III
	Solid Earth Development Corporation	MPSA No. 205-2004-VII	Region VII
	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	MPSA-213-2005-IVB	Region IVB
	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 274-2008-XI (Amended)	Region XI
	Holcim Resources and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 81-2009-X (Amended I)	Region X
<b>Silica (6)</b>	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 042-95-I	Region I
	Rapid City Realty and Development Corp.	MPSA No. 074-97-IV	Region IVA
	Holcim Philippines, Inc.	MPSA No. 079-97-XI	Region XI
	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 087-97-IVA	Region IVA
	Apo Land and Quarry Corp.	MPSA No. 093-97-VII	Region VII
	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 295-2009-I (Amended I)	Region I
<b>Aggregates (15)</b>	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	MPSA No. 032-95-IV	Region IVA
	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	MPSA No. 055-96-IV	Region IVA
	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	MPSA No.064-96-IVA	Region IVA
	Asensio Pinzon Aggregate Corp.	MPSA No.070-97-IVA	Region IVA
	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 075-97-IVA	Region IVA
	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 088-97-IVA	Region IVA
	Quarry Rock Group, Inc.	MPSA No. 112-98-IVA	Region IVA
	Island Quarry and Aggregates Corporation	MPSA No. 116-98-IVA	Region IVA
	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 118-98-IVA	Region IVA
	San Rafael Development Corporation	MPSA No. 136-99-IVA	Region IVA
	Rapid City Realty and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 142-99-IVA (Amended)	Region IVA
	JLR Construction and Aggregates, Inc.	MPSA No. 194-2004-VII	Region VII
	Hardrock Aggregates, Inc.	MPSA No. 202-2004-IVA	Region IVA

Mineral	Company	Mining tenement	Mine location
	Rolando B. Gimeno and La Concepcion Construction and Development Corporation	MPSA No.257-2007-IVA	Region IVA
	Gozon Development Corporation	MPSA No. 296-2009-IVA	Region IVA
<b>Dolomite (1)</b>	Dolomite Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 208-2005-VII	Region VII
<b>Clay (3)</b>	UBS Marketing Corporation	MPSA No. 186-2002-V	Region V
	Heirs of Elias E. Olegario	MPSA No. 200-2004-I	Region I
	Orophil Stonecraft, Inc.	MPSA No. 273-2008-V	Region V
<b>Sand And Gravel (2)</b>	Anamel Builder Corp.	MPSA No. 058-96-III	Region III
	Rockmix, Inc.	MPSA No. 089-97-III	Region III

Table 17. Number of non-metallic mines per region as of December 2015 and 2016

Region	2015		2016	
	No. of non-metallic mines	Mineral product	No. of non-metallic mines	Mineral product
<b>CAR - Cordillera Administrative Region</b>	-	-	1	Limestone and shale (1)
<b>I - Ilocos Region</b>	5	Limestone and shale (3)	6	Limestone and shale (3)
		Silica (1)		Silica (2)
		Clay (1)		Clay (1)
<b>II - Cagayan Valley</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>III - Central Luzon</b>	7	Limestone and shale (5)	9	Limestone and shale (7)
		Sand and gravel (2)		Sand and gravel (2)
<b>IVA - CALABARZON</b>	19	Aggregates (12)	23	Aggregates (14)
		Limestone and shale (5)		Limestone and shale (7)
		Silica (2)		Silica (2)
<b>IVB - MIMAROPA</b>	1	Limestone and shale (1)	1	Limestone and shale (1)
<b>V - Bicol Region</b>	3	Clay (2)	3	Clay (2)
		Limestone and shale (1)		Limestone and shale (1)
<b>VI - Western Visayas</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>VII - Central Visayas</b>	9	Limestone and shale (6)	9	Limestone and shale (6)
		Aggregates (1)		Aggregates (1)
		Dolomite (1)		Dolomite (1)
		Silica (1)		Silica (1)
<b>VIII - Eastern Visayas</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>IX - Zamboanga Peninsula</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>X - Northern Mindanao</b>	1	Limestone and shale (1)	1	Limestone and shale (1)
<b>XI - Davao Region</b>	3	Limestone and shale (2)	4	Limestone and shale (3)
		Silica (1)		Silica (1)
<b>XII - Central Mindanao</b>	4	Limestone and shale (4)	5	Limestone and shale (5)
<b>XIII - Caraga</b>	2	Limestone and shale (2)	-	-

## Oil and Gas

### Launch of new contracting round and the Philippine Conventional Energy Contracting Program (PCECP)

The DOE plans to launch PCECP, as replacement of the PECP, by December of the current year. Areas covered by the PCECP have not been finalized. Blocks that are being considered include West Philippine Sea, Sulu Sea, and an area around the Province of Palawan. Nonetheless, settlement of

the territorial dispute with the Chinese government and stabilization of the entire oil and gas industry are likewise considered if a new contracting round will open.

The PCECP allows diversity of areas that will be covered by exploration activities such that investors, in addition to the areas designated by the DOE, can nominate their own selected area. Unlike the PECP, the PCECP is effective whole year-round. However, guidelines for the PCECP are still being finalized by the DOE.

### **License transferring or awarding procedures**

The procedures for awarding service contracts are discussed in detail in the succeeding section, Registration of Licenses. The licensing procedures described refer to the guidelines established under PECP.

### **Technical and financial criteria used**

Pending release of the guidelines of the Philippine Conventional Energy Contracting Program (PCECP), qualifications, work program and technical documentation required for service contract application detailed in the first and second PH-EITI report still apply. There were no significant changes noted for the third and fourth PH-EITI reports. Refer to the aforementioned for details on the technical and financial criteria used in awarding and transferring licenses.

### **Information on the recipients of service contracts awarded or transferred**

The requirements for the transfer of the rights and obligations in petroleum service contracts under PD No. 87, as amended, are governed by DOE Circular No. 2007-04-003. These rights and obligations cannot be transferred without the prior approval of the DOE, unless the transferee or assignee is as qualified as the transferor or assignor to enter into such a contract with the government. All requests for the transfer or assignment shall be in writing, signed by an authorized officer or representative of the service contractor and addressed to and filed with the Office of the DOE Undersecretary in charge of the Energy Resource Development Board, together with the required documents and information. This will be evaluated by the Office of the Undersecretary before submission to the Office of the DOE Secretary.

There were no service contracts awarded or transferred for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2016.

### **Identified deviations from the applicable legal and regulatory framework governing license transfers and awards**

There are no identified deviations with respect to the regulatory requirements that applicants need to comply with terms of license applications or granting of service contract awards. The permit applicants undergo the necessary procedures and must submit the required documents for the applications to be approved.

### **Legal and practical barriers on comprehensive disclosure**

As noted in the second PH-EITI report, the DOE maintains a list of SCs that includes the following information:

1. Service Contract No.
2. Name of contractor/operator
3. Effective date
4. Expiration date, including stage/sub-phase of exploration
5. Location
6. Area (in hectares)

However, we have noted that the list that can be found on the DOE website is 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 noted in the second PH-EITI report, we recommend DOE to 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 in DOE’s website. As a response, the DOE is currently developing the Energy Data Center of the Philippines online inquiry site. More details are in the section below on publicly available registers and cadaster systems.

In the meantime, the coordinates of the license areas of the service contracts are lifted from the signed service contracts and are presented in Annex M.

### List of awarded applicants under PECR 5

The DOE REC assessed the applications made on the areas detailed in the third PH-EITI report and determined the winning applicants based on the criteria listed in the next section on Registration of Licenses.

The following are the awarded areas under PECR5:

Table 18. Awarded areas in PECR5 (Petroleum)

Area	Location	Acreage	Applicant
<b>Within Philippine territory</b>			
Area 4	East Palawan	416,000 hectares	Ratio Petroleum Ltd.
Area 5	East Palawan	576, 000 hectares	Colossal Petroleum Corp.
<b>Within the “Nine-Dash Line”</b>			
Area 7	Recto Bank	468,000 hectares	Colossal Petroleum Corp.

Source: DOE

Winning applicants under PECR 5 have yet to be awarded with SC following roadblocks such as the COA findings on alleged uncollected taxes on the Malampaya Project, declaration of SC 46 by the Supreme Court of the Philippines as unconstitutional, and the dispute in the West Philippine Sea.

Winning areas within Philippine Territory have been forwarded to the DOF before endorsing such contracts for final approval by the Office of the President. Meanwhile, the winning area within the “Nine-Dash Line” will be deferred following the conflict in the West Philippine Sea. The Nine-Dash Line sets a dividing line of the Chinese government’s territorial claims over the West Philippine Sea. Processing of the service contract for Area 7 will only commence once the diplomatic strife is settled.

### Efficiency and effectiveness of these systems

The PECR currently serves as a competitive auction of prospective on shore and offshore oil and gas blocks and provides a more transparent system of awarding petroleum contracts, and continues to draw interest from oil and gas operators which manifests the continued drive and commitment to discover new areas that can yield higher oil and gas production. On the other hand, the PCECP aims to fast-track the development of the country’s indigenous sources through better transparency of the bidding process. Furthermore, to complement the implementation of the PCECP, DOE is developing an online application and monitoring for selected processes. Target completion of the project has yet to be finalized.

### Summary of information on petroleum service contracts

As of 2015 and 2016, there were 22 active petroleum service contracts wherein a total of 2.41 million and 2.01 million barrels of oil were produced, in the respective years.

Table 19 enumerates the different service contracts in effect as of 2015 and 2016, and likewise specifies the projects that are either under exploration or production. As indicated, projects under PXP Energy Corporation, Nido Petroleum and Otto Energy Investments are all under exploration; hence these activities were not included as part of the report scope. Related service contracts were already effective before 2014; hence corresponding revenue streams on exploration are no longer applicable. Accordingly, the MSG did not expect these entities to report any material payments in 2015 and 2016. As in previous years, Philodrill declined to participate.

Table 19. List of petroleum service contracts in 2015 and 2016

	Service contract no.	Name of operator	Effective date	Expiration date/ (Exploration stage sub phase (SP))	Location	Acreage (ha)
1	SC6A (Octon)	The Philodrill Corp.	1 September 1973	28 February 2024 (Production stage)	NW Palawan	108,146.59
2	SC 6B (Bonita)	The Philodrill Corp.	1 September 1973	28 February 2024 (Production stage)	NW Palawan	53,293.95
3	SC 14 (4 Blocks)	The Philodrill Corp.	17 December 1975	17 December 2025 (Production stage)	NW Palawan	19,178.88
	SC14A (Nido)					2,383.85
	SC14B Matinloc PL					15,374.30
	SC14C (Galoc)	Galoc Production Co. WLL				16,300.95
4	SC 37	PNOC EC	18 July 1990	18 July 2022 (Production stage)	Cagayan	36,000
5	SC 38	Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	23 February 1989	23 February 2024 (Production Stage)	NW Palawan	83,000
6	SC 40	Forum Exploration, Inc.	19 February 1994	19 February 2029 (Production stage)	North Cebu	458,000
7	SC 44	Gas2Grid Ltd.	28 January 2004	28 July 2015 (Exploration stage SP2)	Central Cebu	75,000
8	SC 49	China International Mining and Petroleum Inc.	1 March 2005	30 Jun 2014	South Cebu	197,000
9	SC 51	Otto Energy Investments Ltd.	8 July 2005	31 July 2014 (Exploration stage SP5)	East Visayan Basin	332,000
10	SC 53	PXP Energy Corporation	8 July 2005	8 July 2014 (Exploration stage- SP2)	Onshore Mindoro	724,000
11	SC54-A	Nido Petroleum	5 August 2005	5 August 2014 (Exploration stage- SP6)	NW Palawan	87,616



	Service contract no.	Name of operator	Effective date	Expiration date/ (Exploration stage sub phase (SP))	Location	Acreage (ha)
	SC54-B	Nido Petroleum	5 August 2005	5 August 2014 (Exploration stage- SP6)	NW Palawan	314,000
		Nido Petroleum	5 August 2005	5 August 2014 (Exploration stage- SP6)	NW Palawan	
		Nido Petroleum	5 August 2005	5 August 2014 (Exploration stage- SP6)	NW Palawan	
12	SC 55	Otto Energy Investments Ltd.	5 August 2005	5 August 2013 (Exploration stage- SP4)	West Palawan	988,000
13	SC 56	Mitra Energy Ltd.	1 September 2005	1 September 2015 (Exploration stage- SP7)	Sulu Sea	430,000
14	SC 57	PNOC EC	15 September 2005	15 September 2010 (Exploration stage- SP2) (SC on hold)	Calamian Block/ NW Palawan	712,000
15	SC 58	Nido Petroleum	12 January 2006	19 July 2015 (Exploration stage- SP3)	West Calamian Block, NW Palawan	1,344,000
16	SC 59	BHP Billiton	13 January 2006	13 July 2014 (Exploration stage- SP3)	West Balabac, SW Palawan	1,476,000
17	SC 63	PNOC EC	24 November 2006	24 November 2014 (Exploration stage- SP2)	SW Palawan	1,056,000
18	SC 69	Trans Asia Petroleum Corporation	7 May 2008	7 November 2013 (Exploration stage- SP3)  (under request for extension)	Visayan Basin	528,000
19	SC 70	Polyard Petroleum International Co. Ltd.	28 August 2008	28 February 2014 (Exploration stage- SP1)  (requesting for extension)	Central Luzon Basin	684,000
20	SC 72	Forum Ltd.	15 February 2010	15 August 2015 (Exploration stage- SP2)	Reed Bank	880,000
21	SC 74	PXP Energy Corporation	13 August 2013	13 February 2015 (Exploration stage- SP1)	NW Palawan	426,800
22	SC 75	PXP Energy Corporation	27 December 2013	27 December 2015 (Exploration stage- SP1)	NW Palawan	616,000

Source: DOE

## Coal

### **The Philippine Conventional Energy Contracting Program (PCECP)**

With the DOE opening areas available for application, the PCECP, which is a modified version of the PECR, has been introduced on 8 October 2017. The new guidelines took effect on 23 October 2017, 15 days after publication. In contrast with the PECR for Coal, the PCECP improved some aspects of the previous guidelines such as providing flexibility in time for submission of nominated areas, promoting transparency of negotiation, accelerating process time, and enabling proponents for familiarity over nominated areas.

Furthermore, part of the PCECP is to create a Review and Evaluation Committee (REC) that screens and endorses qualified applicants. The REC is responsible for reviewing the legal, technical, and financial capabilities of the applicants and subsequently, its recommendation for the award and COC issuance.

#### **License transferring or awarding procedures**

The procedures for awarding service contracts for PCECP for coal are discussed in detail in the succeeding section, Registration of Licenses.

#### **Technical and financial criteria used**

Under the PCECP, the following qualifications apply:

##### *General requirements*

1. Applicant may be any corporation or partnership with at least sixty percent (60%) of their capitalization owned by Filipinos duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), or cooperative, organized or authorized for the purpose of engaging in coal exploration and development.
2. Applicant shall submit three complete sets of legal, technical, and financial documents for evaluation by the Review and Evaluation Committee (REC).
3. The work equivalent shall be applied equivalent to 9,000 feet or 2,743 meters drillhole-equivalent per coal block annually.

##### *Documentation requirements*

The department requires the following work program, technical, and financial documentation:

1. A narrative presentation of data such as geology, coal quality, resource estimate, if available, indicating presence of coal resources at depth in a geological report;
2. Proposed exploration work program that discusses different exploration strategies and methodologies to be employed in delineating coal resources at depth with subsequent manpower complement and projected expenditures on annual basis for each activity with respect to the area or areas specified in the proposal and the accompanying exploration expenditures;
3. Schedule of works and manpower requirements;
4. Particulars of the technical and industrial qualifications, eligibilities and work-related experiences of the applicant and its employees;
5. Particulars on the experiences, achievements, and track records of the applicant and its employees related to technical and industrial undertakings;

6. Operational organization, including resources, expertise and experience;
7. Minimum working capital (Liquid Assets less Current Liabilities) is 150% of the financial commitment for the first contract year of the proposed work program and budget; and
8. For companies with insufficient working capital, financial guarantees of foreign companies to their subsidiaries that are shareholders of the applicant shall be limited to their equity participation in the allowable maximum forty percent (40%) foreign capitalization.

#### **Information on the recipients of coal operating contracts awarded or transferred**

PD No. 972 requires that the transfer or assignment to a qualified person of any right or obligation under the Coal Operating Contract needs prior approval of the DOE and that the transferor has fulfilled all his obligations under the contract. This is reiterated in the Model Contract for PECC-5 which further requires that the DOE's prior approval must be in writing and that the transferee must be a qualified person with resources and capability to continue the coal operations. Transfers or assignments during the exploration, however, can only be done if the transferee or assignee is an affiliate of the operator, or is created for the special purpose of handling the project.

There were four COCs awarded for the year ended 31 December 2015. However, no COC was awarded for the year ended 31 December 2016.

#### **Identified deviations from the applicable legal and regulatory framework governing license transfers and awards**

There are no identified deviations with respect to the regulatory requirements that applicants need to comply with terms of license applications or granting of service contract awards. The permit applicants undergo the necessary procedures and must submit the required documents in order for the applications to be approved.

#### **Legal and practical barriers on comprehensive disclosure**

The DOE maintains a list of COCs that includes the following information:

1. Coal Operating Contract No.
2. Name of company
3. Award date
4. Expiration date, including stage/sub-phase of exploration
5. Location of contract area
6. Stage/sub-phase of exploration
7. Contact person and address of the contractor

However, we have noted that the list that can be found on the DOE website is not updated and had to be obtained directly from the DOE. Thus, the list of COCs still lacks information on the coordinates of the license area and date of application. Similar to the observation on DOE's information on oil and gas service contracts, we recommend DOE to 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 in DOE's website. As a response, the DOE is currently developing the Energy Data Center of the Philippines online inquiry site. More details are in the section below on publicly available registers and cadaster systems

In the meantime, the coordinates of the license areas of the coal operating contracts are lifted from the signed coal operating contracts and are presented in Annex Q.

#### **List of applicants and the bid criteria for the bidding rounds**

In evaluating the documentation submitted by each applicant, the DOE REC will assess the application based on the criteria listed in the next section on Registration of Licenses.

In relation to the PECRs discussed in the previous PH-EITI reports, additional COCs have been issued for exploration activities. The COCs were awarded on 15 June 2015 to companies who had satisfactorily complied with the technical, legal and financial requirements of the DOE.

Details of the COCs awarded are as follows:

Table 20. COCs awarded in 2015

Area	Location	Acreage	Awardee
Area 4	Albay	3 coal blocks/3,000 hectares	Altura Mining Philippines
Area 13	Agusan del Norte	4 coal blocks/4,000 hectares	Empire Asia Mining Corp.
Area 17	Surigao del Sur	7 coal blocks/7,000 hectares	Altura Mining Philippines
Area 18A	Surigao del Sur and Agusan del Sur	3 coal blocks/3,000 hectares	Empire Asia Mining Corp.

Source: DOE

### Efficiency and effectiveness of these systems

The PCECP serves as a competitive auction of prospective onshore and offshore oil and gas blocks and provides a more transparent system of awarding petroleum contracts. To further enhance the process, DOE is developing an online application and monitoring for selected processes. Target completion of the project has yet to be finalized.

### Summary of information on coal operating contracts

As of 2015 and 2016, there were 82 active coal operating contracts that produced 8.17 MT and 12.09 MT in 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Table 21. List of coal operating contracts in 2015 and 2016

Name of company	COC no.	Date of COC awarded - date of expiration	Location	Type of COC
<b>SKI Energy Resources, Inc.</b>	136	26 February 2005	Alpaco, Naga, Cebu	Exploration
<b>Guidance Management Corp.</b>	151	28 August 2008	Calatrava, Negros Occidental	Exploration
<b>Lima Coal Development Corp. (Pending application for DP)</b>	153	1 April 2009	Bacon and Gubat, Sorsogon	Exploration
<b>DMC-Construction Equipment Resources, Inc.</b>	154	1 April 2009	Bagumbayan, Sultan Kudarat	Exploration
<b>Titan Exploration &amp; Dev. Corp. (Pending application for DP)</b>	159	16 September 2009	Manay, Davao Oriental	Exploration
<b>ASK Mining &amp; Exploration Corp.</b>	162	16 September 2009	Cagwait-Marihatag, Surigao del Sur	Exploration
<b>"3Kings Sunrise Mining Corp. (Pending application for DP)"</b>	165	16 September 2009	Carmen, Cebu	Exploration
<b>Titan Exploration &amp; Dev. Corp. (Pending application for DP)</b>	166	19 November 2009	Diplahan-Buug, Zamboanga Sibugay	Exploration
<b>Blackgem Resources &amp; Energy Inc.</b>	169	18 November 2009	Tarragona, Davao Oriental	Exploration
<b>Dell Equipment &amp; Construction Corp. (Pending application for DP)</b>	170	18 November 2009	Saranggani & South Cotabato	Exploration

Name of company	COC no.	Date of COC awarded - date of expiration	Location	Type of COC
<b>Cedaphil Mining Corp. (Pending application for DP)</b>	171	24 March 2010	Toledo, Cebu	Exploration
<b>Core 8 Mining Corp. (Pending application for DP)</b>	172	24 March 2010	Toledo, Cebu	Exploration
<b>BlackGem Resources and Energy, Inc.</b>	174	14 December 2011	Batan Island, Rapu-rapu, Albay	Exploration
<b>BlackGem Resources and Energy, Inc.</b>	175	14 December 2011	Cateel and Baganga, Davao Oriental	Exploration
<b>Yolo Mining Resources, Inc. (Formerly Goodyield Resources Development, Inc.)</b>	176	14 December 2011	Trento, Agusan del Sur and Boston, Davao Oriental	Exploration
<b>SKI Energy Resources, Inc.</b>	179	14 December 2011	Carmen, Asturias and Catmon, Cebu	Exploration
<b>SKI Energy Resources, Inc.</b>	180	14 December 2011	Pinamungahan and Naga, Cebu	Exploration
<b>Timberwolves Resources, Inc.</b>	181	14 December 2011	Guigaquit, Surigao del Norte	Exploration
<b>Altura Mining Philippine, Inc.</b>	182	6 February 2013	Bagamanoc, Caramoran and Panganiban, Catanduanes	Exploration
<b>Blackstone Mineral Resources, Inc.</b>	183	6 February 2013	Naga, Zamboanga Sibugay	Exploration
<b>PNOC-Exploration Corporation</b>	184	15 February 2013	Trento, Agusan del Sur and Linging, Surigao del Sur	Exploration
<b>PNOC-Exploration Corporation</b>	185	15 February 2013	Buug and Malangas, Zamboanga Sibugay	Exploration
<b>PNOC-Exploration Corporation</b>	186	15 February 2013	Imelda, Payao & Malangas, Zamboanga Sibugay	Exploration
<b>SKI Mining Corp.</b>	187	no data	Trento, Agusan del Sur	Exploration
<b>MEGA Philippines Inc.</b>	188	26 February 2013	Lake Sebu, South Cotabato, Palimbang, Sultan Kudarat and Maitum, Sarangani	Exploration
<b>Semirara Mining Corp.</b>	189	29 April 2013	Bulalacao, Oriental Mindoro	Exploration
<b>Semirara Mining Corp.</b>	190	7 June 2013	Maitum and Kiamba, Sarangani	Exploration
<b>South Davao Development Corp., Inc.</b>	191	7 June 2013	San Jose and Magsaysay, Oriental Mindoro	Exploration
<b>Empire Asia Mining Corp</b>	192	14 June 2013	Lingig and Bislig, Surigao del Sur	Exploration
<b>CoalBlack Mining Corp.</b>	193	29 December 2014	Tandag and Tago, Surigao del Sur	Exploration
<b>Sahi Mining Corp.</b>	194	29 December 2014	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte & Sibagat, Agusan del Sur	Exploration
<b>Sahi Mining Corp.</b>	195	29 December 2014	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte & Sibagat, Agusan del Sur	Exploration
<b>Philsaga Mining Corp.</b>	196	29 December 2014	Bunawan, Agusan del Sur	Exploration
<b>Philsaga Mining Corp.</b>	197	29 December 2014	Bunawan and Trento Agusan del Sur	Exploration

Name of company	COC no.	Date of COC awarded - date of expiration	Location	Type of COC
<b>Sahi Mining Corp.</b>	198	29 December 2014	Godod, Zamboanga Del Norte & Kabasalan, Zamboanga Sibugay	Exploration
<b>Sahi Mining Corp.</b>	199	29 December 2014	Godod, Zamboanga Del Norte & Kabasalan, Zamboanga Sibugay	Exploration
<b>Altura Mining Philippines, Inc.</b>	200	15 June 2015	Rapu-Rapu, Albay	Exploration
<b>Empire Asia Mining Corp.</b>	201	15 June 2015	Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte	Exploration
<b>Altura Mining Philippines, Inc.</b>	202	15 June 2015	Bislig, Surigao del Sur	Exploration
<b>Empire Asia Mining Corp.</b>	203	15 June 2015	Bislig, Surigao del Sur & Trento, Agusan del Sur	Exploration
<b>Semirara Mining Corporation</b>	5	11 July 1977	Semirara Island, Caluya, Antique	Development/ Production
<b>Adlaon Energy Development Corporation</b>	9	14 March 1978	Brgy. Santicon, Bala-as, Maloray & Manlapay, Municipalities of Dalaguete & Argao, Cebu	Development/ Production
<b>Ibalong Resources &amp; Development Corporation</b>	13	27 June 1978	Mantalongon, Dalaguete, Cebu	Development/ Production
<b>PNOC-Exploration Corporation</b>	41	14 August 1980	Malangas, Zamboanga Sibugay	Development/ Production
<b>Filipinas (Prefab) Systems, Inc.</b>	68	11 July 1984	Bulalacao, Mindoro Oriental	Development/ Production
<b>Filipinas (Prefab) Systems, Inc.</b>	77	6 March 1987	Payao, Zamboanga Sibugay	Development/ Production
<b>Filipinas (Prefab) Systems, Inc.</b>	78	6 March 1987	Payao and Siay, Zamboanga Sibugay	Development/ Production
<b>Benguet Corporation</b>	83	10 June 1988	Liang, Marihatag & San Miguel, Surigao del Sur	Development/ Production
<b>A Blackstone Energy Corp.</b>	93	2 February 1989	Lalat, Zamboanga Sibugay	Development/ Production
<b>Batan Coal Resources Corp.</b>	104	14 May 1991	Bgy. Liguán, Batan Island, Rapu-rapu, Albay	Development/ Production
<b>D. M. Wenceslao and Associates, Inc.</b>	116	24 April 1996	Baculud, Amulong, Gattaran & Iguig, Cagayan	Development/ Production
<b>PNOC-Exploration Corporation</b>	122	22 September 2003	Cauayan, Isabela	Development/ Production
<b>D. M. Wenceslao and Associates, Inc.</b>	123	8 May 1998	Baculud & Iguig, Cagayan	Development/ Production
<b>Lima Coal Development Corporation</b>	125	29 May 2001	Batan Island, Rapu-rapu, Albay	Development/ Production
<b>Dagama Agro Minerals Inc.</b>	126	19 November 2002	South Cotabato & Sultan Kudarat	Development/ Production
<b>Smart Mining and Resources Development Corp. (Formerly Bislig Ventures Construction and Development Corp.)</b>	127	5 May 2003	Bislig, Surigao del Sur	Development/ Production
<b>Samaju Corporation</b>	128	2 September 2003	Bilbao, Batan Island, Rapu-Rapu, Albay	Development/ Production
<b>Samaju Corporation</b>	129	4 February 2005	Bagaobawan, Batan Island, Rapu-Rapu, Albay	Development/ Production

Name of company	COC no.	Date of COC awarded - date of expiration	Location	Type of COC
<b>Grace Coal Mining and Development, Inc. (Formerly Brixton Mining)</b>	130	23 February 2005	Diplahan and Buug, Zamboanga Sibugay	Development/ Production
<b>Forum Cebu Coal Corp.</b>	131	23 February 2005	Dalaguete, Naga, Cebu	Development/ Production
<b>First Asian Resources Mining Corp.</b>	132	23 February 2005	Balamban, Cebu	Development/ Production
<b>Sultan Energy Phil. Corp.</b>	134	23 February 2005	Sultan Kudarat & South Cotabato	Development/ Production
<b>SKI Construction Group, Inc.</b>	135	26 May 2005	Cahumayan, Portland & Dunga, Danao City, Cebu	Development/ Production
<b>Batan Coal Resources Corp.</b>	137	26 May 2005	Bgy. Dapdap, Batan Island, Rapu-Rapu, Albay	Development/ Production
<b>Bonanza Energy Resources, Inc.</b>	138	26 May 2005	Maitum, Sarangani Province and Ned, Lake Sebu, South Cotabato	Development/ Production
<b>Visayas Multi-Minerals Mining and Trading Corporation</b>	142	5 July 2005	Toledo, Cebu	Development/ Production
<b>Great Wall Mining and Power Corporation</b>	145	17 November 2006	San Miguel, Surigao del Sur and	Development/ Production
<b>Abacus Coal Exploration and Development Corp.</b>	148	10 January 2007	Tandag, Surigao del Sur	Development/ Production
<b>IL Rey'c Coal Mining Exploration Corp.</b>	149	28 August 2008	Danao, Cebu City	Development/ Production
<b>BBB Mining and Energy Corp.</b>	173	14 December 2011	Asturias, Carmen and Danao City, Cebu	Development/ Production

Source: DOE

## C. Registration of licenses

The term 'license' refers to any license, lease, title, permit, or concession by which the government confers on a company(ies) or individual(s) the right(s) to explore or exploit oil, gas and/or mineral resources<sup>10</sup>. The first PH-EITI report contains an extensive discussion of the licensing processes in the country. A condensed version with updated information is provided below.<sup>11</sup>

The websites of DOE and MGB include additional information on licensing at [www.doe.gov.ph](http://www.doe.gov.ph) and [www.mgb.gov.ph](http://www.mgb.gov.ph), respectively.

### *Licensing system for the extractive industry*

Licensing systems, including types of agreements, permits, and specific requirements, for oil and gas, mining and coal are comprehensively discussed in the first and second PH-EITI reports. There were no significant changes in the requirements in 2014. An outline of the significant points in the licensing process for each of the industry is presented in Table 22.

<sup>10</sup> EITI Standard 2016, Section 2.3

<sup>11</sup> The websites of DOE ([www.doe.gov.ph](http://www.doe.gov.ph)) and MGB ([www.mgb.gov.ph](http://www.mgb.gov.ph)) include additional information on the licensing process.

Table 22. Summary of licensing processes

	Oil and gas/Coal	Mining																						
<b>System of awarding contracts</b>	PECR, the most recent of which is PECR5	Integrated Mining Tenements Statistics Report (MTSR)																						
<b>Department/ agency responsible for the system</b>	DOE through REC	DENR through the Mining Tenements Division of MGB																						
<b>Documentation requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal documentation</li> <li>Work program documentation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical documentation</li> <li>Financial documentation</li> </ul>																						
<b>Criteria</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal qualification - Pass or Fail*</li> <li>Work Program - 40%</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical qualification - 20%</li> <li>Financial qualification - 40%</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <b>Pass</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business existence</li> <li>Business type</li> <li>Business jurisdiction</li> <li>Payment of application fee</li> </ul> </td> <td> <b>Fail</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incomplete documentation</li> <li>Invalid documents</li> <li>Submission beyond deadline</li> <li>Non-payment of application fee</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal qualification - Pass or Fail*</li> <li>Work Program - 40%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical qualification - 20%</li> <li>Financial qualification - 40%</li> </ul>	<b>Pass</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business existence</li> <li>Business type</li> <li>Business jurisdiction</li> <li>Payment of application fee</li> </ul>	<b>Fail</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incomplete documentation</li> <li>Invalid documents</li> <li>Submission beyond deadline</li> <li>Non-payment of application fee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal qualification - per requirements of RA No. 7942 and its IRR</li> <li>Work program - mandatory requirement</li> <li>Technical qualification - capacity/ track records in mining operations and environmental management</li> <li>Financial qualification - financial capability and stability to undertake the program</li> <li>Payment of required fees</li> </ul>																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal qualification - Pass or Fail*</li> <li>Work Program - 40%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical qualification - 20%</li> <li>Financial qualification - 40%</li> </ul>																							
<b>Pass</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business existence</li> <li>Business type</li> <li>Business jurisdiction</li> <li>Payment of application fee</li> </ul>	<b>Fail</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incomplete documentation</li> <li>Invalid documents</li> <li>Submission beyond deadline</li> <li>Non-payment of application fee</li> </ul>																							
<b>Timeline</b>	<p><b>Oil and gas</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Status/stage</th> <th>Average timeline</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Launching of PECR</td> <td>1 day</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pre-submission conference</td> <td>1 week from launching</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PECR application submission</td> <td>1 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Review of PECR applications</td> <td>2 months from last day of submission of application</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Endorsement of winning applicants</td> <td>The winning applicant has 7 days from receipt of the Notice of Award to pay the processing fee.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Coal</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Status/stage</th> <th>Average timeline</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Publication date</td> <td>1 day</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deadline for submission of application</td> <td>2 months from date of publication</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evaluation of documents and endorsements to the Secretary</td> <td>25 days after deadline of submission</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Approval of the secretary</td> <td>5 days after endorsement by REC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Status/stage	Average timeline	Launching of PECR	1 day	Pre-submission conference	1 week from launching	PECR application submission	1 month	Review of PECR applications	2 months from last day of submission of application	Endorsement of winning applicants	The winning applicant has 7 days from receipt of the Notice of Award to pay the processing fee.	Status/stage	Average timeline	Publication date	1 day	Deadline for submission of application	2 months from date of publication	Evaluation of documents and endorsements to the Secretary	25 days after deadline of submission	Approval of the secretary	5 days after endorsement by REC	Varies based on the type of permit applied. Normally, it takes six months to approve/ disapprove an application based on Section 7 of DAO 2012-7.
Status/stage	Average timeline																							
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	Oil and gas/Coal	Mining
<b>Approval of service and operating contracts</b>	DOE Secretary based on winning applicants endorsed by the REC	President, DENR Secretary or Regional Directors depending on the type permit acquired.

## A. Mining

### 1. Areas open and closed to mining

The Philippine Mining Act of 1995 and its IRRs enumerate the areas that are open and not open to mining applications. A more comprehensive list of areas closed to mining, also called No-Go Zones, is provided under EO No. 79 (2012).

### 2. Types of agreements, permits, and their specific requirements

The requirements and procedures for obtaining the mine permits and agreements slightly vary depending on the type of permit or agreement applied for, whether EP, mineral agreement (MPSA, JVA or CA), or FTAA. Detailed information on the specific requirements may be found in the first PH-EITI report.

### 3. Procedure for approval

The procedure of approval for the different mining permits is summarized by the figures below.

Figure 11. **Approval procedure for EPs**

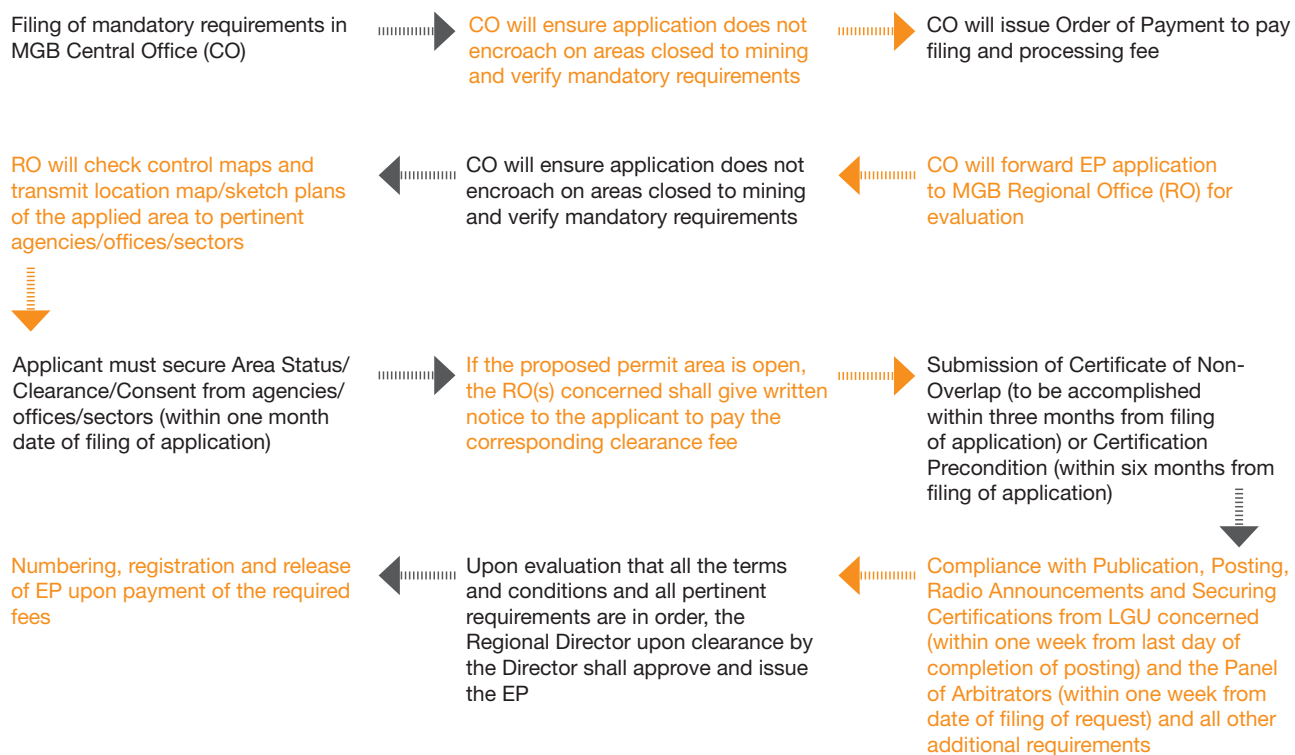


Figure 12. Approval procedure for mineral agreements

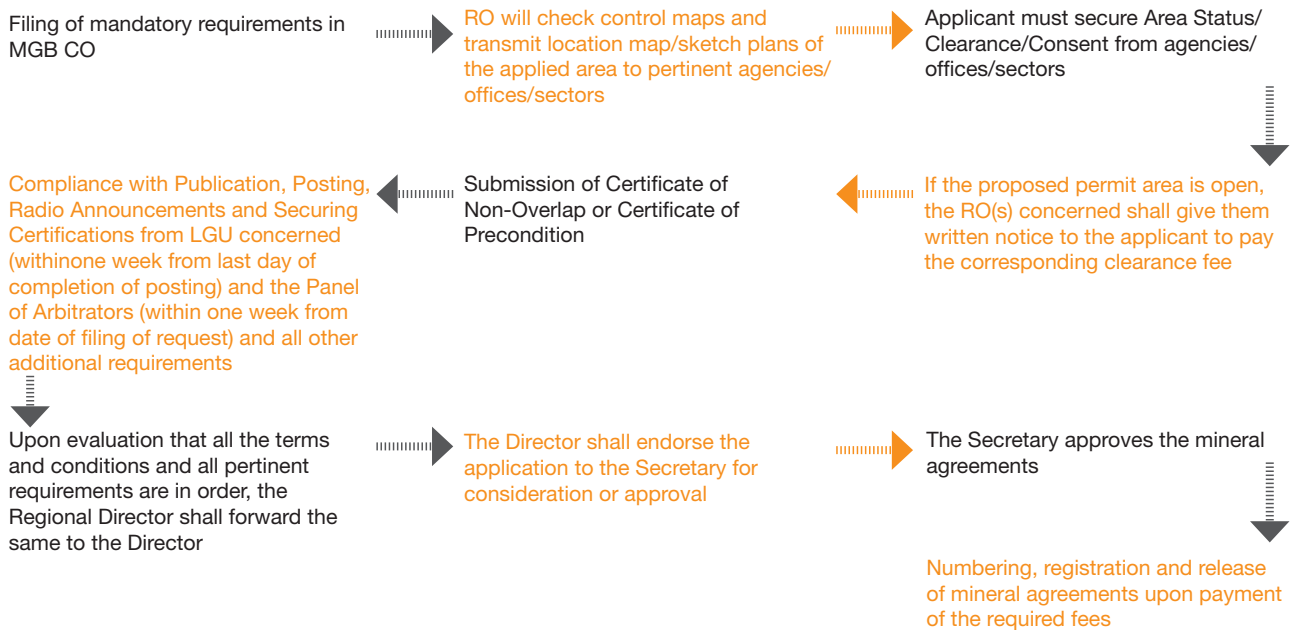


Figure 13. Approval procedure for FTAAs

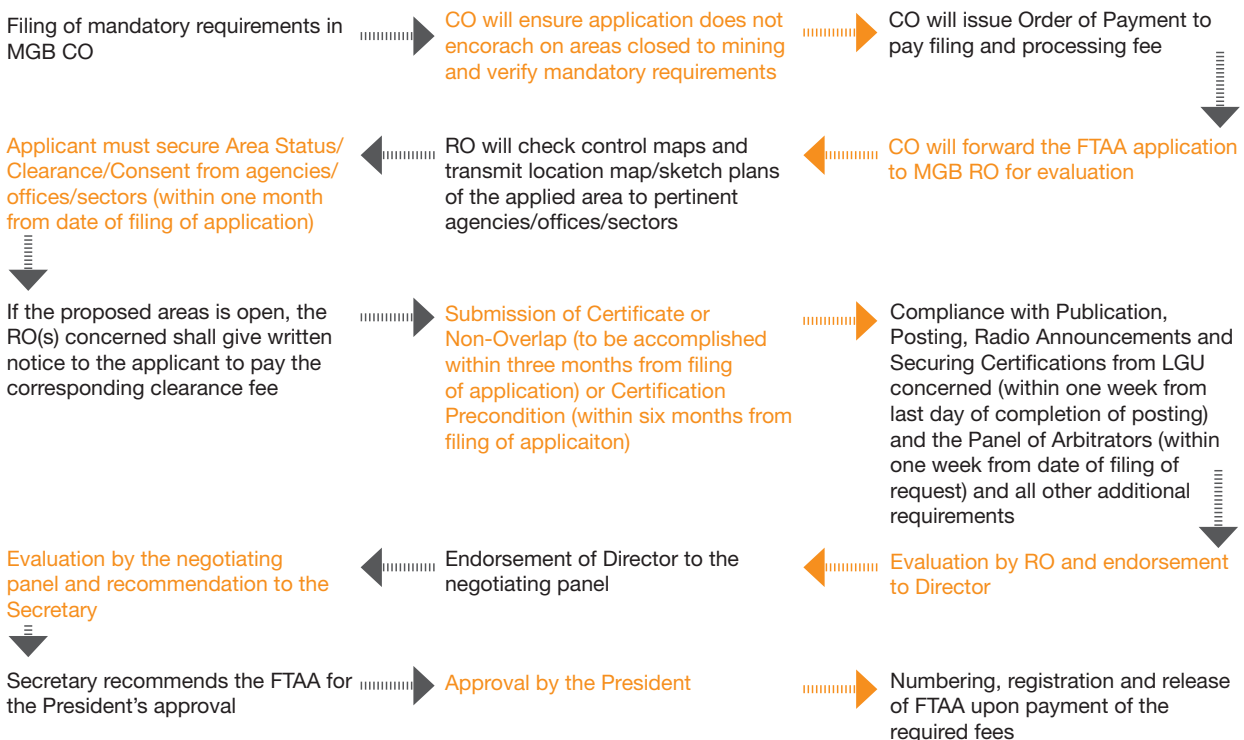
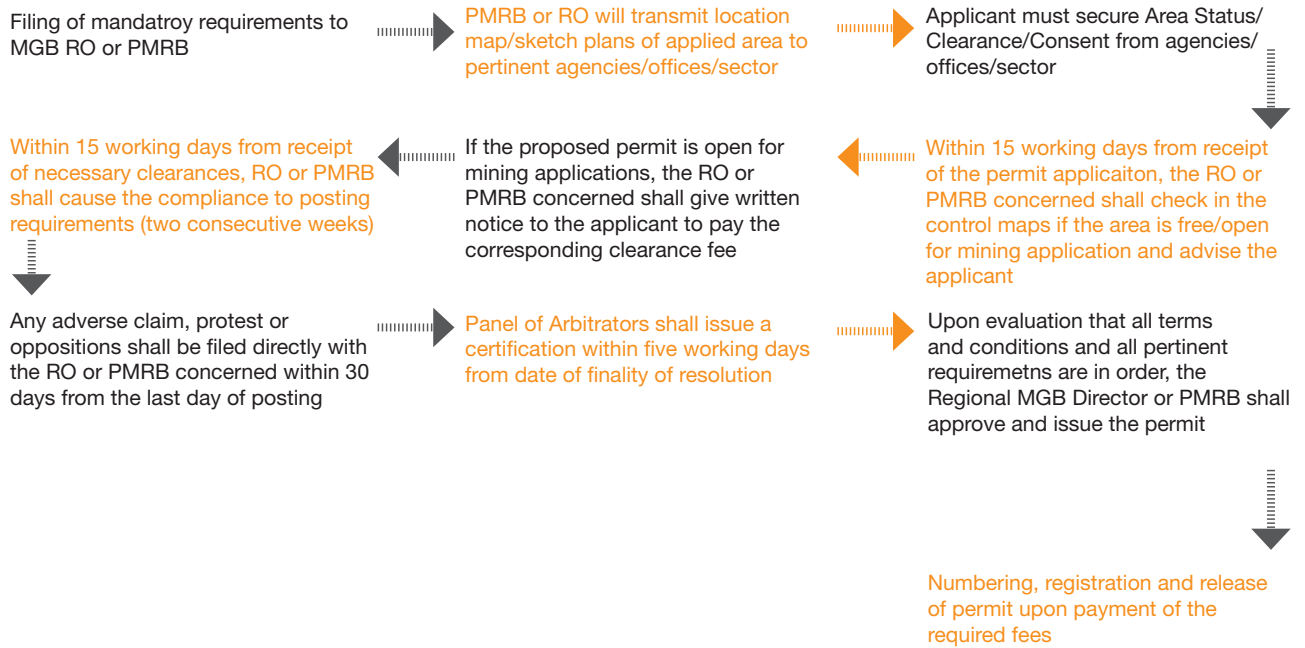


Figure 14. **Approval procedure for non-metallic mining permits**



## B. Oil and gas

### 1. Types of agreements, permits, and their specific requirements

License requirements include the following:

- A joint venture agreement
- Legal, technical, and financial documents
- A non-refundable application fee of PHP200,000 (approx. US\$4,735) per area
- An information sheet showing a summary of the application, work program documentation, geological and geophysical evaluation of the contract area applied for, and the economics and development concepts for possible petroleum discoveries.

Detailed information on the specific requirements can be found in the first PH-EITI report.

### 2. Procedure for approval

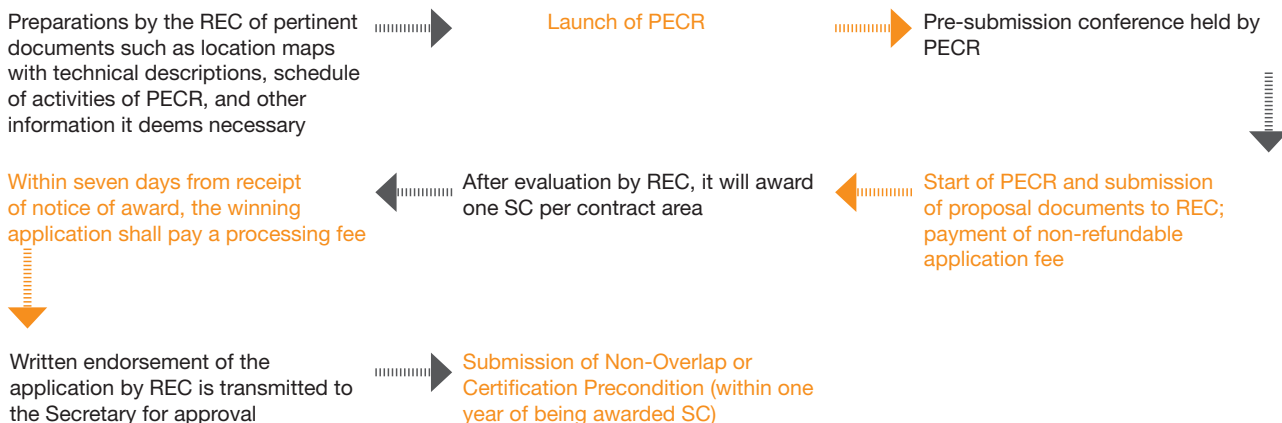
The procedure of approval for DOE licenses and for petroleum service contracts is summarized by the figures below:

Figure 15. **DOE license approval process**



Note: To be facilitated by Energy Resource Development Bureau – Office of the Directory/Petroleum Resources Development Division

Figure 16. Petroleum service contract approval process



### C. Coal

#### 1. Types of agreements, permits, and their specific requirements

PECC requirements include PECC documents which contain a description of available data and the prospect of coal resources in each area including, among others:

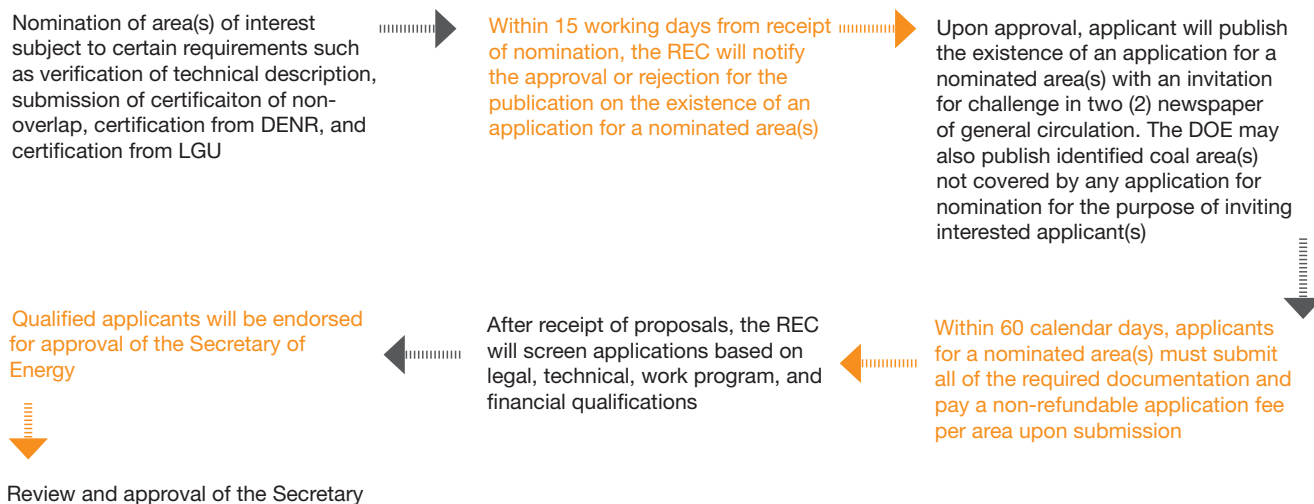
- a. Location map and technical description of the areas being offered during the PECC
- b. Schedule of activities for the PECC
- c. Such other information as the REC may deem appropriate

Detailed information on the specific requirements can be found in the first PH-EITI report.

#### 2. Procedure for approval

The same procedures for review and evaluation are observed by the REC and DOE for petroleum and coal resources. The procedure for the approval of coal operating service contracts is summarized by the figure below.

Figure 17. Coal operating contract approval process



### Reference to publicly available register and cadaster systems

Information on licenses and license holders are found on the websites of MGB and DOE.

Mining licenses and license holders can be found in [www.mgb.gov.ph/2015-05-13-01-44-56/2015-05-13-01-46-18/2015-06-03-03-42-49](http://www.mgb.gov.ph/2015-05-13-01-44-56/2015-05-13-01-46-18/2015-06-03-03-42-49). In this link, the following information are provided by the MGB:

- List of approved mining permits and contracts (including MPSAs, FTAAAs, MPPs, Industrial Sand and Gravel Permits (ISAG/IPs), EPs, and lease contracts). The lists are updated monthly.
- List of applications for MPSAs, ISAG/IPs, EPs, and FTAAAs
- List of mining applications in regional offices
- Mining tenement maps per region

Coordinates of the licensed areas were lifted from the signed contracts and are presented in Annex L. The contracts are also accessible at [contracts.ph-eiti.org](http://contracts.ph-eiti.org).

DOE is currently developing the Energy Data Center of the Philippines (EDCP) online inquiry site, a virtual storage facility for energy data and information involving energy exploration and development in the Philippines. The EDCP includes information on DOE licenses and license holders.<sup>12</sup>

In the meantime, the DOE's EDCP is a storage facility for data and information generated and used by both the government and private sectors involved in energy exploration and development in the Philippines. The center has more than 120,000 analog and about 15,000 digital data holdings.

The DOE website includes information on the list of petroleum service contracts and list of existing coal operating contract holders. The list of petroleum service contracts<sup>13</sup> includes the service contract no., name of the contractor, effective date, expiration date and location, while the list of existing coal operating contract holders<sup>14</sup> includes the name of the contract holder, date of COC award and expiration, location of COC area and type of COC.

As with the MGB, coordinates of the service contracts were lifted from the signed contracts and are presented in Annex M. The contracts are accessible at [contract.ph-eiti.org](http://contract.ph-eiti.org).

## D. Contracts

Extractive contracts in the Philippines contain standard provisions that specify the obligations of the parties, terms and conditions, and any additional privileges. The first PH-EITI report provided a detailed discussion on the national government's policy on the disclosure of contracts and licenses that governs the exploitation of oil, gas, and minerals.

In 2015, PH-EITI launched an open database of mining, oil and gas contracts in the Philippines, where contracts of all companies participating in the Philippine EITI process are disclosed. These contracts and their supporting documents may be accessed at [contracts.ph-eiti.org](http://contracts.ph-eiti.org).

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<sup>12</sup> Refer to <https://www.doe.gov.ph/energy-data-center-philippines-edcp> for further details.

<sup>13</sup> Refer to <https://www.doe.gov.ph/energy-resources/2017-list-petroleum-service-contract-operators> for the list.

<sup>14</sup> Refer to <https://www.doe.gov.ph/coal-operating-contract-holders?q=energy-resources/coc> for the list.

The contracts and production sharing agreements granted by/entered into by the government for the exploration of mineral, petroleum and coal resources have been discussed thoroughly in the previous sections. Full text of these contracts are provided in Annexes N to P.

### Contracts with Indigenous Peoples

Companies operating in ancestral domains have additional obligations to IP communities within their area of operations. Among the additional obligations are the payment of IP royalties and observance of procedures to obtain the IPs' free and prior informed consent to ensure that the IPs in the area have been sufficiently consulted and have consented to the conduct of extractive activities within their ancestral domain. These obligations are documented in the memorandum of agreement signed and agreed with the different ICCs/IPs.

Of the 28 large-scale metallic mining companies covered by this report, 15 are operating within the ancestral lands of IPs. Refer to the table below for the list of the companies operating in ancestral domains as of December 2015 and 2016.

Table 23. List of mining companies operating within ancestral domains covered in Chapter 2 of this Report as of December 2015 and 2016

Region	IP	Company
CAR	Ibaloi/Kankana-ey	Philex Mining Corporation
IV-B	Palaw'an	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.
IV-B	Tagbanua/Palawano	Citnickel Mines & Development Corporation
IV-B	Tagbanua	Berong Nickel Corporation
IX	Subanon	TVI Resource Development Philippines, Inc.
IX	Mansaka	Apex Mining Company
XIII	Mamanwa	Taganito Mining Corporation
XIII	Manobo	Philsaga Mining Corp.
XIII	Mamanwa and Manobo	SR Metals, Inc.
XIII	Mamanwa and Manobo	TVI Resource Development Philippines, Inc. (Contractor: Minimax Mineral Exploration Corporation)
XIII	Mamanwa and Manobo	Marcventures Mining and Development Corp.
XIII	Manobo	Carrascal Nickel Corporation
XIII	Mamanwa	Adnama Mining Resources, Incorporated (Assignor: Oriental Synergy Mining Corp.)
XIII	Mamanwa	Platinum Group Metals Corporation (Contractor: Surigao Integrated Resources Corporation)
XIII	Mamanwa	Greenstone Resources Corporation

Source: NCIP

The relevant IP processes, including the Free Prior and Consent (FPIC) concept, have been described in the first PH-EITI report, while updates are included in detail in Section V, *Others*, of this chapter under 'Procedures as to and treatment of extractive operations in ancestral domains'.

## E. Beneficial ownership

The third PH-EITI report discusses the challenges faced by the Philippines in terms of implementing a beneficial ownership register because of the requirements of the EITI standards and the constraints resulting from the Data Privacy Act of 2012.

As a response, the MSG developed a roadmap that would address the definition of beneficial ownership, the threshold or percentage of ownership to be considered material, and the disclosure of information on beneficial ownership in future PH-EITI reports.

Pursuant to the roadmap, the MSG commissioned a study by Dr. Joseph Emmanuel Angeles of the University of the Philippines College of Law and Angeles University Foundation School of Law, entitled "PH-EITI Study Re: Beneficial Ownership/Politically Exposed Persons," to identify potential legal and institutional barriers for disclosing beneficial owners and politically exposed persons (PEP) and to review existing definitions and policies related to beneficial ownership and PEP disclosures, including current government procedures for reporting beneficial owners.

The study began with review of the domestic laws and international treaties that are relevant to beneficial ownership, including the 1987 Constitution of the Philippines, the Data Privacy Act of 2012 and the standards set by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), among others. The study then proceeded with an analysis of beneficial ownership and PEPs in the Philippine context, itemizing the limitations arising from the Data Privacy Act, mandates of the Philippine Corporation Code, reportorial requirements of the Securities Regulation Code, definition of beneficial ownership and PEP in the context of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001, and the requirements of the Civil Service Law for public officials or employees to disclose assets, liabilities and personal data.

The proposed definition of beneficial ownership and the proposed materiality threshold resulting from the study were presented to the MSG during the 46th MSG meeting held on 12 October 2017. The MSG has then decided, for the purpose of the EITI Report, to follow the definition of beneficial ownership as prescribed in the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Securities Regulation Code (SRC):

Beneficial owner or beneficial ownership means any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship or otherwise, has or shares voting power (which includes the power to vote or direct the voting of such security) and/or investment returns or power (which includes the power to dispose of, or direct the disposition of such security); provided, that a person shall be deemed to have an indirect beneficial ownership interest in any security which is:

1. held by members of his immediate family sharing the same household;
2. held by a partnership in which he is a general partner;
3. held by a corporation in which he is a controlling shareholder; or
4. subject to any contract, arrangement or understanding which gives him voting power or investment power with respect to such securities; provided, that the following persons or institutions shall not be deemed to be beneficial owners of securities held by them for the benefit of third parties or in customer or fiduciary accounts in the ordinary course of business, as long as such shares were acquired by such persons or institutions without the definite and/or clear intention of effecting a change or influencing the control of the Issuer:
  - a. A broker dealer;
  - b. An investment house registered under the Investment Houses Law;
  - c. A bank authorized to operate by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas ("BSP");

- d. A duly-registered insurance company;
- e. An investment company registered under the Investment Company Act;
- f. A pension plan registered with and regulated by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Insurance Commission or any other regulatory authority; and
- g. An entity whose members are the persons specified above.

All securities of the same class that are beneficially owned by a person, regardless of the form of the beneficial ownership, shall be aggregated in calculating the number of shares that shall be considered as beneficially owned by such person.

A person shall be deemed to be the beneficial owner of a security if that person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership within thirty (30) days from the exercise of any option, warrant or right, or conversion of any security; or pursuant to the power to revoke a trust, discretionary account or similar arrangement; or pursuant to the automatic termination of a trust, discretionary account or similar arrangement.

However, given the obligations and penalties imposed by the Data Privacy Act, the consultant also proposed amendments to the beneficial ownership roadmap to include obtaining advisory opinion from the National Privacy Commission (NPC) regarding beneficial ownership data and the PEP list and encouraging pertinent government agencies to amend reportorial requirements for beneficial ownership and PEP requirements and to digitize databases and enter into data sharing agreements also for beneficial ownership and PEP reporting.

The full text of the study can be found in Annex R. The revised beneficial ownership roadmap is also in Annex S.

## F. State participation in the extractive industries

### Legal framework

State-owned enterprises in the Philippines come in the form of government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs). As defined by Section 2 of Executive Order No. 292, GOCC refers to any agency organized as a stock or non-stock corporation vested with functions relating to public needs whether governmental or proprietary in nature, and owned by the government of the Philippines directly or through its instrumentalities either wholly, or where applicable in the case of stock corporations, to the extent of at least 51% of its outstanding capital stock.

A more detailed discussion on GOCCs can be found in the second PH-EITI report, including information on the prevailing rules and practices covering the financial relationship between the government and these GOCCs.

GOCCs in the extractive sector are the PNOC Exploration Corp. (PNOC EC) and the Philippine Mining Development Corp. (PMDC).

Table 24. **Contractual and fiscal information on GOCCs in the extractive industries in 2015 and 2016**

	PNOC EC	PMDC
<b>Payments made to the government</b>	2015 - PHP714,939,914	2015 - PHP28,712,254
	2016 - PHP673,180,904	2016 - PHP23,241,420
<b>Contract or arrangement involving exchange of goods or services</b>	None	None



	<b>PNOC EC</b>	<b>PMDC</b>
<b>Transfer of funds, earnings, reinvestment, and third party financing</b>	Other than the transfer of funds through dividend payment and loans, there are no other fund arrangements with the government or third party.	
<b>Terms attached to equity stake, including level of responsibility to cover expenses at various phases of the project cycle</b>	PNOC EC covers expenses up to the extent of its equity share/ interest in the service contracts or depending on the agreement with partners where the latter may cover all expenses up to a certain phase of operations. Refer to Table 15 for the details of equity share of PNOC EC in petroleum service contracts.	All expenses for the projects are covered by the partner firms (i.e., mining companies) of PMDC.
<b>Source of revenue</b>	Malampaya Project and other operating service contracts	Commitment fees and royalty fees
<b>Required dividends to be remitted to the government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 50% of its annual net earnings</li> <li>• Other earnings are utilized for the day- to-day operations</li> </ul>	
<b>Actual dividend declaration in 2015 and 2016</b>	<p>In 2015, PNOC EC declared dividends of PHP1.5bn arising from its 2014 operations, of which PHP750m was remitted directly to the BTr.</p> <p>In 2016, PNOC EC declared dividends amounting to P720m, PHP360m of which was remitted directly to the BTr.</p> <p>The company also declared dividends amounting to PHP520m on 30 January 2017. 50% of the amount was directly remitted to the BTr on 17 February 2017.</p>	PMDC declared dividends amounting PHP3.2m and PHP20.1m in 2015 and 2016, respectively. These were paid out to the BTr and to stockholders in the respective years of declaration.
<b>Payments made to finance/ fund social services, public infrastructure, fuel subsidies and national debt</b>	Social performance programs provided to host communities. No public infrastructure or fuel subsidies.	
<b>Change in ownership</b>	None	None
<b>Loans/borrowings extended from the national government or department agencies</b>	None	Loans from National Development Corporation (NDC) amounting to PHP83m and PHP75.7m as of 2015 and 2016, respectively.
<b>Loans or loan guarantees to mining, oil and gas companies operating within the country</b>	None	None
<b>Quasi-fiscal expenditures</b>	There were no quasi-fiscal expenditures or activities in 2015 and 2016.	

### **PNOC EC**

The Philippine Government, through PNOC EC, owns a 10% stake in the upstream component of SC 38, the Malampaya Gas Project.

PNOC EC, under PD No. 334 dated 9 November 1973, was incorporated on 20 April 1976 and is mandated by the government through the DOE to take the lead in the exploration, development and production of the country's oil, gas and coal resources.

PNOC EC has a contributed capital of PHP2.02bn as of 31 December 2014. 99.79% of the total share capital is owned by the PNOC and the remaining 0.21% is owned by public stockholders.

The funds of PNOC EC are derived from its share in the Malampaya Project and other operating service contracts. The company did not secure any loans from the government in 2015 and 2016. It

is also financially independent from the government, receiving neither guarantees nor concessions since its inception. Its financial statements are audited by the COA.

On 17 February 2014, PNOEC declared cash dividends amounting to PHP3.007bn arising from its 2013 accumulated earnings. These were subsequently paid out on 5 March 2014.

PNOEC has operations in natural gas production and in petroleum and coal exploration and development, through its eight SCs and four COCs with the DOE in areas throughout the Philippines.

PNOEC's natural gas operations are centered on its participating interest in SC 38, or the Malampaya Deepwater Gas-to-Power Project. The Malampaya Gas Project is jointly owned by PNOEC (10%), SPEX (45%) and Chevron Malampaya LLC (45%) (also referred to as the Consortium). SPEX, being the operator of the Consortium, performs monthly calculation of cost recovery and revenue allocation, after which it disburses the share of PNOEC and Chevron Malampaya to DOE. The Malampaya Project is the Philippines' largest upstream energy infrastructure project. Commercial gas and condensate production at SC 38 started in January 2002.

Total natural gas offtake in 2016 was 135.45 billion cubic feet (BCF), while in 2015, total offtake was 117.93 BCF. Total condensate sales in 2016 were also higher compared with 2015, at 4.05 million barrels against 3.76 million barrels. Gas sales are expected to further increase in the coming years with the commissioning of the new San Gabriel and Avion gas-fired plants in Batangas.

PNOEC records its 10% participating interest in the Malampaya Gas Project as part of its net income.

PNOEC has operating ownership in four of the SCs, namely SC 37 Cagayan Basin, SC 47 Offshore Mindoro, SC 59 West Balabac, and SC 63 East Sabina. On 10 March 2016, the DOE approved the relinquishment of SC 47 Offshore Mindoro.

PNOEC is also a non-operating partner in four additional SCs, namely SC 38 Malampaya Gas Project, SC 57 Calamian, SC 58 West Calamian, SC 75 Northwest Palawan, and SC 74 Linacapan (interest acquired in 2015).

### Interests acquired in 2015

SC 74 is located off Northwest Palawan and was awarded by the DOE to joint bidders Pitkin Petroleum Limited (70%) and Philodrill Corporation (30%) on 13 August 2013. PNOEC acquired its 5% participating interest from Philodrill on 5 November 2015, upon approval by the DOE, reducing Philodrill's interest in the block to 25%. On 5 April 2016, the DOE approved the transfer of Pitkin Petroleum Limited's interest and operatorship to PXP Energy Corp. (formerly Philex Petroleum).

Details of all existing SCs and the corresponding percentage of PNOEC ownership are shown in the succeeding table.

Table 25. Equity share of PNOEC in petroleum service contracts

Contract area	PNOEC ownership/ partnership interest	Operator	Acreage (in sq. km.)
SC 37, Cagayan Basin	100%	PNOEC	360
SC 38, Malampaya Gas Project	10%	SPEX	830
SC 47, Offshore Mindoro*	97%	PNOEC	10,480

Contract area	PNOEC ownership/ partnership interest	Operator	Acreage (in sq. km.)
SC 57, Calamian	28%	China National Offshore Oil Company International Limited	7,200
SC 58, West Calamian	50%	Nido Petroleum Philippines Pty. Ltd.	13,440
SC 59, West Balabac	100%	PNOEC	14,760
SC 63, East Sabina	50%	PNOEC	10,560
SC 75, Northwest Palawan Basin	35%	PXP Energy Corp. (formerly Philex Petroleum)	6,160
SC 74, Linacapan	5%	PXP Energy Corp. (formerly Philex Petroleum)	4,292

Source: PNOEC

In addition, PNOEC currently holds five COCs, namely: COC 41 (Malangas), COC 122 (Isabela), COC 184 (Agusan del Sur), COC 185 (Buug-Malangas) and COC 186 (Diplahan-Imelda). PNOEC hold 100% stake in all of its COCs.

PNOEC interests in coal production previously included COC 141 within the municipality of Benito Soliven, Isabela. On 5 November 2015, PNOEC received a letter from the DOE cancelling the COC with a corresponding penalty. PNOEC responded to the letter requesting for reconsideration since the non-fulfillment of work obligations was due to resistance from the host LGU and community.

Total coal production from COC 41 amounted to 56.37 thousand metric tons and 56.15 thousand metric tons for 2015 and 2016, respectively. These come directly from the production of small-scale coal miners. Further, the related direct sales volume was registered at 135.55 thousand metric tons in 2015 and 62.69 thousand metric tons in 2016. The significant decline in sales from 2015 to 2016 was mainly attributed by the company to the continued price drop of imported coal and new traders in the market.

As part of its coal business, the company also trades coal from other sources through its coal terminal located in Malangas (in Zamboanga Sibugay). PNOEC closed its coal terminals in Manila, Batangas and Cebu in 2015 as part of the company's efficiency improvement program and as approved by the Governance Commission on GOCCs.

Aside from the coal business, PNOEC is also mandated by the DOE to develop Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations. The project aims to develop and operate CNG stations and distribution infrastructures to cater to public utility vehicles.

PNOEC is also engaged in international oil trading, supplying petroleum products to other countries. In 2015, PNOEC delivered a total of 356.85 thousand metric tons of petroleum products to Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation. Sales in 2016 dipped to 163.4 thousand metric tons due to lower demand.

PNOEC likewise owns and operates a private commercial port, the Energy Supply Base, in Mabini, Batangas which provides berthing, cargo handling, storage and warehousing facilities to its customers. Revenue from this port amounted to PHP265.17m and PHP232.38m in 2015 and 2016, respectively.

PNOEC neither requests nor requires the exchange of goods or services with its joint venture partners.

While not mandated by law to provide social services, whether on a national level or to the host communities, PNOEC conducts social performance programs to the host communities of its existing contracts. It did not participate in any public infrastructure works or fuel subsidies in 2015 and 2016. Instead, the projects initiated by PNOEC were intended to provide sustainable benefits to the host communities and promote a partnership between the company and the stakeholders in addressing possible issues ensuing from its operations.

A summary of the company's CSR activities for 2015 and 2016 are as follows:

Table 26. PNOEC CSR activities in 2015 and 2016

Area/location	Social program
2015	
Zamboanga Sibugay	Livelihood programs on swine fattening, goat husbandry, food processing and dressmaking
Cebu	Livelihood program on general merchandising Medical mission in the third quarter of 2015
Isabela	Information, Education, and Communications (IEC) campaign for the area affected by its SC 37 Project
2016	
Zamboanga Sibugay	Dressmaking and food processing projects
Isabela	Skills development project for members of Isabela Green Ladies Association "Kaagapay Para sa Karunungan," a scholarship program for high-school and college students Participation in the Department of Education's Brigada Eskwela initiative, through assistance in classroom renovations and donation of electric fans Planting of 1,150 seedlings of narra, kamagong (velvet apple), guyabano and jackfruit within the area of the host communities of COC 122 and 1,000 seedlings in SC 37.
Batangas	Participation in the Department of Education's Brigada Eskwela initiative, through assistance in classroom renovations and donation of school supplies Medical mission

Source: Annual reports of PNOEC for 2015 and 2016

### PMDC

PMDC was registered with the SEC in 2003 pursuant to a Memorandum of the President of the Philippines and is a wholly-owned GOCC. PMDC was organized primarily to undertake the development, promotion and management of various mining projects classified into Mineral Reservations, Privatization Management Office Assets, and Cancelled Tenements. The nature of these mining projects was discussed in detail in the first PH-EITI report.

Pursuant to DENR Administrative Order No. 2003-38 and by virtue of a Memorandum of Agreement between and among the DENR, PMDC and NRDC, PMDC 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 the municipality of Monkayo, Compostela Valley Province. The company was created for the purpose of, among others, addressing the environmental, health, social and economic well-being of the occupants of the area, and 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.

PMDC monitors and supervises the conduct of the evaluation and later development and operations of the partner operators by way of required submissions of technical and financial reports, augmented from time to time by periodic visits by PMDC project officers and staff. The monitoring activity is a continuing effort by the PMDC technical staff on the activities of the partner operators, as required per contract as well as International Standards Organization (ISO) quality procedures. From 2010 onwards, PMDC's corporate efforts were on the continuation of the offering and awards of the mineral tenements transferred by the DENR-MGB, the enhancement of its business model, and refinement of the EO 79, guiding the nation's exploitation of its mineral resources.

As of 31 December 2015 and 2016, PMDC had authorized and paid up capital of PHP125m, 44% of which is held by the DENR-Natural Resources Development Corporation (NRDC), 36% from the PNOEC, and 20% from the National Development Corporation (NDC). PMDC has neither divested nor changed its equity standing since its setup in 2003.

PMDC primarily derives its revenues from commitment and royalty fees. Commitment fees from the awarded mining tenements represent payment for the privilege to explore/study the potential of the mineral area and account for less than 1% of its total revenue in 2015. For 2016, the company earned zero commitment fees from mining tenements.

For 2015, commitment fees earned were received from Filipinas System, Inc., a project operator. The rest of the company's revenue is earned from royalties from the Dinagat Nickel-Chromite Project. There were no royalty fees earned from PMDC's other projects as these are still in the exploration stage.

Table 27. PMDC revenues in 2015 and 2016

Source of revenues	2016	2015
Royalty Fees - Dinagat Nickel and Chromite Project	PHP50,472,089	PHP109,914,800
Commitment Fees - Mining Tenements	-	1,288,000

Source: PMDC

A detailed discussion on the processes on projects, permits and fees of PMDC are included in the second PH-EITI report.

Similar to PNOEC, PMDC is financially independent from the government and its financial statements are audited by the COA. PMDC, though, has an outstanding loan from NDC, another GOCC.

The loans were used to fund the PMDC's exploration drilling program. PMDC had intended to settle the loans on the presumption of the successful bidding out and receipt of expectedly significant commitment fees from the planned awards of the North Davao Mining project and royalty shares from the attainment of large tonnage chromite and lateritic nickel ore shipments of the Dinagat Nickel Chromite Project. As these revenue generating efforts were not realized as expected, PMDC was not able to realize the amount needed for settlement of the loans. Subsequently, both PMDC and NDC, on a presentation to NDC Board on 28 May 2013, collectively agreed to revise the said loan agreements.

The amount payable to NDC is composed of two PHP25m loans granted in August 2005 and November 2006, respectively. On 28 May 2013, PMDC and NDC management agreed on the revision of the two loan agreements, such that the principal of PHP50 million and the interest (PHP47.77m composed of interest as of 31 December 2013) are consolidated in a total of PHP97.77m as basis of the total settlement. This amount will be paid over a period of ten years with revised fixed monthly payments of PHP1.4m with 12% annual interest rate. The payments commenced on July 2013 and will continue until June 2023. Subsequent to the settlement of the revised loan of PHP97.77m, PMDC will settle the accrued penalties on the original loans amounting to PHP54.61m, with fixed monthly payments of PHP1.4m from July 2023 to June 2026.

Payments made by PMDC in 2015 and 2016 were in accordance with the agreed loan repayment schedule, paying PHP16.83m per year in 2015 and 2016.

PMDC had no additional projects in 2015 and 2016. Of its 28 awarded projects, two are under operational stage: the Dinagat Nickel Chromite Parcel 1 (Loreto) and Parcel 2B (Basilisa area), while the remaining 24 projects are in active exploration status and two projects are having technical issues and are under litigation.

Table 28. Summary of PMDC projects for 2015 and 2016

No	Project	Commodity	Location	Operator	Stage of mining	Project status as of September 2015
1	Hernani	Chromite	Gen. MacArthur, Eastern Samar	Masada Resources & Mining Corp. (MRMC)	Exploration	Operator is still in the process of completing the requirements for filing the Declaration of Mining Project Feasibility (DMPF) of the project. PMDC has recently reviewed the submitted Feasibility Study, and revisions have been recommended.  Operator is still in negotiations with the LGU in order to secure endorsement of the project. The said endorsement is one of the requirements in the filing of the DMPF.
2	Homonhon	Chromite	Homonhon, Guiuan, Eastern Samar	Mt. Sinai Mining Exploration & Devt Corp. (Mt. Sinai)	Exploration	A Technical Conference/meeting between PMDC, MGB and the Operator regarding the Joint Operating Agreement (JOA) terms will be scheduled as requested by MGB RO No. VIII.
3	Magdiwang	Gold	Magdiwang, Sibuyan Island, Romblon	MRMC	Exploration	There are no exploration activities conducted in the area. Exploration activities were hampered by the opposition of the LGU and community to mining activities in the area. Small-scale mining by the local communities persist, on the other hand.
4	Maydulong	Chromite	Maydulong, Eastern Samar	MRMC	Exploration	A Technical Conference/meeting between PMDC, MGB and the Operator regarding the JOA terms will be scheduled as requested by MGB RO No. VIII.
5	Palawan	Silica	Bo. Tagbita, Rizal, Palawan	Vic-Soc Mining Corp	Exploration	Proposed cancellation of the JOA with the Operator is approved by the PMDC Board of Directors. Extra judicial steps are to be taken to finalize the cancellation.
6	Pantukan	Gold	Pantukan, Compostella Valley	Mt. Sinai Mining Exploration & Devt Corp.	Exploration	On 22 July 2015, a site visit was conducted in the area. No exploration activities in the area were observed.
7	Malitbog	Chromite	Malitbog, Bukidnon	SBG 3A Corp	Exploration	No exploration activities in the project area, as an anti-mining resolution is still in effect.
8	Rogongon	Copper, Gold	Rogongon, Iligan City, Lanao Del Norte	MRMC	Exploration	MRMC is continuing with the FPIC process through a series of dialogues and consultations with the IPs.  MOA signing between MRMC and the IP Community of Rogongon scheduled on 29 November 2014 was postponed due to non-submission of requirements by the Tribal Council of Rogongon. The MOA is currently under review by the NCIP Regional Office No. X.

No	Project	Commodity	Location	Operator	Stage of mining	Project status as of September 2015
9	San Fernando	Limestone	San Fernando, Cebu	Mabuhay Fil Cement	Exploration	Endorsements by the Brgy. Councils of Basak and Tonggo were secured.  Lobbying for the project endorsement by the Municipal LGU of San Fernando is ongoing.
10	Itogon	Gold	Itogon, Benguet	CNMC Mining and Development Corp.	Exploration	Proposed cancellation of the JOA with the Operator is approved by the PMDC Board of Directors. Extra judicial steps are to be taken to finalize the cancellation.
11	Pina-mungahan	Limestone	Toledo and Pinamungahan, Cebu	Century Peak Corp (CPC)	Exploration	Environmental Compliance Certificate was issued on 31 July 2015.  CPC is completing the necessary requirements for the filing of the Declaration of Mining Project Feasibility.
12	Toledo	Copper	Toledo, Cebu	T & D Kim Philippines	Exploration	Proposed cancellation of the JOA with the Operator is approved by the PMDC Board of Directors. Extra judicial steps are to be taken to finalize the cancellation.
13	Opol Gold	Gold	Opol, Misamis Oriental	Black Stone Mineral Resources, Inc. (BMRI)	Exploration	MOA signing between BMRI and the Tribal Council of Nangaon was signed on 16 October 2014 in order for BMRI to proceed with its exploration activities.  Waiting for the endorsement of the NCIP Misamis Oriental for the issuance of Certification.  Partner/Operator is preparing for the commencement of exploration activities.
14	Paracale	Gold	Brgy. Labnig, Paracale, Camarines Norte	BMRI	Exploration	An Information, Education, and Communication Campaign (IEC) was held in Brgys. Labnig and Mangkasay in Paracale, Camarines Norte on 1 December 2014.  The shares of the three barangays with respect to the CDP fund were clarified, and the barangay councils submitted resolutions stating their proposed projects. BMRI is in the process of negotiating with the landowners with respect to right of way and surface rights.
15	Lagonoy	Chromite	Brgy. Himagtakon & Pina-miga-han, Lagonoy, Camarines Sur	Hua Fu Corporation	Exploration	Proposed cancellation of the JOA with the Operator was approved by the PMDC Board of Directors. Extra judicial steps are to be taken to finalize the cancellation.
16	Liloy	Limestone	Liloy, Zamboanga del Norte	Mt. Sinai Mining Exploration & Devt Corp.	Exploration	No reported activities by the Partner/ Operator.
17	Matalom-Maasin	Limestone	Matalom & Maasin, Leyte	Mt. Sinai Mining Exploration & Devt Corp.	Exploration	No reported activities by the Partner/ Operator.

No	Project	Commodity	Location	Operator	Stage of mining	Project status as of September 2015
20	North Davao	Copper, Gold	Maco, Compostella Valley	Asia Alliance Mining	With technical issues and under litigation	Under litigation, with a preliminary injunction order by the RTC of Pasig Branch 167.
21	Batong Buhay	Copper, Gold	Brgy. Balatoc, Pasil, Kalinga	Carascal Nickel Corp. - Faratuk Mining Inc.	Exploration	Exploration was suspended due to Injunction Order effective 19 September 2013. There are no exploration activities in the area except for Community Development Programs (supervised by Gerry Padua of CNC-Faratuk). A turn-over of CNC-Faratuk Ambulance was held on 28 June 2014.  The said Injunction Order is still in effect.
Diwalwal Mineral Reservation Area						
22	Upper-Ulip	Copper, Gold	Brgy. Upper Ulip, Monkayo, Compostella Valley	Paraiso Consolidated Mining Corp	Exploration	Mapping and sampling of small scale mining tunnels are ongoing. PMDC conducted field verification/ assessment in the area in May 2015.
23	Higanteng Bato	Copper, Gold	Monkayo, Compostella Valley	Carrascal Nickel Corp.	Exploration	Detailed mapping and geochemical sampling was finished at the end of the 1st quarter of 2014. IP magnetic survey was expected to commence within last quarter of 2015.
24	Letter V	Gold	Diwalwal Mineral Reservation Area	Black Stone Mineral Resources Inc.	Exploration	Exploration activities were hampered by the presence of NPA in the area; Coordination with the LGU and the AFP is ongoing.
25	Trima	Gold/ Copper	Monkayo, Compostella Valley	ICC of Monkayo	With technical issues and under litigation	PMDC to await the decision of NCIP regarding the agreement between the 4 tribes and FF Cruz & Co.
Dinagat Nickel-Chromite Projects						
26	Dinagat Parcel 1	Nickel, Chromite	Brgy. Panamaon, Loreto, Dinagat Island	AAM-Phil Natural Resources & Devt Corp	Production	Ongoing mining production.  The application for ECC amendment is under the evaluation of the DENR - EMB.
27	Dinagat Parcel 2A	Nickel, Chromite	Basilica and Cagdianao, Dinagat Island	Pacific Nickel Phils. Inc	Exploration	Communication with the Chief Geologist of PNP indicates that there is a plan for infill drilling in the area.
28	Dinagat Parcel 2B	Nickel, Chromite	Basilica and Cagdianao, Dinagat Island	AAM-Phil Natural Resources & Devt Corp	Production	Ongoing mining production.  Operator filed its application for the Declaration of Mining Project Feasibility covering the whole project area.

Source: PMDC



PMDC has continued to implement its CSR agenda in 2015 and 2016, focusing on supporting the communities affected by its mining operations. Refer to the summary below for the activities and services that the company had provided its neighboring communities in 2015 and 2016.

Table 29. PMDC CSR activities in 2015 and 2016

Area/location	Social program
<b>2015</b>	
Compostela Valley	<p>Construction of two-classroom one-storey school building at Mt. Diwata</p> <p>Food assistance support to the local community health center, LGUs, and the soldiers and police officers securing the area</p> <p>Midwifery services in Mt. Diwata Health Center</p> <p>Medical and dental services, including provision of medical supplies</p> <p>Agro-Reforestation Program in relation to the National Greening Program within the Lake Leonard Watershed and Maco</p>
Dinagat Islands	<p>Construction of school building</p> <p>Potable water system project</p> <p>Provision of medical supplies</p> <p>Agro-Reforestation Program in relation to the National Greening Program within the Diwalwal Project</p>
Kalinga	Provision of medical supplies
<b>2016</b>	
Compostela Valley	<p>Medical Mission Activity, providing medicines and food assistance to the communities</p> <p>Distribution of school supplies to pupils and teachers</p> <p>Support of 'Brigada Eskwela' and of the Nutrition Month celebration in Mt. Diwata High School</p> <p>Seminar on "Plantation Establishment and on Care, Maintenance, and Protection," facilitated by the Municipal Agriculture of Monkayo and the Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO)</p> <p>Basic Jewelry-Making Seminar, a livelihood skills-enhancement activity for the out-of-school youth and unemployed women of the Municipality of Monkayo.</p>
Dinagat Islands	Rehabilitation and Expansion of Potable Water System (Level III) (started in November 2015 and completed in 2016)

Source: PMDC 2015 and 2016 Annual Reports

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## II. Exploration and production

### The impacts of extractive activities on the Philippine economy<sup>1</sup>

This section continues and updates the discussion from the analysis included in the third PH-EITI report, which was based on the 2015 data. The scope of the analysis was expanded to cover the multiplier effects (expenditure and employment multipliers) of the major mining operations. The information used in the succeeding discussions are sourced mainly from the PSA and annual reports submitted by the major mining, oil and gas, and coal companies, comprising approximately 80% - 85% of the total extractive activities in the country. The mining multiplier used to calculate the expanded effect of mining operations (on top of the direct contribution to GDP and taxes and royalties paid) was based on government estimates. It must be thoroughly noted that discussions on mining multiplier focuses solely on mining operations; hence, excluding oil and gas, and coal.

In this report, the activities in the extractive industry are evaluated against the aggregate economic activities in the country, measured in terms of GDP, employment, government taxes, and royalties paid. This is very similar to the 2016 report, but this time, the multiplier impacts of mining activities are included in the estimates and evaluation. It must be emphasized, that the limits of the analysis are defined primarily by the data constraints, which remains an issue in the country.

The analysis is divided into two main sections: i) direct impacts and indirect (and induced) impacts of extractive activities; and ii) a summary and conclusion which distills the information collected and discussed. The first section reports about the direct impacts of the extractive activities on the Philippine economy, in terms of contribution to the country's aggregate income (as measured by the GDP), to the country's exports, and employment level. The extractive industry's contribution to government revenues and the regional economies are also discussed in the first section. Additionally, this portion covers the indirect and induced impacts of the mining industry on the Philippine economy, as measured by the expenditure multiplier effect of the mining firms' expenditures, and the employment multiplier effect of the industry's use of the labor force. Further, a summary of the aggregated efforts of large mining firms to social development in the form of their corporate social responsibility projects and transfer contributions is included in this segment.

The second section provides for the summary and conclusion that will furnish the reader a rundown of the total impact of the extractive industry to the Philippine economy and society, and recommendations for ways forward. This last section should provide the user of this report insights regarding the place of the extractive sector among the industries in the country.

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<sup>1</sup> The content of this section is authored by Agustin Arcenas, PhD, Associate Professor, University of the Philippines Diliman, School of Economics. The views or opinions expressed in this section do not necessarily represent those of Isla Lipana & Co., the MSG, and the PH-EITI.

## Direct impacts on the economy

This section examines the level of activities in the extractive industry, grouped as metallic mining, non-metallic mining, and mining and quarrying. It must be noted that the data presented in the following sections were generated primarily from the PSA and the MGB. The relative economic impacts of these activities are discussed in the succeeding sub-sections.

### Metals and metallic products

This sub-section examines the data on the performance of metals and metallic products, which is the main driver of the country's mining industry. The discussion is limited to the extracted metals and ores in the country, primarily gold, silver, copper, nickel, zinc, chromite, and iron.

### Production

Production of metals and metallic products was primarily driven by gold, copper, and nickel as indicated in Table 30. From the data, the mining of metallic goods was led by (in terms of volume) nickel, followed by iron ore and copper concentrate. Production volume for nickel steadily increased from 2012 to 2014 and showed a decrease in 2015 from 2014, which further slowed down in 2016. Copper followed a similar path, although the decrease in output started in 2014. Similarly, volume of copper steadily declined from 376 thousand DMT in 2013 to 336 thousand DMT in 2016. These decreases in production outputs could be attributed to the slowdown of China's economy, which is the main driver of nickel and copper demand. In the same period, output of gold increased (albeit slowly) from 15 thousand kg in 2012 to 23 thousand kg in 2016. Production of silver also decreased from 49 thousand kg in 2012 to 23 thousand kg in 2014, although the total output of this metal still manage to register a total increase to 30 thousand kg and 34 thousand kg in 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Table 30. Production volume (in thousand unit) and value (in million PHP) of metallic products

Product	Unit used	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Gold	KG	15	32,721	17	32,441	18	32,977	21	34,240	23	45,522
Silver	KG	49	1,887	40	1,332	23	616	30	647	34	941
Copper Concentrate	DMT	268	15,546	376	22,358	349	22,758	337	18,921	336	17,760
Nickel (Direct Shipping Ore)	DMT	25,134	34,875	25,489	29,552	33,574	64,793	32,567	36,733	24,653	22,463
Nickel Metal Equivalent	MT	-	-	287	-	405	-	418	-	296	-
Mixed Nickel-Cobalt Sulfide	DMT	41	11,158	46	11,469	87	20,311	89	17,471	79	15,852
Nickel Sulfide Metal Equivalent	MT	-	-	26	-	51	-	52	-	46	-
Zinc Concentrate	DMT	40	792	37	697						
Metallurgical Chromite Concentrate	DMT	37	221	26	175	47	337	16	114	26	183
Iron Ore	DMT	1,148	1,837	793	1,295	154	455	42	86	7	12
<b>Total, Metallic</b>			<b>99,037</b>		<b>99,319</b>		<b>142,247</b>		<b>108,212</b>		<b>102,733</b>

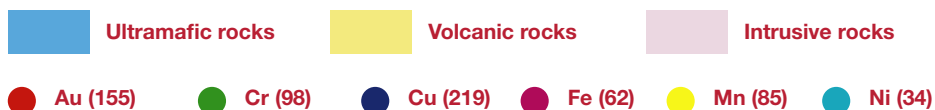
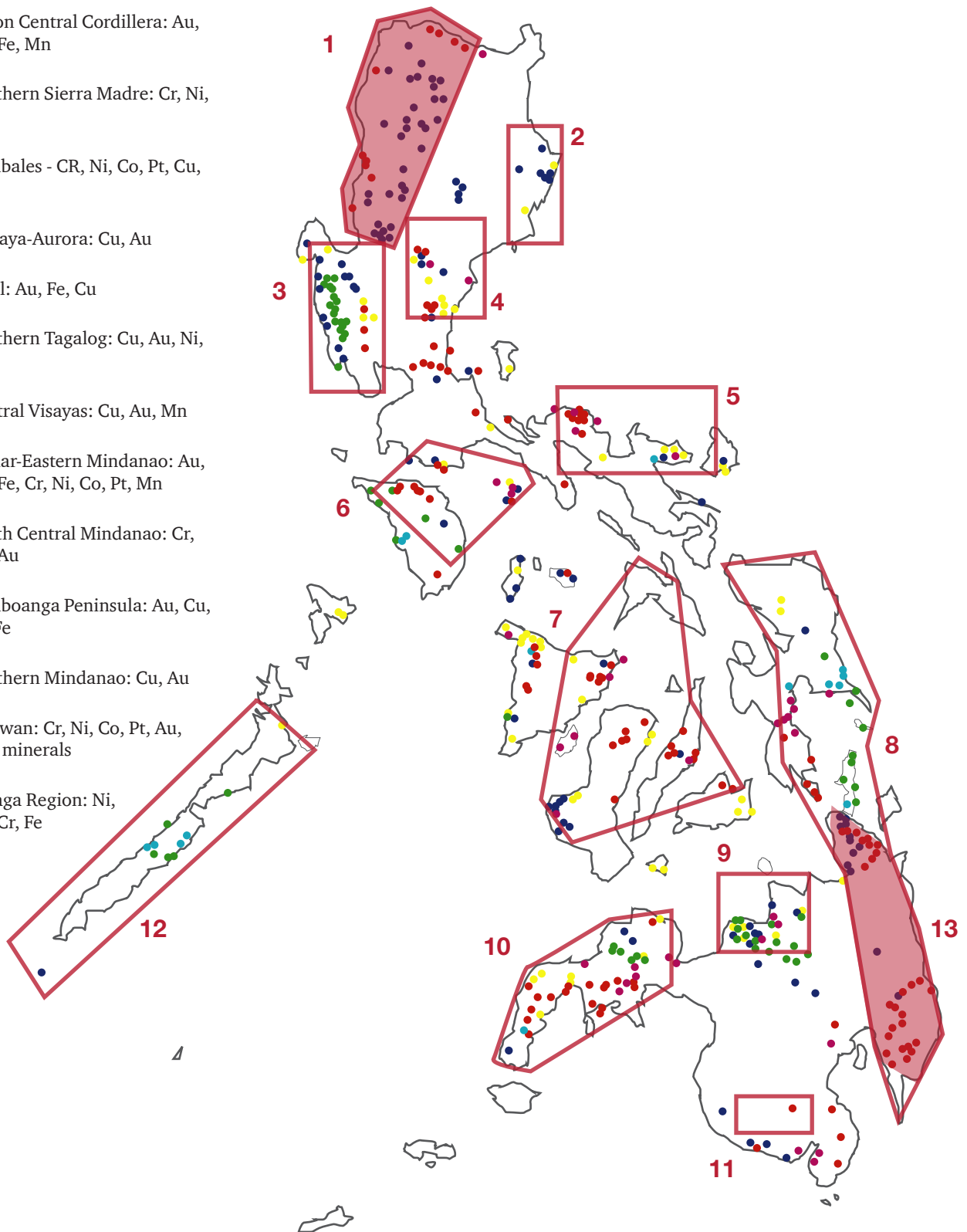
Source: 2017 Philippine Statistics Yearbook, Philippine Statistics Authority.

Accessed from [www.psa.gov.ph](http://www.psa.gov.ph) on 12 November 2017

Illustration 2. Map of areas with potential mineral deposits

**Potential areas and deposits**

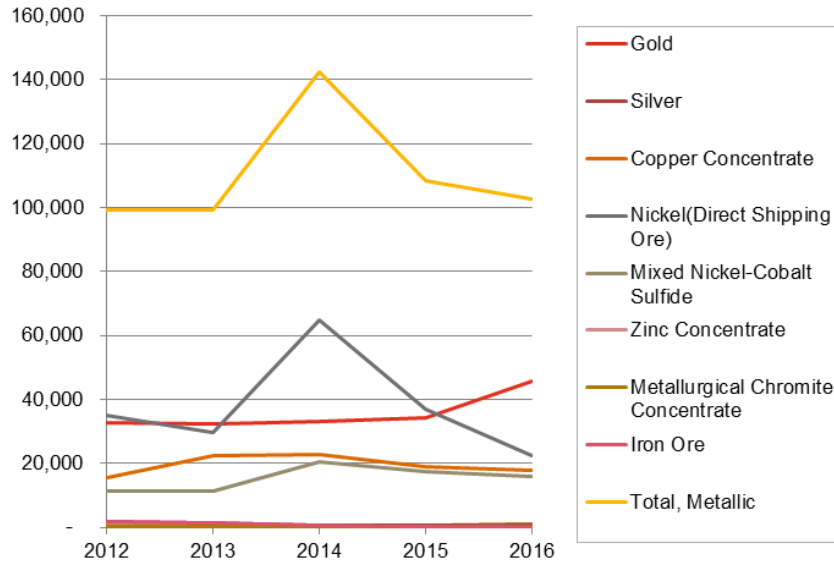
1. Luzon Central Cordillera: Au, Cu, Fe, Mn
2. Northern Sierra Madre: Cr, Ni, Cu
3. Zambales - CR, Ni, Co, Pt, Cu, Au
4. Vizcaya-Aurora: Cu, Au
5. Bicol: Au, Fe, Cu
6. Southern Tagalog: Cu, Au, Ni, Co
7. Central Visayas: Cu, Au, Mn
8. Samar-Eastern Mindanao: Au, Cu, Fe, Cr, Ni, Co, Pt, Mn
9. North Central Mindanao: Cr, Cu, Au
10. Zamboanga Peninsula: Au, Cu, Cr, Fe
11. Southern Mindanao: Cu, Au
12. Palawan: Cr, Ni, Co, Pt, Au, rare minerals
13. Caraga Region: Ni, Au, Cr, Fe



Source: Mining Philippines, 2005.

Figure 18 below, shows that nickel and gold led the other metals in terms of value of production in the country's metal output. For gold, this is both due to the increase in output and a relatively stable price, even as gold prices rose in 2016. For nickel, the total output value dropped by 43 percent in 2015 from 2014 prices. This instance is notable because nickel production only dropped by 3 percent in 2015 (from 2014), and could be attributed to the decrease in nickel prices in 2015. Moreover, the spike in 2014 can be explained by the closure of Indonesian mines which leveled in 2015 and 2016.

Figure 18. Production value of metallic products (in million PHP)



Source: 2017 Philippine Statistics Yearbook, Philippine Statistics Authority.  
 Accessed from [www.psa.gov.ph](http://www.psa.gov.ph) on 12 November 2017

### Exports of metals and metallic products

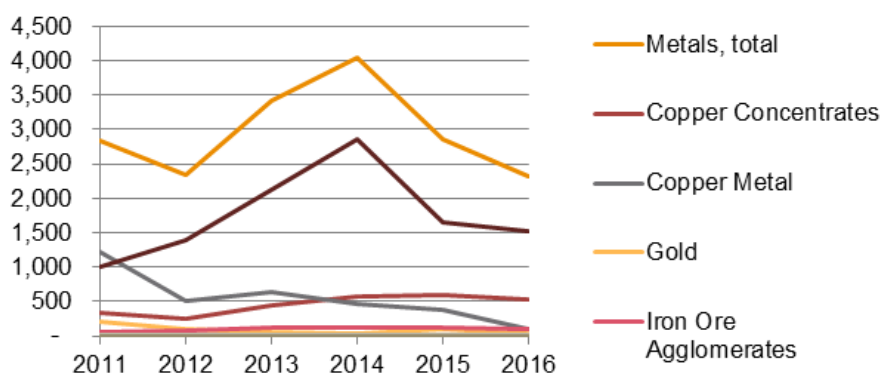
In terms of trade, the exports of metals and metallic products overall increased between the years 2012 and 2014 (Refer to Table 31 and Figure 19). However, this trend could not be sustained and resulted in a decrease in the overall exports of metals and metallic products in the succeeding years, 2015 and 2016.

Table 31. Exports of metals and metallic products (in million US\$)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total, Metals</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>4,038</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>2,350</b>
Copper concentrates	337	244	443	569	599	527
Copper metal	1,212	505	642	462	381	125
Gold	214	108	67	34	110	3
Iron ore agglomerates	63	86	113	119	117	107
Chromium ore	8	8	15	6	4	6
Nickel	-	0	0	-	-	-
Other metals	1,005	1,386	2,131	2,850	1,643	1,582

Sources: Foreign Trade Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).  
 Accessed from [www.bsp.gov.ph](http://www.bsp.gov.ph) on 28 October 2017.  
 2017 Philippine Statistics Yearbook, Philippine Statistics Authority.  
 Accessed from [www.psa.gov.ph](http://www.psa.gov.ph) on 12 November 2017.

Figure 19. Exports of metallic products (in million US\$)



Source: Foreign Trade Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Accessed from [www.bsp.gov.ph](http://www.bsp.gov.ph) on 28 October 2017

The share of exports of primary metals and metal products to total exports was as high as 6% in 2013 and in 2014 (Table 32), however this declined to 4.8 percent and 4.2 in 2015 and 2016, respectively, as shown below. Other metals and copper concentrates registered slightly lower contribution to the exports but the decline (in terms of drop in percentages) was sharper than the figures for the primary metals.

Table 32. Percentage share of exports of metallic products to total Philippine exports

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total, Metals</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>4.17</b>
Copper Concentrates	0.70	0.47	0.78	0.92	1.02	0.94
Copper Metal	2.51	0.97	1.13	0.74	0.65	0.22
Gold	0.44	0.21	0.12	0.05	0.19	0.01
Iron Ore Agglomerates	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.19
Chromium Ore	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nickel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other metals	2.08	2.66	3.76	4.59	2.79	2.81

Amounts computed by Agustin Arcenas, PhD

### Contribution of metallic mining to the national economy

The contribution of metallic mining to aggregate income in terms of revenues generated, had been fluctuating between a five-year high of PHP58m in 2014, to a low of PHP46m in 2016. Much of this trend could be attributed to the performance of nickel with gold serving as the push upward as the revenues from gold production steadily increased from PHP20bn in 2012 to PHP24bn in 2016. Copper production, on the other hand, provided a stable contribution registering shallow changes in revenues in the last five years. Tables 33 and Figure 20 illustrate these trends.

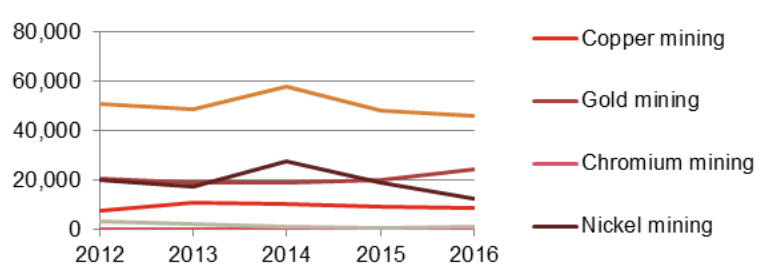
Table 33. Gross value added from metallic mining (current prices, in million PHP)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Copper mining	7,457	10,867	10,401	8,866	8,590
Gold mining	20,412	18,788	18,971	20,035	24,277
Chromium mining	165	130	249	86	141

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Nickel mining	19,913	17,109	27,242	18,614	12,326
Other metallic mining	2,961	1,843	843	665	732
<b>Total, Metallic mining</b>	<b>50,908</b>	<b>48,736</b>	<b>57,708</b>	<b>48,266</b>	<b>46,067</b>

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority. Accessed from www.psa.gov.ph on 22 October 2017

Figure 20. **Gross value added from metallic mining (current prices, in million PHP)**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority. Accessed from www.psa.gov.ph on 22 October 2017

The overall contribution of metallic mining to the gross domestic product (GDP) had only been less than half a percent on average in the last five years (Table 34). The contribution in 2016 was lower than the five-year average, registering a 0.32 percent overall direct contribution to the national economy, 0.04 percent lower than in 2015. In terms of total contribution, most of which comes from nickel and gold revenues.

Table 34. **Direct share of metallic mining in the gross domestic product (in %)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Copper mining	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06
Gold mining	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.17
Chromium mining	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nickel mining	0.19	0.15	0.22	0.14	0.09
Other metallic mining	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
<b>Total, Metallic mining</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.32</b>

Amounts computed by Agustin Arcenas, PhD

### *Non-metallic minerals, oil and gas, and coal*

The non-metals and non-metallic products examined in this sub-section pertain to mined and quarried goods such as sand, gravel, clay, coal (not for power generation), salt, limestone, to name a few, and power-sources namely, natural gas, coal (for power generation), and petroleum. Aggregation of performance in this sub-sector could only be done in terms of value and not in units because of the differences in the units of measure.

### **Production of non-metallic minerals**

In terms of production volume, sand and gravel and limestone for cement manufacture had high outputs relative to other non-metals (Table 35). Production volume of sand and gravel steadily increased from 67 million Cu. M in 2012 to 122 million Cu. M in 2016. Limestone followed a similar trend, where volume increased from 52 million MT in 2012 to 81 million MT in 2015, but with a significant decrease in 2016, where volume was only 40,000 million MT.

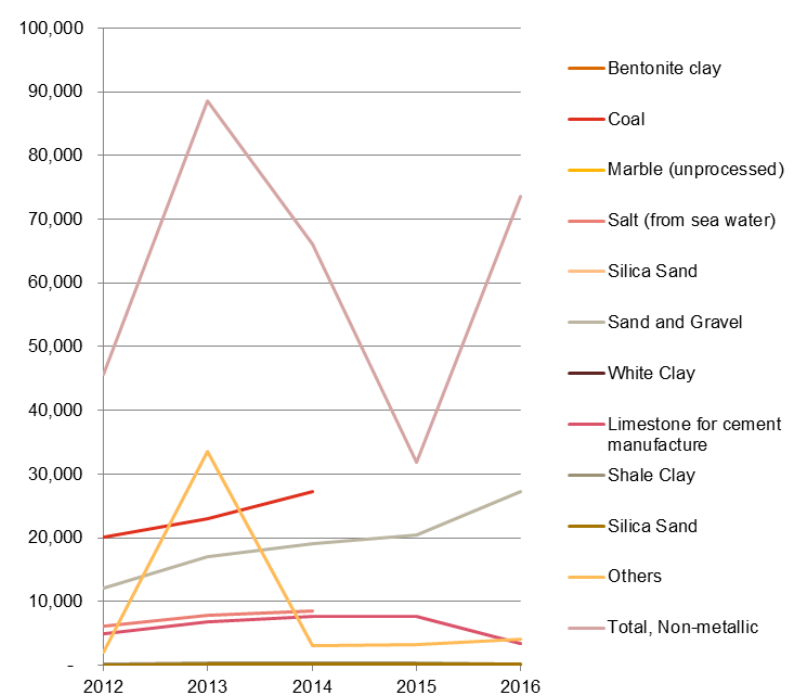
Table 35. Production volume (in thousand unit) and value (in million PHP) of non-metallic products

Product	Unit used	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Bentonite clay	MT			3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
Coal	MT	9,600	20,067	10,732	22,947	12,406	27,293			12,087	27,437
Marble (unprocessed)	Cu. M			20	54	24	68	26	75	36	81
Salt (from sea water)	MT	775	6,187	993	7,915	1,016	8,460			1,239	10,973
Silica Sand	MT	260	26	429	45	467	51	525	58	693	75
Sand and Gravel	Cu. M	66,664	12,043	90,300	16,981	100,908	19,065	106,425	20,358	121,654	27,276
White Clay	MT			18	5	19	6	21	7	26	8
Limestone for cement manufacture	MT	51,739	4,953	71,105	6,806	75,259	7,660	81,183	7,613	39,916	3,430
Shale Clay	MT	2,981	208	4,173	272	4,688	314	5,165	354	3,691	232
Silica Sand	MT	361	62	545	96	588	111	657	127	513	93
Others			2,039		33,507		3,047		3,307		4,013
<b>Total, Non-metallic mining</b>			<b>45,585</b>		<b>88,629</b>		<b>66,076</b>		<b>31,900</b>		<b>73,619</b>

Source: 2017 Philippine Statistics Yearbook, Philippine Statistics Authority. Accessed from www.psa.gov.ph on 12 November 2017

The value of production from non-metallic mining had fluctuated between 2012 to 2016 (Figure 21) despite steady production output. Total production value for non-metallic mining registered a high of PHP88bn in 2013 and a low of PHP31bn in 2015. Most notably, sand and gravel exhibited increasing production value in the same period. Limestone showed a rather flat profile but displayed a very significant decrease in 2016, registering a value of only PHP3bn.

Figure 21. Production value of non-metallic products (in million PHP)



Source: 2017 Philippine Statistics Yearbook, Philippine Statistics Authority. Accessed from www.psa.gov.ph on 12 November 2017



## Production of oil, gas, and coal

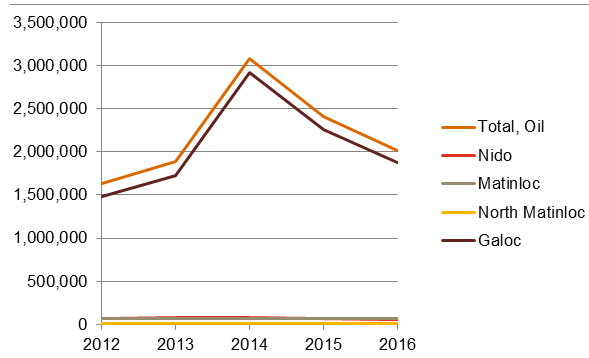
From 2012 to 2014, domestic production of oil increased, reaching a peak of 3 million barrels of oil. However, output decreased to 2,400,000 bbl in 2015 and further in 2016 with only 2,000,000 bbl (Table 36). Production from Galoc was the main contributor to the total output (Figure 22) and is very similar to the trend of the total domestic output for oil.

Table 36. Domestic production of oil (in million barrels of oil, bbl)

Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total, Oil</b>	1,637,548	1,883,834	3,078,684	2,409,746	2,013,556
Nido	73,720	84,463	79,114	71,147	53,646
Matinloc	70,631	66,279	69,827	70,716	72,745
North Matinloc	10,533	10,029	8,865	8,362	9,122
Galoc	1,482,664	1,723,063	2,920,878	2,259,521	1,878,043

Source: 2017 Philippine Statistics Yearbook, Philippine Statistics Authority.  
Accessed from [www.psa.gov.ph](http://www.psa.gov.ph) on 12 November 2017

Figure 22. Domestic production of oil (in million barrels of oil, bbl)



Source: 2017 Philippine Statistics Yearbook, Philippine Statistics Authority. Accessed from [www.psa.gov.ph](http://www.psa.gov.ph) on 12 November 2017

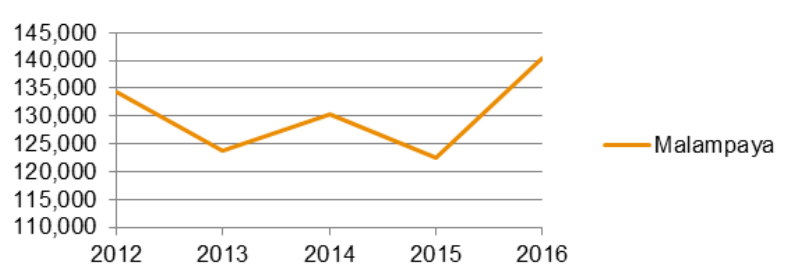
As reported in the past, the Malampaya gas operations was the only source of gas in the country from 2012 to 2016. Output was observed to have fluctuated between 2012 and 2016 (Table 37 and Figure 23), with the lowest output of 122,000 million ft<sup>3</sup> being recorded in 2015, and sharply recovering in 2016 with a production of 140,000 million ft<sup>3</sup> of gas, or an almost 15 percent increase.

Table 37. Domestic production of gas (million cubic feet of gas)

Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total, Gas</b>	134,491	123,866	130,316	122,527	140,398
Malampaya	134,491	123,866	130,316	122,527	140,398

Source: 2017 Philippine Statistics Yearbook, Philippine Statistics Authority. Accessed from [www.psa.gov.ph](http://www.psa.gov.ph) on 12 November 2017

Figure 23. Domestic production of gas (million cubic feet of gas)



Domestic production of coal had been relatively stable from 2012 to 2015 but had significantly increased in 2016 (Table 38). As can be seen from the data, close to 99 percent of the total production of coal in the country is sourced from Semirara and will likely remain to be the case in the future (Figure 24). With proposed additional excise tax for coal in the Philippines most likely to be passed, investments in coal mining in the near future might be dampened, creating a sliver of uncertainty that could face the coal mining industry in the country. This, however, would depend on how strong the demand would be from the country’s usual buyers.

Table 38. Domestic production of coal (at 10,000 Btu/lb, Btu = British thermal unit)

Areas	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total, Coal</b>	7,339,961	7,093,483	7,601,260	7,377,639	11,211,254
Cebu	59,684	66,244	43,605	29,180	35,269
Northern Cebu	23,816	38,926	20,301	8,160	10,472
Central Cebu	347	270			
Southern Cebu	35,521	27,048	23,304	21,020	24,797
Semirara	6,910,516	6,813,003	7,344,869	7,168,446	11,084,260
Bicol	17,942	22,849	20,874	28,095	16,203
Other regions	213,923	81,226	65,028	33,119	21,596
Negros	58				
Surigao	20,873	52,118	49,676	28,169	21,167
Zamboanga del Sur	192,992	29,108	15,352	4,951	429
Small-scale mines	137,896	110,162	126,884	118,799	53,926

Figure 24. Domestic production of coal (at 10,000 Btu/lb)

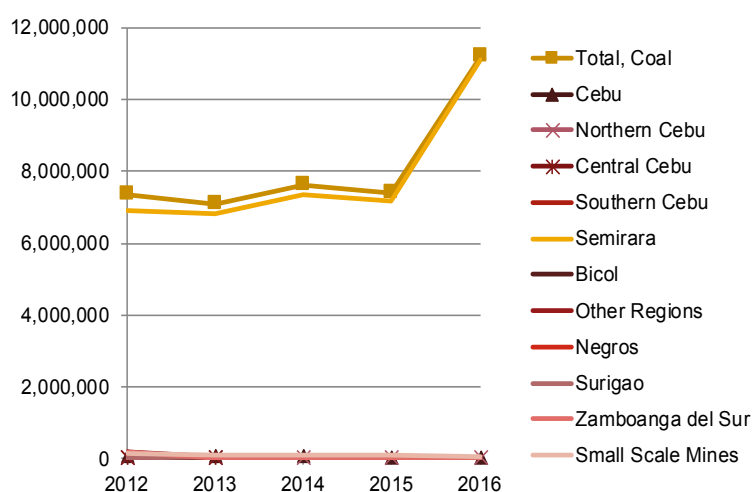
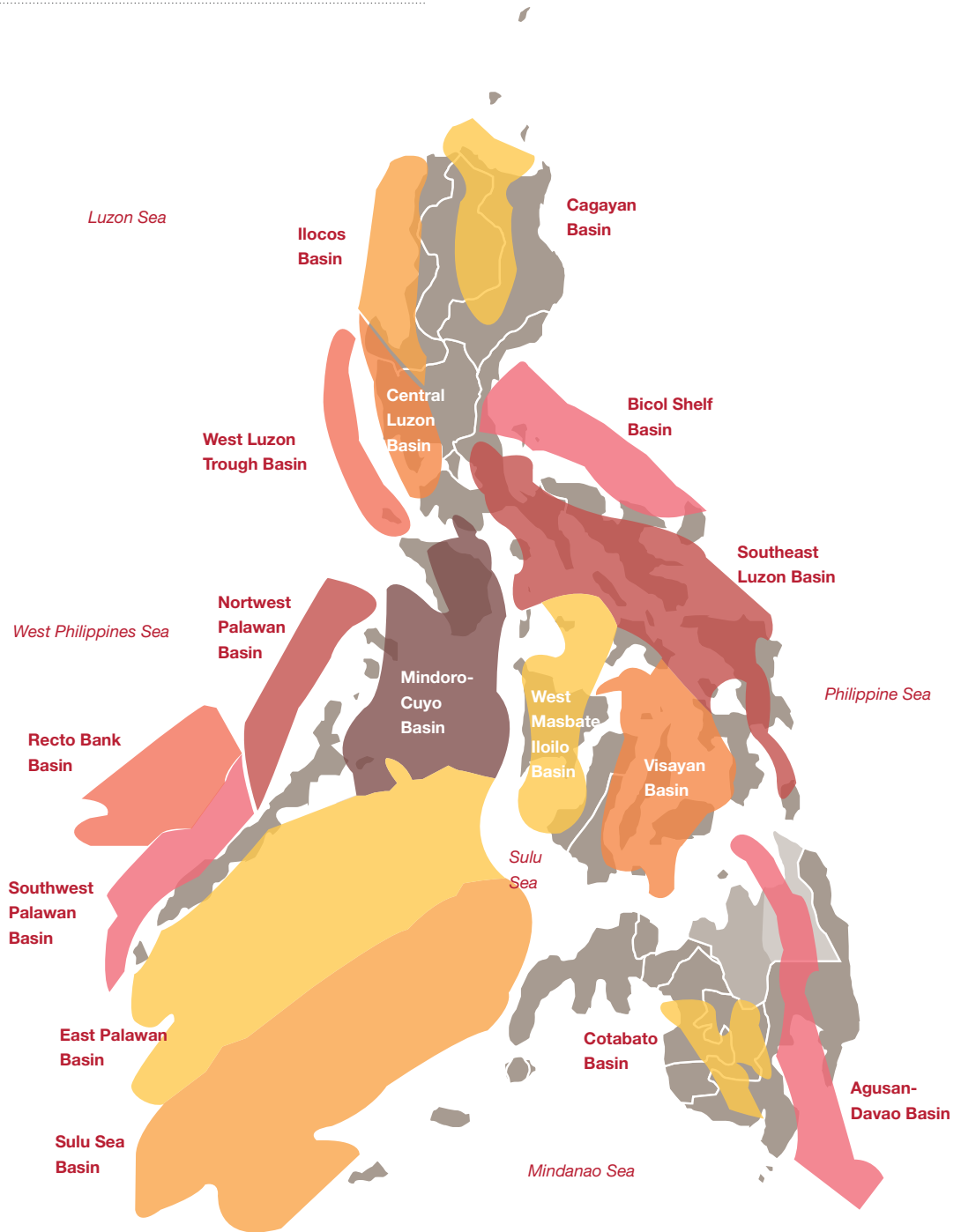


Illustration 3. Map of areas with potential deposits of petroleum



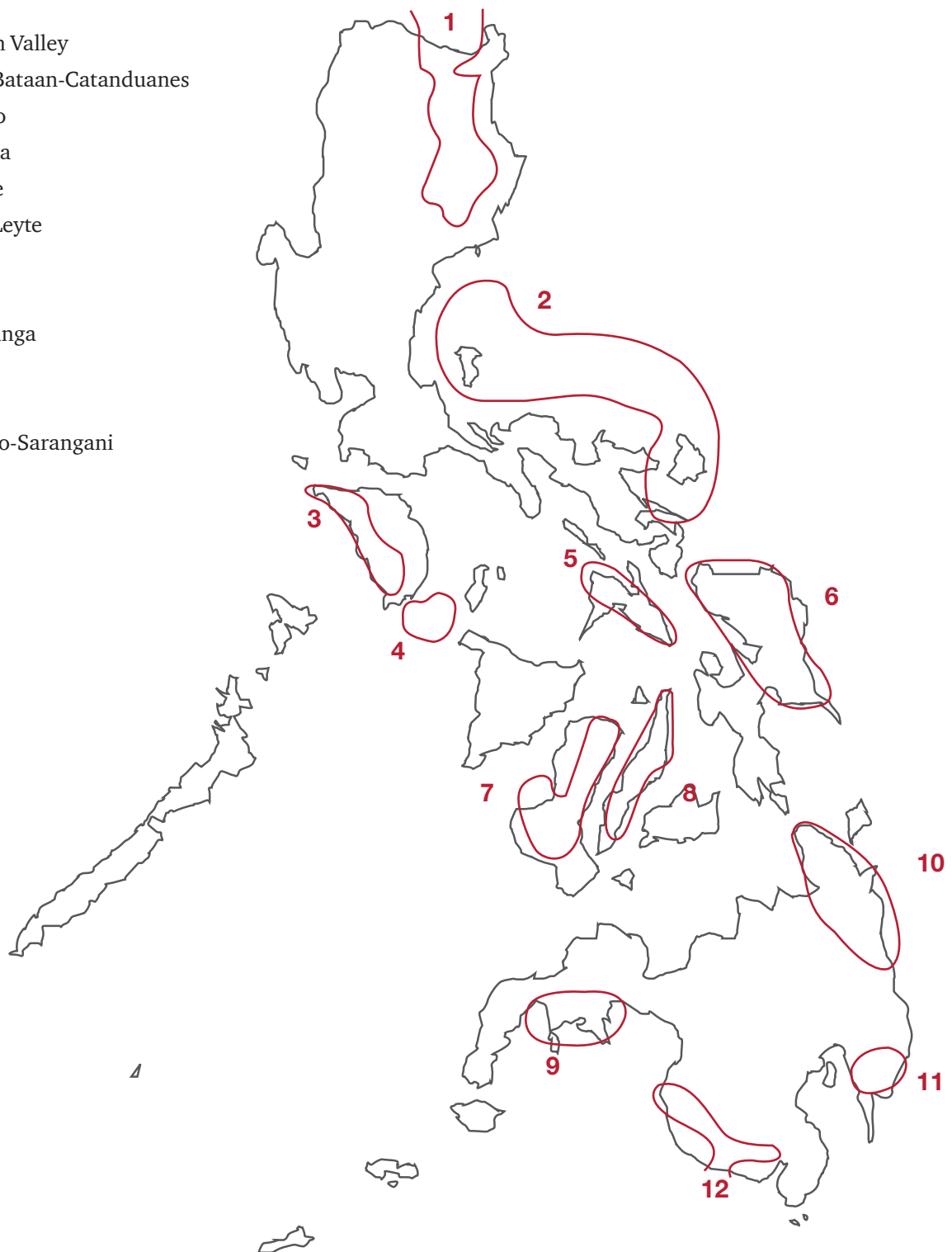
- Potential resources oil (million bbl)
  Potential resources condensate (million bbl)
  Potential resources gas (billion cubic ft)
- Undiscovered mapped resources oil (million bbl)
  Undiscovered mapped resources condensate (million bbl)
- Undiscovered mapped resources gas (billion cubic ft)

Source: Accessed from the DOE website at [www.doe.gov.ph](http://www.doe.gov.ph)

Illustration 4. Map of areas with potential mineral deposits

### Coal Regions of the Philippines

1. Cagayan Valley
2. Polilio-Bataan-Catanduanes
3. Mindoro
4. Semirara
5. Masbate
6. Samar-Leyte
7. Negros
8. Cebu
9. Zamboanga
10. Surigao
11. Davao
12. Cotabato-Sarangani



Source: Mining Philippines, 2005.

## Exports of non-metallic minerals, oil and gas, and coal

The export performance of non-metallic minerals, oil and gas, and coal from 2012 to 2016 was generally characterized by a declining trend, with a sharp upward spike in 2013, before settling back to a downward movement. This direction is mostly due to the export performance of petroleum products which has been experiencing tight competition against non-fossil-based energy sources especially in North America and Europe. The significant increase in demand for the country's exported petroleum products in 2013 could be attributable to the increase in demand from expanding economies in Asia, especially China.

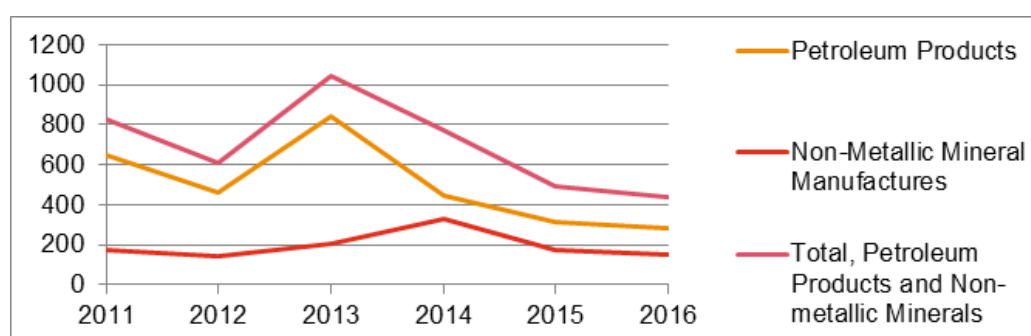
On the other hand, exports for non-metallic minerals is relatively stable, even if there was decline in performance from an unusually high demand in 2014 to a more familiar level in 2015. The export performance of the non-metallic minerals further declined in 2016, but at a more gradual rate (Table 39).

Table 39. Exports of non-metallic minerals, oil and gas, and coal (FOB in million US\$)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Petroleum products	647.75	465.05	843.16	445.72	313.84	282.00
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	177.02	144.94	203.68	326.81	176.93	154.43
<b>Total, Petroleum products and Non-metallic mineral manufactures</b>	<b>824.77</b>	<b>609.99</b>	<b>1,046.84</b>	<b>772.53</b>	<b>490.76</b>	<b>436.43</b>

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics, Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Accessed from [www.bsp.gov.ph](http://www.bsp.gov.ph) on 28 October 2017

Figure 25. Exports of non-metallic minerals, oil and gas, and coal (in million US\$)



In terms of total exports, non-metallic minerals' contribution had remained low in the last few years, peaking at only 0.5 percent contribution to exports in 2014, and tapering down to 0.3 percent in 2016. The share of petroleum products was slightly larger, contributing its highest at 1.5 percent in 2013 which gradually declined to 0.5 percent in 2016.

Table 40. Share of exports of non-metallic minerals, oil and gas, and coal to total Philippine exports (in %)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Petroleum Products	1.34	0.89	1.49	0.72	0.53	0.50
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	0.37	0.28	0.36	0.53	0.30	0.27
<b>Total, Petroleum Products and Non-Metallic Minerals</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.78</b>

## Contribution of non-metallic minerals, oil and gas, and coal to the national economy

From 2012-2016, the contribution of the non-metallic mining operations to the national economy in terms of share in the GDP had been modest, averaging at half a percent. This trend, it seemed, was on the downtrend since 2012, with 2015 posting the lowest contribution to GDP, with a very slight rebound in 2016, as can be gleaned from Tables 41 and 42, and Figure 26.

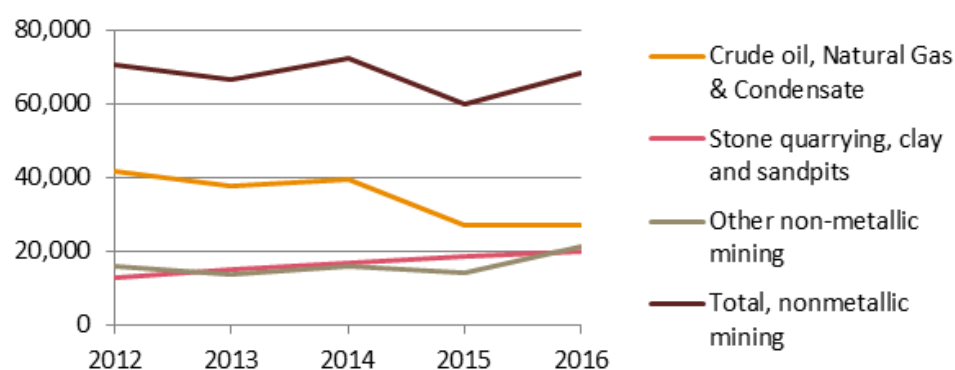
Table 41. **Gross value added from non-metallic minerals, oil and gas, and coal (current prices, in million PHP)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Crude oil, natural gas, and condensate	41,896	37,701	39,474	27,248	27,160
Stone quarrying, clay, and sandpits	12,899	15,131	16,974	18,569	19,895
Other non-metallic mining	15,732	13,857	16,036	14,026	21,195
<b>Total, Non-metallic mining</b>	<b>70,527</b>	<b>66,689</b>	<b>72,484</b>	<b>59,843</b>	<b>68,250</b>

Table 42. **Share of non-metallic minerals, oil and gas, and coal in gross domestic product (in %)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Crude oil, natural gas, and condensate	0.40	0.33	0.31	0.20	0.19
Stone quarrying, clay, and sandpits	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14
Other non-metallic mining	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.15
<b>Total, Non-metallic mining</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.47</b>

Figure 26. **Gross value added from non-metallic minerals, oil and gas, and coal**



## Aggregated direct contribution of the mining sector to the country's economy and government revenues

### Production value

In total, production value of metallic and non-metallic mining has been increasing from 2012, eventually reaching a peak of PHP208bn in 2014 before dipping to PHP140bn in 2015 (Table 43). Production value had recovered to PHP176bn in 2016, even if metallic mining had been hit by incidences of mine closure. The tempered resurgence in non-metallic mining buoyed the overall performance of mining in 2016.

Table 43. **Value of production of metallic and non-metallic mining (in million PHP)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Metallic mining	99,037	99,319	142,247	108,212	102,733
Non-metallic mining	45,585	88,629	66,076	31,900	73,619
<b>Total production value</b>	<b>144,622</b>	<b>187,948</b>	<b>208,323</b>	<b>140,112</b>	<b>176,352</b>

### Direct contribution to employment

Overall, the mining sector contributed less than 1 percent (averaging 0.6 percent) of the total employment in the country from 2012 to 2016 (Table 44), with the share in employment dropping sharply to 0.5 percent share in 2016, from the 0.61 in 2015. Examining the situation in 2016, it seems likely that the decline in employment level indicated the slowing-down of mining operations in response to the turmoil caused by the closure of several large mining operations as ordered by the DENR.

Table 44. Employment in mining and quarrying (in thousands) and share to total national employment

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total mining activities	250	250	239	235	219
Share in total employment (%)	0.66	0.66	0.62	0.61	0.50

Sources:

Philippine Statistics Yearbook 2016, Philippine Statistics Authority (Accessed from [www.psa.gov.ph](http://www.psa.gov.ph) on 28 October 2017)

Mining Industry Statistics, Mines and Geosciences Bureau (accessed from [www.mgb.gov.ph](http://www.mgb.gov.ph) on 22 October 2017)

### Direct contribution to the national economy

From the PSA aggregated data for the mining and quarrying sectors (Table 45), it appears that the general performance of these sectors was registering a downward push. The information indicates that, in general, the direct contribution of mining industry to the national economy through the mining firms' revenues from 2012 to 2016. The 1.15 percent direct contribution to the national income in 2012 by the mining and quarrying sectors, was not sustained, and this share fell to 0.79 percent—the lowest in the last 5 years.

Further, it would appear that the combination of a global supply glut, (which led to a depression of prices of mined products) and the closure of mines, and the decreased level mining operations, caused a decline in relative (and direct) impact of mining on the national economy. In terms of monetary value, the mining industry's contribution was characterized by shallow fluctuations, recording a high of PHP130bn in 2014 and a low of PHP108bn in 2016. In relative terms, Table 44 represents the contribution of the mining sector to GDP in the last five years.

Table 45. Gross value added in extractive industries (current prices, in million PHP)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Copper mining	7,457	10,867	10,401	8,866	8,590
Gold mining	20,412	18,788	18,971	20,035	24,277
Chromium mining	165	130	249	86	141
Nickel mining	19,913	17,109	27,242	18,614	12,326
Other metallic mining	2,961	1,843	843	665	732
Crude oil, natural gas, and condensate	41,896	37,701	39,474	27,248	27,160
Stone quarrying, clay and sandpits	12,899	15,131	16,974	18,569	19,895
Other non-metallic mining	15,732	13,857	16,036	14,026	21,195
Gross value added in total extractive industries (mining, quarrying, oil and gas)	121,435	115,425	130,192	108,109	114,317
Share in GDP (%)	1.15	1.00	1.03	0.81	0.79

Source: 2017 Philippine Statistics Yearbook, Philippine Statistics Authority.

Accessed from [www.psa.gov.ph](http://www.psa.gov.ph) on 12 November 2017

### Taxes, fees, and royalties from mining

Total taxes, fees, and royalties amounted to PHP33bn in 2016, the highest recorded value from 2013 to 2016 (Table 46). A significant portion of the amount was credited to taxes that national

government agencies had collected, which increased from PHP18bn in 2013 to PHP27bn in 2016. Taxes, fees, and charges that LGUs collected also increased from almost PHP2bn to, at least, PHP3bn in the same period.

Table 46. Taxes, fees, and royalties from Mining (in million PHP)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fees, charges, and royalties collected by DENR-MGB	1,869.3	3,139.8	1,692.8	1,399.4
Excise Tax collected by BIR	2,493.5	3,203.0	2,079.0	1,758.5
Taxes collected by National Government Agencies	18,501.0	24,476.5	23,586.6	26,698.7
Taxes, fees, and charges collected by LGUs	1,581.9	1,936.0	2,765.0	3,546.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,445.7</b>	<b>32,755.3</b>	<b>30,123.4</b>	<b>33,403.3</b>

Source: Mining Industry Statistics, Mines and Geosciences Bureau (accessed from www.mgb.gov.ph on 22 October 2017)

## Impact of mining operations on the regional economy

In total, mining contributed PHP130bn, PHP108bn, and PHP114bn in 2014, 2015, and 2016, respectively, to the national economy (Tables 49 and 50)—this was relatively small if compared with the other sectors' contribution to GDP. The regional impacts of mining, however, could be better appreciated than this sector's impact on the national level. It would appear that the mining sector's operations represent a relatively significant contribution to the regional (local) economic performance and activities, rather than its impact on the national economy. The data show that mining activities had a significant contribution to the economy of Region IVB and CARAGA Region (Table 47), contributing 15 percent and 14 percent to the economy of Region IVB in 2015 and 2016, respectively. For the economy of CARAGA Region, mining chipped in a modest 12 percent in 2015 and almost 10 percent in 2016. Mining also contributed 4 percent to the economy of Cagayan Valley, and 3 percent to CAR and Bicol Region in 2016. In the same year, it contributed 2 percent to Region VI and more than 1 percent to Region I. For the rest of the regions, the impact of mining to the region's economy comprised less than 1 percent, very close to this sector's contribution to the national economy.

Table 47. Share in the gross value added in mining and quarrying of each region to gross regional domestic product (current prices, and in %)

	2014	2015	2016	
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.79</b>	
NCR	National Capital Region	0.00	0.00	0.00
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region	3.48	2.90	2.88
I	Ilocos	1.34	1.39	1.43
II	Cagayan Valley	4.26	3.41	3.73
III	Central Luzon	0.37	0.19	0.19
IVA	CALABARZON	0.13	0.16	0.16
IVB	MIMAROPA	21.42	15.35	13.86
V	Bicol	2.71	2.31	2.78
VI	Western Visayas	2.04	1.58	2.38
VII	Central Visayas	0.97	0.85	0.78
VIII	Eastern Visayas	0.16	0.14	0.15
IX	Zamboanga Peninsula	0.32	0.20	0.23
X	Northern Mindanao	0.25	0.27	0.29
XI	Davao Region	0.81	0.88	0.94
XII	SOCCKSARGEN	0.17	0.18	0.18
XIII	CARAGA	13.60	12.41	9.65
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	0.20	0.35	0.35



The contribution of mining to employment levels in each region varied was modest (Table 48), but more felt regionally than at the national level. In 2015, the industry accounted for 5 percent of the total employment in CARAGA Region and almost 3 percent in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR). In the same year, the mining industry contributed 1 percent to total regional employment, specifically in Regions V, VIII, and XI. For the rest of the regions, the industry accounted for less than 1 percent of the total employment.

In 2016, the industry's share in employment in the regions generally decreased, with only CARAGA Region, CAR, and Region XI exhibiting shares in the GDP that were higher than 1 percent. This decrease in share in total regional employment, could be attributed to the closure of a number of mines in the country. This was evident in CARAGA, where share to total employment in the region decreased from 5 to 3.5 percent, and in Regions V and VIII, where the share in the total regional employment dropped to less than 1 percent.

Table 48. Employment in mining and quarrying (in thousands) per region and share to total regional employment

Region	Employment			Share to total regional employment (%)**		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
NCR	2	1	2	0.04	0.02	0.04
CAR	21	20	27	2.79	2.64	3.53
Region I	9	10	7	0.45	0.50	0.35
Region II	3	2	6	0.20	0.13	0.40
Region III	17	15	18	0.41	0.36	0.41
Region IV-A	6	5	6	0.12	0.10	0.11
Region IV-B	13	9	7	1.01	0.69	0.56
Region V	26	31	21	1.13	1.31	0.90
Region VI	11	7	9	0.35	0.22	0.28
Region VII	11	15	14	0.35	0.47	0.43
Region VIII	8	11	9	0.77	1.09	0.50
Region IX	11	15	14	0.35	0.47	0.43
Region X	6	6	9	0.30	0.30	0.45
Region XI	11	15	14	0.35	0.47	0.43
Region XII	4	3	4	0.23	0.17	0.22
Region XIII	11	15	14	0.35	0.47	0.43
ARMM	3	3	2	0.23	0.24	0.18

## Summary of the mining sector's performance and direct contribution to the country's economy

In summarizing the trend in the information collected, this last section focuses on the performance of the mining sector in the last two years, 2015 and 2016, for a quick comparison, based on the information previously presented in this report. Overall, the mining sector's direct contribution to the national economy in terms of contribution to GDP had a nominal increase from 2015 to 2016, but the percentage share had remained almost the same at 0.6 percent. During these two years, the industry also experienced a decrease in export value and a corresponding decline in share in total exports. The mining industry's share in total national employment also decreased.

Table 49. **Extractives in 2015**

2015	Production Volume	Production Value (PHP, bn)	Export value (US\$, m)	Share to total exports	GVA (PHP, m)	Share to GDP	Employment
Mining and Quarrying	**	140.11	3,030	5.15%	80,861	0.61%	235,000
Oil and Gas	Oil - 2,409,746 bbl Gas - 122,527 M cu. ft.	no data	313.84***	0.53***	27,248	0.20%	398****
Coal	7,377,639 (at 10,000 Btu/lb)	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Mines and Geosciences Bureau

\*\*Units for measuring production volume (e.g. kg, MT, DMT, m<sup>3</sup>) vary for each product category. See Tables 30 and 35 for a breakdown of each product category.

\*\*\*Figures from the product category of Petroleum Products were used.

\*\*\*\*Data extracted from the reporting templates of participating oil and gas companies. See tables 78 and 79.

Table 50. **Extractives in 2016**

2016	Production Volume	Production Value (PHP, bn)	Export value (US\$, m)	Share to total exports	GVA (PHP, m)	Share to GDP	Employment
Mining and Quarrying	**	176.3	2,504	4.45%	87,157	0.60%	219,000
Oil and Gas	Oil: 2,013,556 bbl Gas - 140,398 M cu. Ft.	no data	282***	0.50%***	27,160	0.19%	416****
Coal	11,211,254 (at 10,000 Btu/lb)	27.4	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Mines and Geosciences Bureau

## The indirect and induced impacts of the mining industry on the national economy: the mining multiplier

This section discusses the non-direct impacts of mining operations in the country using the concept called the multiplier effect. This is an innovation from the 2016 report that only discussed the direct impacts of the extractive industry on the national economy by way of direct contribution to GDP, employment, exports, and government revenues. The multiplier effect is not new, and is a recognized phenomenon in Economics and national income accounting.

### Understanding the mining multiplier

Simply said, the mining multiplier is a computed factor that reflects the indirect and induced impacts of mining activities in a country. One may imagine it as the numerical representation of the “ripple-effect” in an economy brought about by an increase in expenditures—the expansion of the national income beyond the direct impact of the rise in expenditures. The concept of the multiplier suggests that an increase in expenditure results in a greater rise in aggregate income. As an example, when households, firms or the government spend, the growth in output level will not be limited to the amount of the initial outlay. This also stimulates the demand for goods and services of an industry (direct effects). Other businesses, in turn, begin purchasing more raw materials and expanding their own production plans (indirect effects). Likewise, the impact spills over to other sectors, creating new businesses, generating employment opportunities and boosting the level of disposable income of an economy (induced effects). These direct, indirect and induced effects fuel

economic activities further through a mechanism of spending and re-spending. The mining multiplier represents all of these, although strictly confined to those effect.

Although the multiplier is conventionally used to justify government intervention, it also represents the interconnectedness of the various industries of an economy. Conventionally, the size of the multiplier is closely related to the relationship between spending and household consumption; but it can also be expanded to consider its effect on accelerating the level of investments. Since an output of one industry may be a necessary input of another, the impact of an external change results in a systemic adjustment and expansion within that economy. The magnitude of the multiplier effect depends on the extent of the industry’s integration in the economy: the more it is integrated, the larger is the multiplier effect. In the case of the mining sector, its multiplier effect is relatively smaller compared with, for instance, the manufacturing sector, because most of the mining operations the extraction and export raw ore and materials, and hardly any processing is done.

The multiplier can be categorized according to its effect on final output, household income, and employment, essentially creating three types of multipliers representing each of these three. The output multiplier is expressed as the proportion of the total output change to direct output change from a unit increase in final demand. Using the I-O matrices (refer to Annex T), deriving the output multiplier requires multiplying the column elements from the Leontief inverse matrix (corresponding to the coefficients of each industry—please refer to Annex T for the technical description of the Leontief model) by the vector containing changes in final demand of each industry.

The household multiplier, on the other hand, measures the change in compensation of employees occurring throughout the economy resulting from a change in final demand. This can be calculated by first obtaining the household income coefficients by dividing the labor costs with the total input of industries. Then premultiply the Leontief inverse matrix by the household income coefficients vector to get the household income multipliers.

Finally, the employment multiplier is the ratio between the changes in direct plus indirect employment to the direct employment change of an industry. It is expressed as the number of total jobs per one billion pesos change in final demand. This effect is derived by dividing the total income by direct labor costs.

In this sub-section, the multiplier effect caused by the expenditures of mining firms will be discussed across these three discussed above. In addition to the computation of the expansion in the economy from the operations expenditure of 45 mining firms that submitted their annual reports, the firms’ contributions to social development in the form of their corporate social responsibility projects and direct transfers to the community are discussed as well.

### Data sources

The most recent version of the multipliers as provided by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) is based on the 2000 and 2010 Census of Philippine Business and Industry (Terosa 2013). In this study, the multipliers corresponding to mining accounts are averaged to obtain the mining multipliers of output, household income and employment.

Table 51. The mining multipliers

	Output multiplier	Household income multiplier	Employment multiplier
Copper mining	2.16	0.26	1,229
Gold mining	2.07	0.24	1,134
Chromite mining	2.12	0.29	1,370
Nickel mining	2.03	0.26	1,229
Other metallic mining	1.89	0.23	1,087
<b>Average</b>	<b>2.054</b>	<b>0.256</b>	<b>1,209.8</b>

Both the output multiplier and household income multiplier are denominated by per peso change in final demand. The employment multiplier corresponds to the additional domestic jobs in a period per peso change in final demand. It must be noted that an alternative calculation is also provided by the Philippine Statistical Authority based on the 2000 Census (Dumaua 2010; Cabauatan 2013).

To get the overall impact on output, income, and employment, direct revenues were obtained from the financial statements of mining companies (representing approximately 80-85 percent of the total mining activities in the Philippines) for the years 2015 and 2016. Total labor costs, taxes, and community development costs of the industry were also gathered and presented in this section to describe an inclusive overview of its contribution to the economy.

Based on the data provided, 45 companies for 2015 and 12 companies for 2016 were analyzed. It must be pointed out that the difference in the number of companies between the two periods might overstate or understate the magnitude of the contributions, but that is a limitation that this report had to contend with. To smoothen this prickly situation, the simple per-firm average figures are presented for the reader’s information and discernment. Nonetheless deriving implications from a year-on-year comparison would strictly require prudence and consistency.

Due to the distinct forms of the financial statements, the accounts were categorized and grouped to specify a conservative yet precise measure of the industry’s contribution to other sectors of interest and to its impact on economic activities. The technical definitions of these categories are introduced in the succeeding sub-sections.

## The indirect and induced impacts of the mining sector on the country’s economy

The following provides a summary of the impact of the Philippine mining sector on the national economy by way of indirect and induced impacts on the expansion of aggregate income. In addition, the mining firms’ contribution to social development through their CSR projects, as well as their notable contributions to different charities and are also discussed.

### The mining multiplier effects

To examine the multiplier effect of the mining sector, this report uses direct revenues as the final demand vector, and does not include the mining firms’ spending on corporate social responsibility and transfers. In this report, direct revenues are defined as revenues recognized for the year from its primary purpose or primary activity of business (Table 52). This particularly disregards income arising from interest, rent and sale of assets, currency conversion, and other sources of corporate income that are not related to the sale of the firms’ outputs, which in this case, are extracted goods from mining and quarrying operations.

Table 52. Revenues of the 45 largest mining firms in the Philippines

	2015	2016
Total direct revenues	94,118,007,202	56 547 535 092
Average direct revenues	2,091,511,271	4,712,294,591

Taking the product of direct revenues and the multipliers results in the total impact to the economy. The multiplier considers the mining sectors contribution to output, household income and employment. Using the government multiplier figures, and the data from the 45 mining firms that submitted their annual reports for this project, the following table was generated, containing the industry-wide and per-firm effects.

Table 53. Induced impacts of the 45 largest mining firms' operations

Year	Revenues In million PHP	Output Million pesos generated per peso of revenue	Multiplier impact	
			Household Income Million pesos generated per peso of revenue	Employment No. of jobs generated per billion pesos of revenue
<i>Multipliers</i>		2.054	0.256	1,209.8
<b>Industry</b>				
2015	94,118	193,318	24,094	113,864
2016	56,548	116,149	14,476	68,411
<b>Per-firm Average</b>				
2015	2,092	4,296	535	2,530
2016	4,350	9,679	1,206	5,701

### *Development spending and transfers in the form of donations to charity*

The mining sector's initiatives in managing an operations' effects, directly and indirectly, on environmental and community well-being are represented by these amounts. These include accounts such as "Community Development", "Environmental Development", Charitable Contributions and Donations" and other similar accounts.

Table 54. Mining firms' expenditures on Corporate Social Responsibility

	2015	2016
Total social development spending	439,255,811	176,565,246
Average social development spending	9,761,240	14,713,770

As an aside information, the data reflect that the mining firms' spending on corporate social responsibility projects rose by an average of 51 percent for the period 2015 to 2016.

## Summary and conclusion

The main objective of this report is to determine the magnitude of the impacts of the mining sector on the country's economy. As was done in the past, data collected from the PSA and MGB were used to calculate the direct contribution to the GDP, total exports, and total employment. Information on the mining sector's tax and royalty payments to the Philippine government were also sourced from these two agencies. This year, however, data from the annual reports submitted by 45 mining firms were utilized to determine the indirect and induced impacts to the economy of the mining sector, or simply described as the multiplier effect of mining operations. Both the direct contributions and the multiplier impacts of mining operations were included in the analysis, and aggregated to form a more complete picture of the mining sector's contribution to the country's economy. The economic impacts of the mining sector in terms of contribution to the expansion in the national income are summarized in the table below:

Table 55. Direct, indirect, and induced impacts of metallic and nonmetallic mining on the national economy, and government revenues generated

	2015	2016
Direct Contribution to GDP (%)	0.81	0.79
Gross Value Added (million PHP, current prices)	108,109	114,317
Taxes, fees, and royalties (million PHP)	30,123	33,403
Multiplier impacts on GDP (million PHP generated per peso of revenue)	193,318	116,149

As can be seen from Table 55, the mining sector's contribution to national income remains small at less than 1 percent. Adding the multiplier effect (the indirect and induced impacts) adjusts this contribution upward, pushing it to somewhere between 1 and 2 percent, but is not enough to make the total contribution to be remarkable compared to the other sectors in the economy.

In terms of the sector's contribution to the country's terms of trade by way of exports, the mining industry fared better at an average of 5.3 percent between 2015 and 2016, as can be seen in the summary table below. Notice, however, that the share in exports dropped by 0.6 percentage points in 2016, partly reflecting the difficult times the mining industry faced during that year.

Table 56. Exports of metals and non-metals (in million US\$)

	2015	2016
Exports of Metals	2,853	2,350
Exports of Non-metals	491	436
Total Exports of Metals and Non-metals	3,344	2,786
<b>Share in total Philippine exports (%)</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>4.95</b>

From the perspective of contribution to employment, one will find that the mining sector's contribution remains to be small at an average of 227,000 between 2015 and 2016. Even with the inclusion of the employment multiplier, the average contribution to employment is still relatively low, as Table 57 reflects. One may notice that there was a 7 percent decline in the total number of manpower directly employed by the mining sector in 2016 (a similar figure for the employment generated through the multiplier effect, at 6.6 percent). This is consistent with the contraction of the sector's performance during that year as a result of the hardline stance of the DENR against extractive operations.

Table 57. Contribution to employment and multiplier impact on employment

	2015	2016
Employment	235,000	219,000
Multiplier impact on employment (number of jobs generated per billion pesos of revenue)	113,864	68,411

Overall, it appears that the extractive sector continues to have a low impact on the country's economy; and there has been no significant positive change in the nature of the mining sector's performance. The sector's low economic impact would likely persist as long as the mining sector in the country remains to be purely extractive, with little to no processing done. The multiplier factors, the magnitude of which is affected by the degree of integration the industry has with the other sectors and industries in the economy, reflect this situation.

With the changes that the present government introduces in the country, it remains to be seen whether the near future would be favorable for the mining sector or not. The current talks regarding the switch to the federal form of government could affect the jurisdiction, current policies and regulations regarding extraction operations in the country, and may add to the uncertainties faced by the mining industry. Similarly, the passage of the tax reform law may impact the mining firms' bottomline and general profitability, and could further add to the challenges that the mining sector faces.

Ultimately, the potential of the mining sector to be a bigger contribution to the country's economic growth and development would probably remain unrealized, at least in the near future. In the meantime, the issues regarding mining operations in the country especially its environmental impacts, need to be addressed appropriately and objectively, if the country favors having a sustainable extractive industry that has significant impact on the national economy.

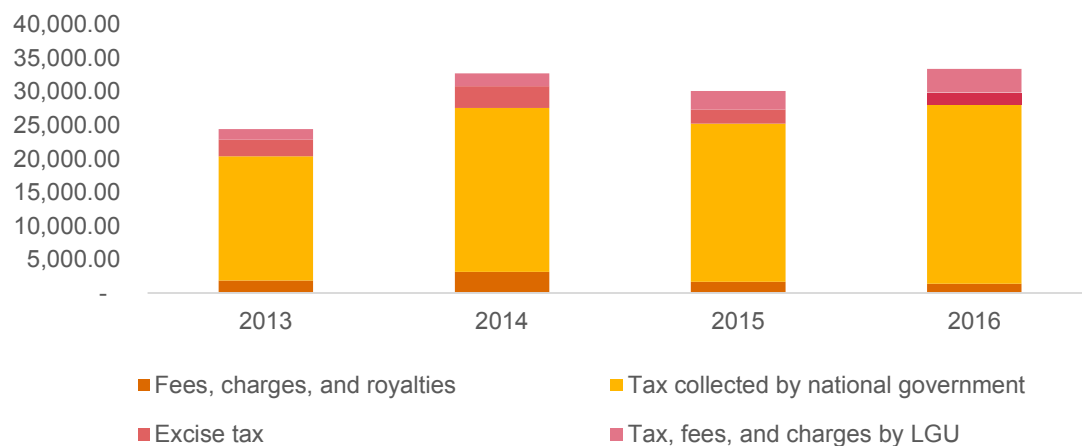
## Impact on the government's revenues

The magnitude of the extractive industry's contribution to tax revenues and royalties is probably one of the most contentious issues regarding the sector from the beginning. The mining industry members contend that the current tax burden on extraction activities is nearing the point of prohibition, while many from civil society and government insist that the royalties and taxes the industry pays is too low. The debate has not been put to rest as of yet, and may not be settled anytime soon. This report does not have sufficient information to contribute to the discussion appropriately, and as such, will not. The only objective of this section is to report the taxes and royalties that were paid by the extractive industry for the reader's perusal and reference. Having said that, it is worth mentioning that the taxes and royalties that the extractive industry pay have the potential to expand the industry's impact on economic growth and, ultimately, on poverty. This is particularly true if the government has a sound plan to effectively convert tax revenues into development projects geared for the reduction of income inequality and poverty as a whole.

### Tax and royalty payments

The information collected for this report indicates that total tax revenues and royalty payments from the extractive industry sector have been growing, with the bulk of the tax revenues originating from payments to national government such as income tax. A reproduction of the graph (Figure 27 in the report) from a previous report illustrates this:

Figure 27. Mining tax revenues from 2013 to 2016 (in million PHP)



In terms of the distribution of taxes, royalties, and other government fees paid by the extractive industry in 2015 and 2016, the information indicates that majority of tax payments was paid out to the Department of Energy, from the oil and gas sector. The tables below show that DOE received 48.56% (PHP13.3bn) in 2015 and 49.19% (PHP13.3bn) in 2016 of the total tax payments of the extractive sector. Meanwhile, the BIR received 43.38% (PHP11.9bn) and 43.65% (PHP12.0bn) in 2015 and 2016, respectively, of the total tax payments. In 2015, the MGB received an amount of PHP1.04bn (3.83%), while the BOC received an amount of PHP0.57bn (2.11%). In 2016, the MGB received PHP0.84bn and the BOC collected PHP0.55bn. On the other hand, the LGUs and the NCIP have PHP429m and PHP149m of taxes, royalties and other fees, respectively, in 2015, and PHP717m and PHP155m in 2016, respectively.

Table 58. Summary of taxes and fees per government agency, per industry sector, 2015

	Reconciled mining	Reconciled non-metallic	Reconciled oil and gas	Total reconciled amounts
BIR	4,208,638,516	589,088	7,628,875,869	11,838,103,473
BOC	518,273,396	57,514,531	-	575,787,927
DOE			13,252,679,561	13,252,679,561
LGU	413,898,870	15,930,212	-	429,829,082
MGB	1,044,196,862	-	-	1,044,196,862
NCIP	148,739,518	-	-	148,739,518
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,333,747,162</b>	<b>74,033,831</b>	<b>20,881,555,430</b>	<b>27,289,336,423</b>

Table 59. Summary of taxes and fees per government agency, per industry sector, 2016

	Reconciled mining	Reconciled non-metallic	Reconciled oil and gas	Total reconciled amounts
BIR	4,265,707,891	3,524,501	7,757,069,809	12,026,302,201
BOC	549,033,367	-	-	549,033,367
DOE			13,265,524,122	13,265,524,122
LGU	716,529,972	219,934	-	716,749,906
MGB	839,990,854	-	-	839,990,854
NCIP	155,278,099	-	-	155,278,099
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,526,540,183</b>	<b>3,744,435</b>	<b>21,022,593,931</b>	<b>27,552,878,549</b>

Table 60. Percentage of government agency per industry sector to total, 2015

	Reconciled mining	Reconciled non-metallic	Reconciled oil and gas	Total reconciled amounts
BIR	66.45%	0.80%	36.53%	43.38%
BOC	8.18%	77.69%	-	2.11%
DOE	-	-	63.47%	48.56%
LGU	6.53%	21.52%	-	1.58%
MGB	16.49%	-	-	3.83%
NCIP	2.35%	-	-	0.55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 61. Percentage of government agency per industry sector to total, 2016

	Reconciled mining	Reconciled non-metallic	Reconciled oil and gas	Total reconciled amounts
BIR	65.36%	94.13%	36.90%	43.65%
BOC	8.41%	-	-	1.99%
DOE	-	-	63.10%	48.15%
LGU	10.98%	5.87%	-	2.60%
MGB	12.87%	-	-	3.05%
NCIP	2.38%	-	-	0.56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



Breaking down the tax payments per agency and per subsector yields the following information:

Table 62. **Metal and non-metal extraction sector's payment of taxes, royalties, and other government fees, 2015**

	Reconciled chromite	Reconciled copper/gold/silver/zinc	Reconciled nickel	Reconciled mining (other entities)	Reconciled oil and gas	Reconciled non-metallic mining
BIR	811,268	1,112,845,670	3,094,976,911	4,667	7,628,875,869	589,088
BOC	147,498	435,936,273	82,189,625	-	-	57,514,531
DOE	-	-	-	-	13,252,679,561	-
LGU	658,091	190,365,661	221,991,084	884,034	-	15,930,212
MGB	2,190,821	-	1,042,006,041	-	-	-
NCIP	-	26,158,897	122,580,621	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,807,678</b>	<b>1,765,306,501</b>	<b>4,563,744,282</b>	<b>888,701</b>	<b>20,881,555,430</b>	<b>74,033,831</b>

Table 63. **Metal and non-metal extraction sector's payment of taxes, royalties, and other government fees, 2016**

	Reconciled chromite	Reconciled copper/gold/silver/zinc	Reconciled nickel	Reconciled mining (other entities)	Reconciled oil and gas	Reconciled non-metallic mining
BIR	9,760,262	1,891,360,270	2,364,587,359	-	7,757,069,809	3,524,501
BOC	-	538,511,128	10,522,239	-	-	-
DOE	-	-	-	-	13,265,524,122	-
LGU	183,055	508,691,406	207,655,511	-	-	219,934
MGB	4,203,330	-	835,787,524	-	-	-
NCIP	-	38,504,858	116,773,241	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,146,647</b>	<b>2,977,067,662</b>	<b>3,535,325,874</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,022,593,931</b>	<b>3,744,435</b>

To complete the information on government tax and royalty payments, the specific payments to government by the extractive industry, in turn, are disaggregated and summarized in the succeeding tables.

Table 64. **Disaggregation of taxes, royalties, and other government fees paid by the metal extraction sector, 2015**

	Reconciled chromite	Reconciled copper/gold/silver/zinc	Reconciled nickel	Reconciled mining (other entities)	Total reconciled amounts
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	449,505,873	2,216,918,040	-	8,530,281,627
Excise tax on minerals	811,268	606,578,252	692,723,538	-	1,300,113,058
Withholding tax - foreign shareholder dividends	-	2,206,546	77,127,495	-	79,334,041
Withholding tax - royalties to claim owners	-	54,554,999	108,207,838	4,667	162,767,504
<b>BOC</b>					
Custom duties	-	69,799,711	6,823,580	-	84,877,032
VAT on imported materials and equipment	147,498	366,136,562	75,366,045	-	490,910,895
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	430,095	136,537,421	210,950,857	883,280	357,398,785

	Reconciled chromite	Reconciled copper/gold/silver/zinc	Reconciled nickel	Reconciled mining (other entities)	Total reconciled amounts
Real property tax - basic	113,998	29,812,691	5,570,746	377	39,164,352
Real property tax - special education fund	113,998	24,015,549	5,469,481	377	33,265,945
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	2,190,821	-	1,042,006,041	-	1,044,196,862
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	26,158,897	122,580,621	-	148,739,518
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,807,678</b>	<b>1,765,306,501</b>	<b>4,563,744,282</b>	<b>888,701</b>	<b>12,271,049,619</b>

Table 65. Disaggregation of taxes, royalties, and other government fees paid by the non-metal extraction sector for 2015

	Reconciled oil and gas	Reconciled non-metallic mining	Total reconciled amounts
<b>BIR</b>			
Corporate income tax	5,863,268,626	589,088	5,863,857,714
Withholding tax - profit remittance to principal	1,765,607,243		1,765,607,243
<b>BOC</b>			
Custom duties	-	8,253,741	8,253,741
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	49,260,790	49,260,790
<b>DOE</b>			
Government share from oil and gas production	13,252,679,561	-	13,252,679,561
<b>LGU</b>			
Local business tax	-	8,597,132	8,597,132
Real property tax - basic	-	3,666,540	3,666,540
Real property tax - special education fund	-	3,666,540	3,666,540
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,881,555,430</b>	<b>74,033,831</b>	<b>20,955,589,261</b>

Table 66. Disaggregation of taxes, royalties, and other government fees paid by the metal extraction sector, 2016

	Reconciled chromite	Reconciled copper/gold/silver/zinc	Reconciled nickel	Reconciled mining (other entities)	Total reconciled amounts
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	1,350,024	876,430,190	1,604,621,495	-	2,482,401,709
Excise tax on minerals	8,410,238	938,874,698	613,584,701	-	1,560,869,637
Withholding tax - foreign shareholder dividends	-	35,206,544	59,453,204	-	94,659,748
Withholding tax - royalties to claim owners	-	40,848,838	86,927,959	-	127,776,797
<b>BOC</b>					
Custom duties	-	101,069,104	1,935,109	-	103,004,213
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	437,442,024	8,587,130	-	446,029,154

	Reconciled chromite	Reconciled copper/gold/silver/zinc	Reconciled nickel	Reconciled mining (other entities)	Total reconciled amounts
<b>LGU</b>					-
Local business tax	183,055	271,079,558	187,170,999	-	458,433,612
Real property tax - basic	-	125,508,252	10,399,939	-	135,908,191
Real property tax - special education fund	-	112,103,596	10,084,573	-	122,188,169
<b>MGB</b>					-
Royalty on mineral reservation	4,203,330	-	835,787,524	-	839,990,854
<b>NCIP</b>					-
Royalty for IPs	-	38,504,858	116,773,241	-	155,278,099
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,146,647</b>	<b>2,977,067,662</b>	<b>3,535,325,874</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,526,540,183</b>

Table 67. Disaggregation of taxes, royalties, and other government fees paid by the non-metal extraction sector for 2016

	Reconciled oil and gas	Reconciled non-metallic mining	Total reconciled amounts
<b>BIR</b>			
Corporate income tax	5,978,583,364	3,524,501	5,982,107,865
Withholding tax - profit remittance to principal	1,778,486,445	-	1,778,486,445
<b>BOC</b>			
Custom duties	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-
<b>DOE</b>			
Government share from oil and gas production	13,265,524,122	-	13,265,524,122
<b>LGU</b>			
Local business tax	-	219,934	219,934
Real property tax - basic	-	-	-
Real property tax - special education fund	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,022,593,931</b>	<b>3,744,435</b>	<b>21,026,338,366</b>

### Analysis of data on large-scale metallic mining companies (as obtained from reporting templates)

The information summarized and analyzed in the succeeding section are obtained from the reporting templates submitted by the participating entities and by the MGB.

In analyzing the export and production data, it is important to note that extracted minerals undergo different production and refining processes before being sold/exported. It is important to note as well that the succeeding tables do not include sales data of large scale non-metallic companies as sales for non-metallic products are only made locally. Summarized below are the relevant information for each mineral product extracted in the country:

Table 68. Metallic mineral products in the Philippines

Mineral	Product	Measure of Volume
Gold	Dore	kilograms (kgs)
	Bullion	ounces (oz)

Mineral	Product	Measure of Volume
Copper	Concentrate	dry metric ton (dmt)
	Ore	dry metric ton (dmt)
Nickel	Direct shipping ore	wet metric ton (wmt)
Chromite	Ore	dry metric ton (dmt)
	Concentrate	dry metric ton (dmt)
Zinc	Concentrate	dry metric ton (dmt)
Iron	Ore	dry metric ton (dmt)
	Concentrate	dry metric ton (dmt)

Table 69. Summary of export data of large-scale metallic companies for 2015

Company	Commodity	Sales					Country of destination	
		Local		Export				
		Volume	Value In PHP	Volume	Value In PHP      In US\$			
<b>Gold with Silver</b>								
Apex Mining Company, Inc. [A]	Gold Dore							
		Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	1,102.43	1,840,344,870.71	40,255,870.44	Hong Kong
		Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	5,893.13	133,922,468.65	2,936,034.33	Hong Kong
Benguet Corporation - Acupan [A]	Gold Dore							
		Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	-	-	-	
		Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	-	-	-	
FCF Minerals Corporation [A]	Gold Dore							
		Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	-	-	-	
		Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	-	-	-	
Filminera Resources Corporation [A]	Gold Dore							
		Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	5,622.87	5,622.87	210,327,946.40	Switzerland
		Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	3,332.55	3,332.55	1,703,072.81	Switzerland
Greenstone Resources Corporation [A]	Gold Dore							
		Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	354.07	354.07	6,781,384.15	China
		Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	-	-	-	China
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company [A]	Gold Dore							
		Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	663.12	663.12	22,938,218.24	China
		Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	1,517.36	1,517.36	753,287.42	China
Philsaga Mining Corporation [A]	Gold Dore							
		Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	2,830.57	2,830.57	105,081,696.25	Hong Kong
		Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	1,286.37	1,286.37	380,398.56	Hong Kong
<b>Copper with Gold and Silver</b>								
Carmen Copper Corporation [A]	Copper Concentrate (DMT)		-	-	187,929.96	11,891,594,112.67	261,779,376.58	South Korea, India, China, Japan
		Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	832.97	1,420,610,355.82	31,114,750.62	South Korea, India, China, Japan
		Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	115.64	2,686,080.78	59,189.73	South Korea, India, China, Japan

Company	Commodity	Sales						Country of destination
		Local		Export				
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value			
			In PHP		In PHP	In US\$		
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc. [A]	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	-	-	111,628.68	9,793,742,277.03	267,851,308.00	Australia, Japan, South Korea	
	Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	4,432.66	6,726,040,164.00	148,923,883.00	Australia, Japan, South Korea	
	Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	8,955.45	196,113,893.00	4,150,557.94	Australia, Japan, South Korea	
Philex Mining Corporation [A]	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	-	-	60,049.00	3,440,139,263.00	76,164,539.00	Japan, Hong Kong	
	Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	2,895.91	4,966,414,084.00	109,888,251.00	Japan, Hong Kong	
	Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	2,727.19	64,094,257.00	1,418,930.00	Japan, Hong Kong	
<b>Chromite</b>								
Krominco, Inc. [A]	Chromite Ore/ Concentrate (DMT)	-	-	6,110.18	41,259,295.96	916,527.00	Japan	
Techiron Resources, Inc. [A]	Chromite Ore/ Concentrate (DMT)	-	-	4,152.95	43,806,326.68	977,165.44	China	
<b>Nickel</b>								
AAM-PHIL Natural Resources [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	303,399.17	286,848,688.50	6,434,215.30	China	
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	757,746.72	668,597,509.38	14,736,742.20	China	
Agata Mining Ventures Inc. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	807,965.40	792,203,027.62	19,021,424.95	China	
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc. [C]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	994,888.04	3,287,097,452.65	53,345,840.90	China	
Berong Nickel Corp. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	63,274.50	96,287,629.01	2,179,514.56	Australia	
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	851,591.06	2,497,228,555.42	55,288,252.09	China	
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	65,295.75	285,339,568.50	6,404,512.50	Japan	
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	70,928.00	138,823,562.80	3,028,355.00	South Korea	
Cagdianao Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	107,941.00	187,820,006.00	4,129,348.00	China	
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	67,024.00	255,938,256.00	5,523,053.00	Japan	
Carrascal Nickel Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	2,723,505.38	2,070,247,821.20	45,348,228.92	Australia, China	
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	-	-	-		
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	-	-	-		
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	597,886.90	915,999,684.40	20,519,570.00	China	
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	509,507.70	740,704,522.50	16,179,410.00	Japan	
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation – Adlay [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	1,965,422.68	2,657,914,248.01	58,866,955.57	China	

Company	Commodity	Sales					Country of destination
		Local		Export			
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value		
			In PHP		In PHP	In US\$	
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation – Dahican [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	26,419.00	33,732,129.00	743,292.00	China
Eramen Minerals, Inc. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	428,175.20	1,393,991,902.00	29,459,090.00	China
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	36,856.00	158,447,150.00	3,550,000.00	South Korea
Hinatuan Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	2,673,437.00	2,751,144,312.75	59,632,054.40	China
Libjo Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	164,970.13	192,824,669.59	4,270,252.08	Australia
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	375,970.11	404,072,519.02	8,723,856.00	China
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	179,103.16	438,943,492.98	9,901,445.00	China
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	2,179,959.76	2,131,335,893.75	47,038,508.00	China
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	63,326.35	46,486,000.00	42,000.00	China
Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc. [E]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	-	-	-	
Platinum Group Metals Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	98,497.61	-	3,302,000.00	Australia
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	3,580,474.81	6,532,670,516.41	142,866,420.11	China
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	2,309,540.93	1,009,023,519.55	81,837.14	108,319,194.72	2,429,828.00	Australia
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	1,535,432.28	1,808,406,817.14	48,419,598.20	China
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	494,907.47	1,264,477,482.82	27,795,156.20	Japan
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation [C]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	87,760.00	41,314,910.92	921,480.00	China
SR Metals, Inc. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	830,183.12	923,626,982.08	19,797,549.30	China
Taganito Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	2,993,048.00	1,114,844,362.00	1,861,290.00	2,537,618,594.00	55,930,585.00	China
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	454,289.00	1,417,337,635.00	31,289,030.00	Japan
Wellex Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	447,107.05	221,842,315.51	4,887,344.00	China

Company	Commodity	Sales					Country of destination
		Local		Export			
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value		
			In PHP		In PHP	In US\$	
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation [C]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	34,674.50	61,056,600.00	1,387,650.00	China
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,123,867,881.55</b>	<b>77,909,482,705.88</b>	<b>2,107,794,948.19</b>		

\*FCF Minerals Corporation has commenced its operations in 2016.

Legend:

[A] Production and export data obtained from MGB

[B] Production data obtained from MGB

[C] Export data obtained from MGB

[D] No production and/or sales report submitted to the MGB

Table 70. Summary of export data of large-scale metallic companies for 2016

Company	Commodity	Sales					Country of destination
		Local		Export			
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value		
			In PHP		In PHP	In US\$	
<b>Gold with Silver</b>							
Apex Mining Company, Inc. [A]	Gold Dore						
	Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	1,501.86	2,869,721,891.73	60,722,655.36	Hong Kong
	Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	7,895.00	227,046,352.40	4,798,286.80	Hong Kong
Benguet Corporation - Acupan [B]	Gold Dore						
	Contained gold (kgs)	-	-				
	Contained silver (kgs)	-	-				
FCF Minerals Corporation [A]	Gold Dore						
	Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	305.07	407,959,614.04	8,183,556.53	Switzerland
	Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	688.16	1,481,206.86	29,719.24	Switzerland
Filminera Resources Corporation [A]	Gold Dore						
	Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	6,363.54	12,137,496,557.26	246,124,201.96	Switzerland
	Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	6,636.15	173,585,598.90	3,677,544.34	Switzerland
Greenstone Resources Corporation [A]	Gold Dore						
	Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	1,602.35	3,061,424,923.25	65,207,582.66	Switzerland
	Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	1,715.50	45,875,629.08	976,563.39	Switzerland
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company [A]	Gold Dore						
	Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	737.10	1,403,986,380.19	29,426,076.32	China
	Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	1,202.00	31,824,419.52	670,515.82	China
Philsaga Mining Corporation [A]	Gold Dore						
	Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	2,352.96	4,380,532,872.91	87,324,706.41	Hong Kong
	Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	576.47	14,845,285.80	298,174.69	Hong Kong
<b>Copper with Gold and Silver</b>							
Carmen Copper Corporation [A]	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	-	-	116,442.53	6,959,020,973.06	145,276,410.17	China, Japan, and South Korea
	Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	699.38	1,316,722,303.65	27,647,964.46	China, Japan, and South Korea
	Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	75.07	1,898,524.47	40,528.34	China, Japan, and South Korea
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc. [A]	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	-	-	84,322.76	10,418,212,070.00	219,441,971.00	Japan and South Korea
	Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	4,251.94	8,137,984,389.00	171,425,347.00	Australia and Japan
	Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	147.71	3,867,129.00	81,385.00	Australia

Company	Commodity	Sales						Country of destination
		Local			Export			
		Volume	Value		Volume	Value		
			In PHP			In US\$		
Philex Mining Corporation [A]	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	-	-	70,149.00	3,478,145,271.00	73,203,397.00	Japan	
	Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	3,089.54	5,890,915,412.00	124,122,338.00	Japan	
	Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	3,037.30	80,014,614.00	1,684,801.00	Japan	
<b>Chromite</b>								
Krominco, Inc. [C]	Chromite Ore/ Concentrate (DMT)	-	-	2,620.67	23,855,376.49	511,029.68	Japan	
Techiron Resources, Inc. [A]	Chromite Ore/ Concentrate (DMT)	-	-	29,154.09	181,350,000.00	2,366,000.00	China	
<b>Nickel</b>								
AAM-PHIL Natural Resources [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	323,613.31	211,927,146.98	4,848,866.38	China	
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	478,407.77	449,432,593.50	9,720,700.00	China	
Agata Mining Ventures Inc. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	2,239,923.51	2,464,884,212.87	55,828,510.48	China	
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	492,342.41	812,097,314.58	17,261,775.47	China	
Berong Nickel Corp. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	36,920.00	34,424,208.00	738,400.00	Australia	
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	465,481.25	887,651,135.85	19,045,049.81	China	
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	163,848.75	518,986,864.10	11,041,070.00	Japan	
Cagdianao Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	1,312,150.00	1,879,724,260.69	39,844,780.49	China	
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	137,522.00	409,753,615.80	8,672,551.43	Japan	
Carrascal Nickel Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	1,647,238.00	1,385,824,603.07	29,391,605.00	China	
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	624,967.33	412,490,609.00	8,864,999.00	China	
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza [B]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	-	-	-		
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	245,699.50	314,974,813.16	6,412,455.00	China	
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	96,694.00	116,189,535.00	2,454,540.00	Japan	
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation – Adlay [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	2,305,272.00	2,348,527,414.00	50,192,391.00	China	
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation – Dahican [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	146,035.00	104,760,849.00	2,302,977.00	China	
Eramen Minerals, Inc. [C]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	140,100.00	207,385,612.00	4,508,000.00	China	
Hinatuan Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	-	-	1,959,970.17	1,987,566,306.60	42,319,000.00	China	



Company	Commodity	Sales					Country of destination
		Local		Export			
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value		
			In PHP		In PHP	In US\$	
Libjo Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)			460,710.78	515,890,885.45	11,062,039.13	China
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc. [D]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)			-	-	-	
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)			1,562,444.16	1,675,989,311.25	36,628,100.00	China
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation [C,E]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)			108,142.61	-	-	China
Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc. [D]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)			-	-	-	
Platinum Group Metals Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)			2,764,301.24	3,329,504,746.00	71,443,000.00	China
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)			86,148.93	54,424,198.40	1,144,000.00	Australia
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)			1,142,836.31	1,498,383,602.99	31,771,498.75	China
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)			264,842.49	513,424,470.52	10,956,182.00	Japan
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation [D]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)			-	-	-	
SR Metals, Inc. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)			1,986,533.03	2,109,554,949.78	44,419,818.55	China
Taganito Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)			2,316,700.00	2,866,594,509.00	61,014,946.00	China
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)			417,786.00	1,032,604,135.00	21,913,591.00	Japan
Wellex Mining Corporation [D]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)			-	-	-	
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)			22,957.05	21,386,356.00	457,218.00	China
<b>Total</b>				-	<b>89,142,125,053</b>	<b>1,877,498,820</b>	

Legend:

[A] Production and export data obtained from MGB

[B] Production data obtained from MGB

[C] Export data obtained from MGB

[D] No production and/or sales report submitted to the MGB

[E] Export value not available from reporting templates.

Table 71. Summary of export data 2015, per country

Country of Destination	Commodity	Volume	In PHP	In US\$	Percentage
<b>Australia</b>	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	408,579	397,431,493	12,181,595	1%

Country of Destination	Commodity	Volume	In PHP	In US\$	Percentage
<b>Australia, China</b>	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	2,723,505	2,070,247,821	45,348,229	2%
<b>China</b>	Gold Dore (kgs):				
	Contained gold (kgs)	1,017	1,435,379,481	29,719,602	
	Contained silver (kgs)	1,517	34,414,715	753,287	
	Chromite Ore/ Concentrate (DMT)	4,153	43,806,327	977,165	
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	20,690,153	30,619,952,158	662,093,221	
			<b>32,133,552,680</b>	<b>693,543,276</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>Hong Kong</b>	Gold Dore (kgs):				
	Contained gold (kgs)	3,933	6,617,924,370	145,337,567	
	Contained silver (kgs)	7,179	157,592,543	3,316,433	
			<b>6,775,516,913</b>	<b>148,654,000</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Japan</b>	Chromite Ore/ Concentrate (DMT)	6,110	41,259,296	916,527	
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	1,591,024	3,963,797,465	87,191,162	
			<b>4,005,056,761</b>	<b>88,107,689</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	Gold Dore (kgs):				
	Contained gold (kgs)	5,623	9,556,897,458	210,327,946	
	Contained silver (kgs)	3,333	76,972,839	1,703,073	
			<b>9,633,870,297</b>	<b>212,031,019</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>South Korea</b>	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	107,784	297,270,713	6,578,355	0%
<b>South Korea, India, China, Japan</b>	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	187,930	11,891,594,113	261,779,377	
	Contained gold (kgs)	833	1,420,610,356	31,114,751	
	Contained silver (kgs)	116	2,686,081	59,190	
			<b>13,314,890,549</b>	<b>292,953,317</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Australia, Japan, South Korea</b>	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	111,629	9,793,742,277	267,851,308	
	Contained gold (kgs)	4,433	6,726,040,164	148,923,883	
	Contained silver (kgs)	8,955	196,113,893	4,150,558	

Country of Destination	Commodity	Volume	In PHP	In US\$	Percentage
			<b>16,715,896,334</b>	<b>420,925,749</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Japan, Hong Kong</b>	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	60,049	3,440,139,263	76,164,539	
	Contained gold (kgs)	2,896	4,966,414,084	109,888,251	
	Contained silver (kgs)	2,727	64,094,257	1,418,930	
			<b>8,470,647,604</b>	<b>187,471,720</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>93,814,381,165</b>	<b>2,107,794,948</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 71. Summary of export data 2015, per country

<b>Australia</b>	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	123,069	88,848,406	1,882,400	0%
<b>Australia and Japan</b>	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	-	-	-	
	Contained gold (kgs)	4,252	8,137,984,389	171,425,347	
	Contained silver (kgs)	148	3,867,129	81,385	
			<b>8,141,851,518</b>	<b>171,506,732</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>China</b>	Gold Dore (kgs):				
	Contained gold (kgs)	737	1,403,986,380	29,426,076	
	Contained silver (kgs)	1,202	31,824,420	670,516	
	Chromite Ore/ Concentrate (DMT)	29,154	181,350,000	2,366,000	
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	22,745,825	25,484,551,232	547,337,730	
			<b>27,101,712,031</b>	<b>579,800,322</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>China, Japan, and South Korea</b>	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	116,443	6,959,020,973	145,276,410	
	Contained gold (kgs)	699	1,316,722,304	27,647,964	
	Contained silver (kgs)	75	1,898,524	40,528	
			<b>8,277,641,801</b>	<b>172,964,903</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Hong Kong</b>	Gold Dore (kgs):				
	Contained gold (kgs)	3,855	7,250,254,765	148,047,362	
	Contained silver (kgs)	8,471	241,891,638	5,096,461	
			<b>7,492,146,403</b>	<b>153,143,823</b>	<b>8%</b>

<b>Japan</b>	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	70,149	3,478,145,271	73,203,397	
	Contained gold (kgs)	3,090	5,890,915,412	124,122,338	
	Contained silver (kgs)	3,037	80,014,614	1,684,801	
	Chromite Ore/ Concentrate (DMT)	2,621	23,855,376	511,030	
	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (DMT)	1,080,693	2,590,958,620	55,037,934	
			<b>12,063,889,294</b>	<b>254,559,500</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Japan and South Korea</b>	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	84,323	10,418,212,070	219,441,971	
	Contained gold (kgs)	-	-	-	
	Contained silver (kgs)	-	-	-	
			<b>10,418,212,070</b>	<b>219,441,971</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	Gold Dore (kgs):				
	Contained gold (kgs)	8,271	15,606,881,095	319,515,341	
	Contained silver (kgs)	9,040	220,942,435	4,683,827	
			<b>15,827,823,529</b>	<b>324,199,168</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>24,295,154</b>	<b>89,412,125,053</b>	<b>1,877,498,820</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 73. 2016 summary of export data, per ore and destination

Ore	Destination	In PHP	In US\$	Percentage
Chromite	China	181,350,000.00	2,366,000.00	
	Japan	23,855,376.49	511,029.68	
		205,205,376.49	2,877,029.68	0%
Copper	China, Japan, and South Korea	6,959,020,973.06	145,276,410.17	
	Japan	3,478,145,271.00	73,203,397.00	
	Japan and South Korea	10,418,212,070.00	219,441,971.00	
		20,855,378,314.06	437,921,778.17	23%
Gold	Australia and Japan	8,137,984,389.00	171,425,347.00	
	China	1,403,986,380.19	29,426,076.32	
	China, Japan, South Korea	1,316,722,303.65	27,647,964.46	
	Hong Kong	7,250,254,764.64	148,047,361.77	
	Japan	5,890,915,412.00	124,122,338.00	
	Switzerland	15,606,881,094.55	319,515,341.15	
		39,606,744,344.03	820,184,428.70	44%

Ore	Destination	In PHP	In US\$	Percentage
Silver	Australia and Japan	3,867,129.00	81,385.00	
	China	31,824,419.52	670,515.82	
	China, Japan, South Korea	1,898,524.47	40,528.34	
	Hong Kong	241,891,638.20	5,096,461.49	
	Japan	80,014,614.00	1,684,801.00	
	Switzerland	220,942,434.84	4,683,826.97	
			580,438,760.03	12,257,518.62
Nickel	Australia	88,848,406.40	1,882,400.00	
	China	25,484,551,231.77	547,337,730.06	
	Japan	2,590,958,620.42	55,037,934.43	
		28,164,358,258.59	604,258,064.49	32%
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>89,412,125,053.20</b>	<b>1,877,498,819.66</b>	<b>100%</b>

We can surmise from the tables above that less than 3% of the total sales by participating entities are made to local companies in 2015 and none at all in 2016. Most local sales are made to processing plants. In particular, the sales of Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation and Taganito Mining Corporation are made to two of the processing plants in the country, Coral Bay Nickel Corporation, and Taganito HPAL Nickel Corporation, respectively.

Coral Bay Nickel Corporation operates a Hydrometallurgical Processing Plant in Rio Tuba, Bataraza, Palawan to produce nickel and cobalt sulfide from existing stockpiles of low grade nickel ores from the nickel mine of Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation. The main product is mixed sulfide of nickel and cobalt analyzing 57.2% Ni and 4.2% Co. The mixed sulfide will be in powder form and will be contained in flexible plastic bags for shipment to foreign buyers.

Taganito HPAL Nickel Corporation, on the other hand, is located in Surigao del Norte and is the single largest investment in the mining industry in the Philippines to date. The processing plant is a joint venture of Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd (62.5%), Nickel Asia Corp. (22.5%) and Mitsui & Co. Ltd. (15%). (Nickel Asia Corp. has since divested 12.5% of its share in Taganito HPAL Nickel Corporation in 2016, reducing its ownership to 10%.) It produces mixed nickel-cobalt sulfides using HPAL technology and exports the raw materials to the Sumitomo Metal Mining Group's nickel refining facilities at Niihama Nickel Refinery and Harima Refinery in Japan.

## Exports

Ninety-seven percent and 100% of the total sales in 2015 and 2016, respectively, of participating entities are exported and are concentrated on a handful of countries, such as China, Japan, Australia and Korea, accounting for more than 90% of the total. Nickel, gold, and copper are the top exports in terms of ore value, comprising 99% each in 2015 and 2016 of the total exports of the entities covered. Most nickel exports go to China, while a significant portion of copper exports go to Japan, and most of gold exports are either in Australia, Switzerland, Japan, and Hong Kong. Refer to Tables 73 and 74 for further details.

Table 73. 2015 summary of export data, per ore and destination

Ore	Destination	In PHP	In US\$	Percentage
Chromite	China	43,806,326.68	977,165.44	
	Japan	41,259,295.96	916,527.00	
		85,065,622.64	1,893,692.44	0%

Ore	Destination	In PHP	In US\$	Percentage
Copper	Australia, Japan, South Korea	9,793,742,277.03	267,851,308.00	
	Japan, Hong Kong	3,440,139,263.00	76,164,539.00	
	South Korea, India, China, Japan	11,891,594,112.67	261,779,376.58	
		25,125,475,652.70	605,795,223.58	29%
Gold	Australia, Japan, South Korea	6,726,040,164.00	148,923,883.00	
	China	1,435,379,481.13	29,719,602.39	
	Hong Kong	6,617,924,370.00	145,337,566.69	
	Japan, Hong Kong	4,966,414,084.00	109,888,251.00	
	South Korea, India, China, Japan	1,420,610,355.82	31,114,750.62	
	Switzerland	9,556,897,457.99	210,327,946.40	
	30,723,265,912.94	675,312,000.10	32%	
Nickel	Australia	397,431,493.32	12,181,594.64	
	Australia, China	2,070,247,821.20	45,348,228.92	
	China	30,619,952,157.54	662,093,221.02	
	Japan	3,963,797,464.82	87,191,161.70	
	South Korea	297,270,712.80	6,578,355.00	
	37,348,699,649.68	813,392,561.28	38%	
Silver	Australia, Japan, South Korea	196,113,893.00	4,150,557.94	
	China	34,414,714.74	753,287.42	
	Hong Kong	157,592,542.81	3,316,432.89	
	Japan, Hong Kong	64,094,257.00	1,418,930.00	
	South Korea, India, China, Japan	2,686,080.78	59,189.73	
	Switzerland	76,972,839.00	1,703,072.81	
	531,874,327.33	11,401,470.79	1%	
<b>Total</b>		<b>93,814,381,165.29</b>	<b>2,107,794,948.19</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 74. 2016 summary of export data, per ore and destination

Ore	Destination	In PHP	In US\$	Percentage
Chromite	China	181,350,000.00	2,366,000.00	
	Japan	23,855,376.49	511,029.68	
		205,205,376.49	2,877,029.68	0%
Copper	China, Japan, and South Korea	6,959,020,973.06	145,276,410.17	
	Japan	3,478,145,271.00	73,203,397.00	
	Japan and South Korea	10,418,212,070.00	219,441,971.00	
		20,855,378,314.06	437,921,778.17	23%
Gold	Australia and Japan	8,137,984,389.00	171,425,347.00	
	China	1,403,986,380.19	29,426,076.32	
	China, Japan, South Korea	1,316,722,303.65	27,647,964.46	
	Hong Kong	7,250,254,764.64	148,047,361.77	
	Japan	5,890,915,412.00	124,122,338.00	
	Switzerland	15,606,881,094.55	319,515,341.15	
	39,606,744,344.03	820,184,428.70	44%	

Ore	Destination	In PHP	In US\$	Percentage
Silver	Australia and Japan	3,867,129.00	81,385.00	
	China	31,824,419.52	670,515.82	
	China, Japan, South Korea	1,898,524.47	40,528.34	
	Hong Kong	241,891,638.20	5,096,461.49	
	Japan	80,014,614.00	1,684,801.00	
	Switzerland	220,942,434.84	4,683,826.97	
			580,438,760.03	12,257,518.62
Nickel	Australia	88,848,406.40	1,882,400.00	
	China	25,484,551,231.77	547,337,730.06	
	Japan	2,590,958,620.42	55,037,934.43	
		28,164,358,258.59	604,258,064.49	32%
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>89,412,125,053.20</b>	<b>1,877,498,819.66</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note that the local and export sales discussed above are not necessarily correlated to the volume of production per company (Production data is summarized in Tables 75 to 77). Sales during the year may have been sourced from previous years' production, which were reported as beginning stockpile inventory for the current year. Accordingly, unit cost of metal sales during the year maybe the average of prior years and current period costs. Thus, it is also possible for a company to have sales during the year, but not production (as with the case of Rapu-Rapu Minerals, Inc.)

Accordingly, the MSG plans to include the beginning inventory balance (amount and volume) in the reporting template in the next report, as this would assist in determining how much of current year sales were from current year production.

Also, the export data for certain minerals are reported in one sum for two or more countries (e.g., Australia, China for nickel). This is because the data provided by the reporting templates are also as such, i.e., without disaggregation per country. Moving forward, the disaggregation of information per country is also included as a recommendation for the improvement of the reporting template for the next report.

Table 75. Summary of production data of large-scale metallic companies for 2015

Company	Product	Production	
		Volume	Value In PHP
<b>Gold with Silver</b>			
Apex Mining Company, Inc. [A]	Gold Dore		
	Contained gold (kgs)	1,450	2,062,293,293
	Contained silver (kgs)	7,947	149,382,119
Benguet Corporation - Acupan [A]	Gold Dore		
	Contained gold (kgs)	686	1,137,774,375
	Contained silver (kgs)	196	3,120,116
FCF Minerals Corporation*	Gold Dore		
	Contained gold (kgs)	-	-
	Contained silver (kgs)	-	-

Company	Product	Production	
		Volume	Value In PHP
Filminera Resources Corporation [A]	Gold Dore		
	Contained gold (kgs)	5,470	9,169,501,495
	Contained silver (kgs)	4,309	97,906,341
Greenstone Resources Corporation [A]	Gold Dore		
	Contained gold (kgs)	1,492	2,524,009,251
	Contained silver (kgs)	988	24,220,821
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company [A]	Gold Dore		
	Contained gold (kgs)	659	1,109,753,615
	Contained silver (kgs)	1,543	35,024,911
Philsaga Mining Corporation [A]	Gold Dore		
	Contained gold (kgs)	3,385	5,716,457,168
		882	20,055,422
<b>Copper with Gold and Silver</b>			
Carmen Copper Corporation [A]	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	170,920	9,407,672,461
	Contained gold (kgs)	945	1,509,271,951
	Contained silver (kgs)	2,358	53,276,489
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc. [A]	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	93,900	5,718,912,067
	Contained gold (kgs)	3,809	6,318,672,611
	Contained silver (kgs)	8,621	197,466,856
Philex Mining Corporation [A]	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	69,988	3,704,163,801
	Contained gold (kgs)	3,356	5,689,833,727
	Contained silver (kgs)	3,109	70,818,071
<b>Chromite</b>			
Krominco, Inc. [A]	Chromite Ore Concentrate (DMT)	3,033	23,127,641
Techiron Resources, Inc. [A]	Chromite Ore Concentrate (DMT)	12,469	90,400,325
<b>Nickel</b>			
AAM-PHIL Natural Resources [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	261,135	164,521,373
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	586,824	652,270,014
Agata Mining Ventures Inc. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	1,264,119	1,796,478,325
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc. [C]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	-	-
Berong Nickel Corp. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	867,817	1,879,304,673
Cagdianao Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	3,178,434	2,809,198,060
Carrascal Nickel Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	2,722,206	2,070,247,821
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran [B]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	105,007	31,907,459



Company	Product	Production	
		Volume	Value In PHP
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza [B]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	107,143	39,328,197
Citnickel Mines and Development Corp. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	1,133,250	1,656,744,207
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation – Adlay [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	1,998,700	2,701,724,798
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation – Dahican [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	21,110	27,028,557
Eramen Minerals, Inc. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	398,269	565,941,364
Hinatuan Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	2,300,104	2,218,734,026
Libjo Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	608,903	607,022,528
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	106,393	281,224,605
Marventures Mining and Development Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	1,894,207	1,166,052,689
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	505,026	577,387,248
Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc. [E]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	3,614,690	5,181,957,624
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	1,975,233	3,688,810,000
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation [C]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	-	-
SR Metals, Inc. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	2,527,310	2,938,996,886
Taganito Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	5,173,489	5,170,562,196
Wellex Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	1,112,814	540,792,564
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation [C]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>91,599,350,141</b>

\*FCF Minerals Corporation has commenced its operations in 2016.

Legend

[A] Production and export data obtained from MGB

[B] Production data obtained from MGB

[C] Export data obtained from MGB

[D] No production and/or sales report submitted to the MGB

[E] Production value not available from reporting templates

Table 76. Summary of production data of large-scale metallic companies for 2016

Company	Product	Production	
		Volume	Value In PHP
<b>Gold with Silver</b>			
Apex Mining Company, Inc. [A]	Gold Dore		
	Contained gold (kgs)	1,597	3,253,934,721
	Contained silver (kgs)	9,166	256,810,466
Benguet Corporation - Acupan [B]	Gold Dore		
	Contained gold (kgs)	450	826,367,963
	Contained silver (kgs)	74	1,441,198
FCF Minerals Corporation [A]	Gold Dore		
	Contained gold (kgs)	254	494,692,639
	Contained silver (kgs)	68	1,891,251
Filminera Resources Corporation [A]	Gold Dore		
	Contained gold (kgs)	6,414	13,566,213,132
	Contained silver (kgs)	7,430	198,128,951
Greenstone Resources Corporation [A]	Gold Dore		
	Contained gold (kgs)	1,949	3,735,760,912
	Contained silver (kgs)	2,074	50,787,043
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company [A]	Gold Dore		
	Contained gold (kgs)	735	1,399,721,328
	Contained silver (kgs)	1,218	32,199,889
Philsaga Mining Corporation [A]	Gold Dore		
	Contained gold (kgs)	2,676	5,127,177,225
		682	17,741,122
<b>Copper with Gold and Silver</b>			
Carmen Copper Corporation [A]	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	175,700	9,088,807,112
	Contained gold (kgs)	1,050	1,994,658,801
	Contained silver (kgs)	3,465	89,083,075
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc. [A]	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	86,856	4,889,748,289
	Contained gold (kgs)	4,576	8,713,120,373
	Contained silver (kgs)	7,901	206,037,320
Philex Mining Corporation [A]	Copper Concentrate (DMT)	73,109	3,781,363,677
	Contained gold (kgs)	3,213	6,236,337,705
	Contained silver (kgs)	3,109	86,846,077
<b>Chromite</b>			
Krominco, Inc. [C]	Chromite Ore Concentrate (DMT)	-	-
Techiron Resources, Inc. [A]	Chromite Ore Concentrate (DMT)	25,745	182,618,406
<b>Nickel</b>			
AAM-PHIL Natural Resources [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	480,267	211,927,147
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	518,014	269,899,958
Agata Mining Ventures Inc. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	1,898,625	1,327,015,771

Company	Product	Production	
		Volume	Value In PHP
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	677,634	1,170,062,782
Berong Nickel Corp. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	341,190	361,207,144
Cagdianao Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	1,401,149	1,222,853,336
Carrascal Nickel Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	1,748,181	1,462,452,593
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	325,862	59,239,051
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza [B]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	301,733	79,618,869
Cit nickel Mines and Development Corp. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	162,585	203,777,022
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation – Adlay [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	2,305,180	2,348,527,416
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation – Dahican [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	146,035	113,933,032
Eramen Minerals, Inc. [C]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	1,958,972	1,987,566,307
Libjo Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	524,669	474,242,023
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc. [D]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	-	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	1,824,115	1,252,254,852
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation [C]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	-	-
Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc. [D]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	2,007,084	1,712,518,477
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	1,867,516	2,512,750,000
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation [D]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	-	-
SR Metals, Inc. [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	1,911,051	1,832,161,613
Taganito Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	4,458,253	3,767,742,527
Wellex Mining Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	-	-
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation [A]	Nickel Direct Shipping Ore (WMT)	92,863	93,484,705
<b>Total</b>			<b>91,599,350,141</b>

Legend

[A] Production and export data obtained from MGB

[B] Production data obtained from MGB

[C] Export data obtained from MGB

[D] No production and/or sales report submitted to the MGB

[E] Production value not available from reporting templates

Table 77. Summary of production data of large-scale non-metallic companies for 2015 and 2016

Company	Product	2015 Production		2016 Production	
		Volume	Value (PHP)	Volume	Value (PHP)
Concrete Aggregates Corporation	Basalt	2,404,354 m <sup>3</sup>	727,440,973	1,719,234 m <sup>3</sup>	547,024,631
Eagle Cement Corporation	Limestone for Cement	2,383,189 MT	438,506,866	5,146,973 MT	947,043,032
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation/Doric Marble Corporation	Limestone for Cement	2,575,844 MT	278,921,686	2,228,480 MT	393,684,561
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	Limestone	706032 MT	474,757,812	481,106 MT	347,929,333
Teresa Marble Corporation/Solid Cement Corporation	Marbleized Limestone	12,712.46 m <sup>3</sup>	8,947,775	-	-
	Limestone For Cement	1,921,091. MT	378,134,652	-	-
Republic Cement Corporation	Limestone for Cement	-	-	1,348,074.54 MT	306,903,459
	Shale	-	-	216,550.45 MT	26,322,945
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,306,709,764</b>		<b>2,568,907,961</b>

## Employment

Table 78. Summary of employment data of participating entities for 2015

Company	Local												
	Male						Total male employees	Female					
	Regular		Total	Contractual		Total		Regular		Total	Contractual		Total
	IP	Non IP		IP	Non IP			IP	Non IP		IP	Non IP	
AAM-PHIL Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	3	3	-	-	-
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	191	1,451	1,642	16	117	133	1,775	13	112	125	1	10	11
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	-	126	126	-	945	945	1,071	-	25	25	-	-	-
Berong Nickel Corp.	117	176	293	219	132	351	644	25	58	83	13	75	88
Cagdiano Mining Corporation	-	162	162	-	-	-	162	30	-	30	-	-	-
Carmen Copper Corporation	-	3,234	3,234	-	114	114	3,348	-	236	236	-	2	2
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	2	121	123	-	-	-	123	-	27	27	-	-	-
Chevron Malampaya LLC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concrete Aggregates Corporation	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
FCF Minerals Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filminera Resources Corporation	-	418	418	-	8	8	426	-	58	58	-	1	1
Galoc Production Company	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	8	8	-	-	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation	-	341	341	13	-	13	354	-	64	64	-	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	-	168	168	-	599	599	767	-	48	48	-	73	73
Holcim Development and Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Krominco, Inc.	-	34	34	-	122	122	156	12	-	12	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	217	1,148	1,365	15	25	40	1,405	13	50	63	6	5	11
Leyte Ironsand Corporation	-	85	85	-	-	-	85	-	15	15	-	-	-
Libjo Mining Corporation	-	50	50	-	386	386	436	-	15	15	-	12	12
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	-	37	37	-	-	-	37	-	14	14	-	-	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	35	382	417	315	305	620	1,037	5	56	61	4	18	22
Nido Production Galoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	189	256	445	10	13	23	468	46	42	88	2	1	3
Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.	-	44	44	-	13	13	57	-	4	4	-	9	9
Philex Mining Corporation	170	1,635	1,805	59	268	327	2,132	7	90	97	8	15	23
Philsaga Mining Corporation	660	1,543	2,203	1,442	1,442	2,884	5,087	49	-	49	-	-	-

Local	Foreign					
	Male		Total male employees	Female		Total female employees
	Regular	Consultant		Regular	Contractual	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
136	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-
171	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	-
238	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	-	11	11	-	-	-
8	1	-	1	-	-	-
64	3	2	5	-	-	-
121	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	2	2	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-
83	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91	4	29	33	-	1	1
13	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	-	-	-	-	-	-

Company	Local												
	Male						Total male employees	Female					
	Regular		Total	Contractual		Total		Regular		Total	Contractual		Total
	IP	Non IP		IP	Non IP			IP	Non IP		IP	Non IP	
Platinum Group Metals Corporation (Contractor: Surigao Integrated Resources)	-	107	107	71	737	808	915	-	60	60	3	73	76
PNOC - Exploration Corporation	-	83	83	-	19	19	102	-	55	55	-	5	5
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	18	608	626	-	20	20	646	-	56	56	-	1	1
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	-	131	131	-	1	1	132	-	77	77	-	2	2
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	4	4	-	-	-
Solid Cement Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SR Metals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taganito Mining Corporation	5	464	469	2	4,764	4,766	5,235	-	88	88	-	46	46
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	-	34	34	-	261	261	295	-	13	13	-	8	8

Table 79. Summary of employment data of participating entities for 2016

Company	Local												
	Male						Total male employees	Female					
	Regular		Total	Contractual		Total		Regular		Total	Contractual		Total
	IP	Non IP		IP	Non IP			IP	Non IP		IP	Non IP	
AAM-PHIL Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	3	3	-	-	-
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	191	1,451	1,642	16	117	133	1,775	13	112	125	1	10	11
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	-	126	126	-	945	945	1,071	-	25	25	-	-	-
Berong Nickel Corp.	117	176	293	219	132	351	644	25	58	83	13	75	88
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	-	162	162	-	-	-	162	30	-	30	-	-	-
Carmen Copper Corporation	-	3,234	3,234	-	114	114	3,348	-	236	236	-	2	2
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	2	121	123	-	-	-	123	-	27	27	-	-	-
Chevron Malampaya LLC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concrete Aggregates Corporation	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
FCF Minerals Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filminera Resources Corporation	-	418	418	-	8	8	426	-	58	58	-	1	1
Galoc Production Company	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	8	8	-	-	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation	-	341	341	13	-	13	354	-	64	64	-	-	-

Local	Foreign					
Total female employees	Male		Total male employees	Female		Total female employees
	Regular	Consultant		Regular	Contractual	
136	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	14	-	14	-	-	-
4	-	3	3	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
134	1	-	1	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-

Local	Foreign					
Total female employees	Male		Total male employees	Female		Total female employees
	Regular	Consultant		Regular	Contractual	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
136	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-
171	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	-
238	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	-	11	11	-	-	-
8	1	-	1	-	-	-
64	3	2	5	-	-	-



Company	Local												
	Male						Total male employees	Female					
	Regular		Total	Contractual		Total		Regular		Total	Contractual		Total
	IP	Non IP		IP	Non IP			IP	Non IP		IP	Non IP	
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	-	168	168	-	599	599	767	-	48	48	-	73	73
Holcim Development and Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Krominco, Inc.	-	34	34	-	122	122	156	12	-	12	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	217	1,148	1,365	15	25	40	1,405	13	50	63	6	5	11
Leyte Ironsand Corporation	-	85	85	-	-	-	85	-	15	15	-	-	-
Libjo Mining Corporation	-	50	50	-	386	386	436	-	15	15	-	12	12
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	-	37	37	-	-	-	37	-	14	14	-	-	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	35	382	417	315	305	620	1,037	5	56	61	4	18	22
Nido Production Galoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	189	256	445	10	13	23	468	46	42	88	2	1	3
Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.	-	44	44	-	13	13	57	-	4	4	-	9	9
Philex Mining Corporation	170	1,635	1,805	59	268	327	2,132	7	90	97	8	15	23
Philsaga Mining Corporation	660	1,543	2,203	1,442	1,442	2,884	5,087	49	-	49	-	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation (Contractor: Surigao Integrated Resources)	-	107	107	71	737	808	915	-	60	60	3	73	76
PNOC - Exploration Corporation	-	83	83	-	19	19	102	-	55	55	-	5	5
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	18	608	626	-	20	20	646	-	56	56	-	1	1
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	-	131	131	-	1	1	132	-	77	77	-	2	2
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	4	4	-	-	-
Solid Cement Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SR Metals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taganito Mining Corporation	5	464	469	2	4,764	4,766	5,235	-	88	88	-	46	46
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	-	34	34	-	261	261	295	-	13	13	-	8	8

Local	Foreign					
	Male		Total male employees	Female		Total female employees
	Regular	Consultant		Regular	Contractual	
121	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	2	2	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	-	-	-	-	-
83	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91	4	29	33	-	1	1
13	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	-	-	-	-	-	-
136	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	14	-	14	-	-	-
4	-	3	3	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
134	1	-	1	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participating entities not included in the table above did not provide detailed employment data in the reporting template submitted.

Based on the data available, we see that the participating entities employ IPs in their operations (4,003 and 1,781 identified in 2015 and 2016, respectively, including both regular and contractual employees). Notable as well that there are 71 and 78 foreign employees in 2015 and 2016, respectively, identified for the participating entities covered by this report, which is less than 1% of the total workforce employed; hence represents that labor is substantially sourced locally.

## The extractive industry and total government revenues

This section provides a snapshot of the contributions of the extractive industry to total government revenues, particularly to the BOC and BIR.

Taxes paid to LGUs are not included as data per sector is currently not available. Conversely, taxes paid to the MGB and DOE are purely from the extractive industry, thus, no such analysis is needed.

Table 80. 2015 BOC and BIR revenues from extractive industries in absolute terms and as percentage of total government revenues

Type of tax	Total for 2015	Sector	Amount	Percentage of Total
<b>BOC</b>				
Customs duties	56,611,000,000	Large-scale metallic companies	28,683,212	0.05%
		Large-scale non-metallic companies	130,858,223	0.23%
		Oil and gas companies	55,814,511	0.10%
		Coal companies	5,011,369	0.01%
			220,367,315	0.39%
VAT on imported materials and equipment	274,695,000,000	Large-scale metallic companies	284,320,929	0.10%
		Large-scale non-metallic companies	796,668,254	0.29%
		Oil and gas companies	137,117,819	0.05%
		Coal companies	10,015,841	0.00%
			1,228,122,843	0.45%
Excise tax on imported goods	31,822,000,000	Large-scale metallic companies	24,223	0.00%
		Large-scale non-metallic companies	6,758,603	0.02%
		Oil and gas companies	308,994	0.00%
		Coal companies	172,583	0.00%
			7,264,403	0.02%
<b>BIR</b>				
Corporate income tax	206,928,420,000	Large-scale metallic companies	1,985,666,908	0.96%
		Large-scale non-metallic companies	4,704,524,810	2.27%
		Oil and gas companies	6,057,331,655	2.93%
		Coal companies	-	0.00%
			12,747,523,373	6.16%
Excise tax on minerals	158,319,210,000	Large-scale metallic companies	1,163,236,733	0.73%
		Large-scale non-metallic companies	67,734,697	0.04%
		Oil and gas companies	-	0.00%
		Coal companies	-	0.00%
			1,230,971,430	0.78%

Type of tax	Total for 2015	Sector	Amount	Percentage of Total
Final tax	282,833,180,000	Large-scale metallic companies	189,403,103	0.07%
		Large-scale non-metallic companies	151,425,261	0.05%
		Oil and gas companies	2,639,231,703	0.93%
		Coal companies	10,495,427	0.00%
			2,990,555,494	1.06%

Table 81. 2016 BOC and BIR revenues from extractive industries in absolute terms and as percentage of total government revenues

Type of tax	Total for 2016	Sector	Amount	Percentage of Total
<b>BOC</b>				
Customs duties	61,366,000,000	Large-scale metallic companies	18,467,903	0.03%
		Large-scale non-metallic companies	63,072,201	0.10%
		Oil and gas companies	81,677,093	0.13%
		Coal companies	3,609,146	0.01%
			166,826,343	0.27%
VAT on imported materials and equipment	290,840,000,000	Large-scale metallic companies	182,867,962	0.06%
		Large-scale non-metallic companies	456,014,830	0.16%
		Oil and gas companies	191,836,792	0.07%
		Coal companies	7,496,871	0.00%
			838,216,455	0.29%
Excise tax on imported goods	41,500,000,000	Large-scale metallic companies	41,587	0.00%
		Large-scale non-metallic companies	5,223,654	0.01%
		Oil and gas companies	2,102,015	0.01%
		Coal companies	9,681	0.00%
			7,376,937	0.02%
<b>BIR</b>				
Corporate income tax	232,791,040,000	Large-scale metallic companies	2,038,651,033	0.88%
		Large-scale non-metallic companies	5,348,673,317	2.30%
		Oil and gas companies	6,081,155,133	2.61%
		Coal companies	-	0.00%
			13,468,479,483	5.79%

Type of tax	Total for 2016	Sector	Amount	Percentage of Total
Excise tax on minerals	163,505,320,000	Large-scale metallic companies	1,190,129,520	0.73%
		Large-scale non-metallic companies	78,772,220	0.05%
		Oil and gas companies	-	0.00%
		Coal companies	-	0.00%
			1,268,901,740	0.78%
Final tax	232,791,040,000	Large-scale metallic companies	201,284,581	0.09%
		Large-scale non-metallic companies	79,667,390	0.03%
		Oil and gas companies	592,175,098	0.25%
		Coal companies	91,282,816	0.04%
			964,409,885	0.41%

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## III. Revenue allocations

### A. Distribution of extractive industry revenues

As discussed in the previous PH-EITI report, the main taxes levied on the mining sector are corporate income tax, excise tax on minerals and royalties on mineral reservations, while the major oil and gas levies are the government's share of oil and gas production, corporate income tax and withholding tax on profit remittance to principal. The BIR is the main body responsible for collecting taxes paid to central government, while the MGB and the DOE collect sector levies for mining and coal, oil and gas, respectively. LGUs are responsible for collecting subnational payments.

Estimated national government revenues recorded in the national budget are classified as tax and non-tax revenues, regardless of whether these are received in cash or in kind. These estimated revenues are also recorded based on source and based on collecting department/agency

All revenues from the extractive industry sector other than those directly collected by LGUs including business and real property taxes and IP royalty payments which are received directly by IPs are recorded in the national budget. The details of these tax and non-tax revenues can be found in DBM website.<sup>1</sup>

Other information on the LGU budget process, revenue management and the COA audit process may be found in the first and second PH-EITI reports.

#### *LGU share in the national budget*

LGUs have a 40% share from the three types of national wealth shown in Table 53. However, as prescribed in DAO 2010-21<sup>2</sup>, 10% of royalty income on mineral reservations are appropriated by the MGB, while the remaining 90% of royalty income is shared between the national government and LGUs.

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1 Tax Revenues Program, by Collecting Department/ Agency, By Source FY 2014-2018: <http://www.dbm.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/BESF/BESF2016/C3.pdf>

1 Non-tax Revenues Program, by Collecting Department/Agency, By Source, FY 2014-2018: <http://www.dbm.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/BESF/BESF2016/C4.pdf>

2 Section 13, Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 7942, The Philippine Mining Act of 1995

Table 82. Sources of national wealth and related collecting government agency

Type of national wealth	Collecting government agency	Frequency of release to LGUs
Royalty on mineral reservations	MGB	Annual
Energy resources production	DOE	Annual
Mining taxes	BIR	Quarterly

## Budgeting and Expenditure

### Local government budgeting process

Budget preparation consists of four major activities by the heads of local departments and offices, the Local Finance Committee, and the local chief executive, a summary of which is provided below. The procedures, deliverables and timelines are detailed in the second PH-EITI report.

Figure 28. Local government budgeting process



### Allocation

Section 24 of the LGC provides that shares from the national wealth of LGUs such as the excise taxes and royalties are to be appropriated by their respective sanggunian to finance local development and livelihood projects. As noted in the second PH-EITI report, share in national wealth arising from excise taxes on mining activities and royalties on mineral reservations forms part of an LGUs' general fund, making it difficult to track how LGUs are spending these revenues. The LGC requires collections from national wealth be spent for development of local communities. In the case of energy resources, 80% of the LGU's share must be applied solely to lower electricity cost in the LGU where the source of energy is located.

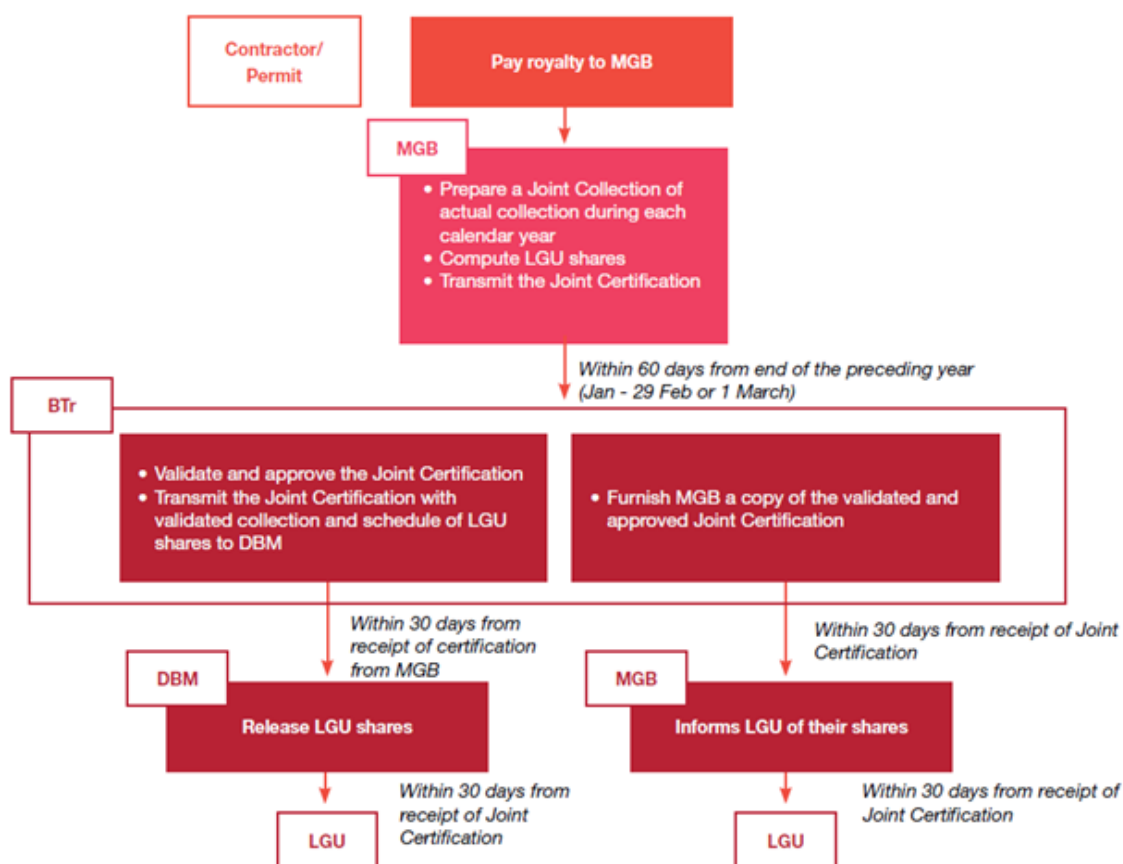
From roadshows conducted by PH-EITI, LGUs shared the challenges under existing monitoring tools that limit the disaggregation of data particularly on national wealth with respect to its type (e.g. excise tax or royalty), the year it pertains to (i.e., year of collection), and source. Consequently, LGUs are unable to appropriately allocate these funds to programs concerning environmental protection and social development as prescribed under the prevailing Local Government Code, and are instead consolidated into a general pool used to finance day to day expenses and other LGU projects.

To address this issue, DOF and DBM have released Joint Circular No. 2016-1 to streamline the process of releasing funds authorized for LGUs, including share in national wealth. As discussed in Section I, *The legal framework*, of this chapter, this will cover disbursements in 2017.

### Royalty income on mineral reservations collection and transfer

DOF-DBM-DILG-DENR Joint Circular No. 2010-1 (Annex U) outlines the roles and responsibilities of national government agencies in the collection and release of shares in royalty income to LGUs. It also provides for the procedure and the timelines for submission of documentation and release of the funds, as shown in Figure 29. Further details on the process are included in the second PH-EITI report.

Figure 29. Release of share in national wealth: royalty income from mineral reservation

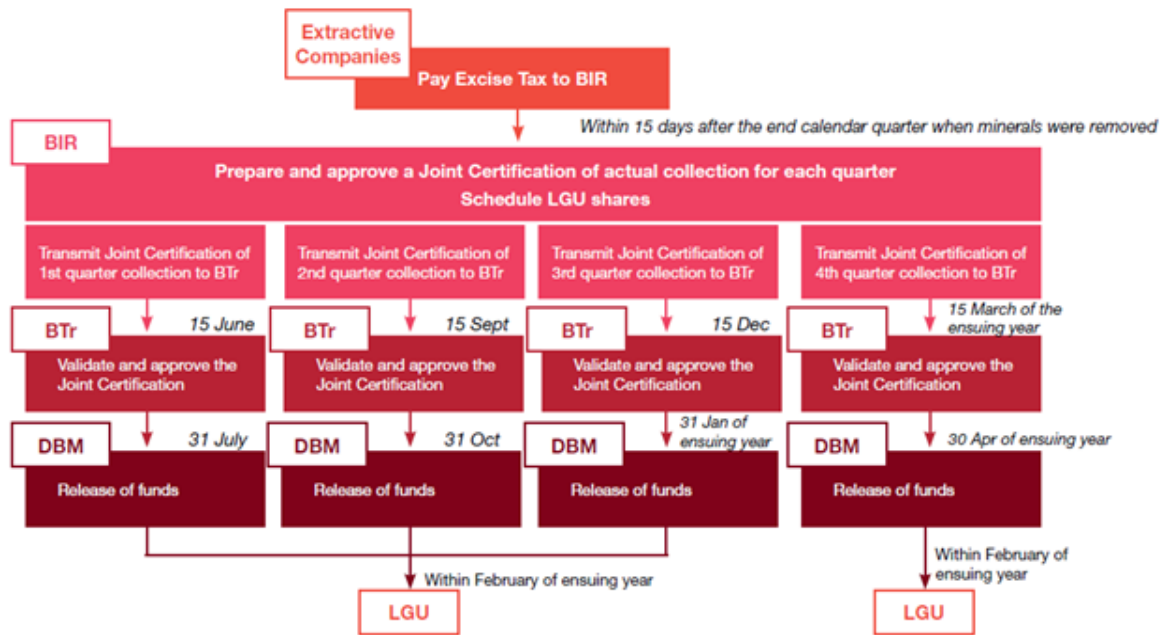




## Excise tax collection and transfer

DOF-DBM-DILG-DENR Joint Circular No. 2009-1 (Annex V) outlines the roles and responsibilities of these departments in excise tax collection and release of funds to LGUs. It also provides for the procedure and the timelines for submission of documentation and release of the funds, as shown in Figure 30. Further details on the process are included in the second PH-EITI report

Figure 30. Release of share in national wealth: excise taxes



## COA audit process

The COA's New Government Accounting System (NGAS) provides accounting and disbursement guidelines for LGUs. It simplifies government accounting and conforms to international accounting standards. Under this system, LGUs are required to generate periodic financial statements. COA examines and audits the revenue, receipts and expenditures of LGUs. Further details on the COA audit process and on the common audit findings are included in the previous PH-EITI reports.

In 2016, COA issued the audit report on the 2016 financial statements of government agencies, including the agencies involved in regulating the extractive industry. Common audit findings on cash and revenues, which deals on the financial areas that are most relevant to the reconciliation procedures for cash flows from extractive industry, include the following:

- Gaps in the process of recording and reconciliation of cash accounts and bank balances and of accounts receivable balances
- Compliance with established procedures and coordination with other units in recording and reporting government revenue
- Improvement in the review process of long outstanding accounting receivables

Audit reports issued by COA may be accessed through its website.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.coa.gov.ph/index.php/reports/annual-audit-report>

## National revenue classification systems and international standards

Each revenue stream covered by this report is referenced to a corresponding Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Code introduced by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Several EITI compliant countries and EITI candidates have adopted the GFS reporting system in reporting data and for use in the national presentation. Using the GFS codes facilitates linking the Philippines' EITI report to other public financial management information systems and ensures international comparability. Below are the local revenue streams mapped to the GFS Codes.

Note, however, that while Royalty for IPs is tagged under NCIP, this is not paid to NCIP but rather, is paid directly to the IPs. NCIP is only responsible for monitoring these payments and facilitating the negotiation process between IPs and mining companies.

Table 83. Local revenue streams mapped to GFS codes

Government agency	Government agency revenue stream	GFS codes
BIR	Excise tax on minerals	1142E
BIR	Corporate income tax	1112E1
BIR	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	1112E1
BIR	Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	1112E1
BIR	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	1415E1
BIR	Withholding tax - Improperly accumulated retained earnings (IAET)	1112E2
BOC	Customs duties	1151E
BOC	VAT on imported materials and equipment	1151E
BOC	Excise tax on imported goods (e.g. petroleum products)	1151E
PPA	Wharfage fees	1151E
MGB	Royalty on mineral reservation	1415E1
MGB	Occupation fees (only applicable to mining)	114521E
MGB	Others (e.g. penalties, fines, etc.)	143E
LGU	Tax on sand, gravel and other quarry resources	114521E
LGU	Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	114521E
LGU	Real property tax - Basic	113E
LGU	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	113E
LGU	Occupation fees	114521E
LGU	Mayor's permit	114521E
LGU	Community tax	116E
NCIP	Royalty for IPs	1415E1
NCIP	Field Based Investigation Fee	1422E
DOE	Government share from oil and gas production	1415E31
DOE	Annual rental fees for retained area after exploration	1415E5

## B. Revenue management and expenditures of the national government

The 1987 Philippine Constitution and various issuances by the President lay down the framework for budget processes and revenue management in the Philippines.

A detailed discussion of the national budget process and revenue management is found in the first PH-EITI Report.

### *Proposed reform: Public dissemination of national budget and forecasted revenues*

There are ongoing reforms to improve public fiscal management and these are planned to be institutionalized through the proposed Public Financial Management (PFM) law (Senate Bill No. 2750). One of the main proponents of the bill is Vice President Maria Leonor Robredo (when she was congresswoman for the 3rd District of Camarines Sur). The PFM Reform Program seeks to clarify, simplify, improve and harmonize the financial management processes and information systems of the public sector and, as necessary, reengineer and integrate the relevant systems in the COA, DBM, DOF and implementing agencies. The desired result is that the national government is able to perform its functions of maintaining fiscal discipline, fund allocation efficiency and operational efficiency for effective delivery of public services.

To date, the bill remains pending in Congress. To prepare for its enactment, the government aligned current policies and regulations with the bill's provisions, invested in capacity-building efforts for PFM professionals in public service and in particular, DBM completed its institutional strengthening efforts to better monitor the performance of agencies and enforce standards of fiscal openness.

On 15 May 2017, another bill was filed by Senators Loren Legarda and Joel Villanueva surrounding PFM. Senate Bill No. 1450, also known as the Budget Reform Act, aims to modernize the country's legal framework for PFM by institutionalizing reforms in budgeting and strengthening the oversight functions of Congress over the budgeting process. Apart from clarifying the definition of savings, augmentation, and realignment in line with judicial pronouncements, it also provides parameters on the implementation of a re-enacted national budget. Moreover, the bill creates the Office of the Comptroller General to assist the COA in enforcing accounting and auditing rules and in monitoring the compliance of agencies to audit findings. As of date, the bill has passed through the Committee on Finance and is now with a Technical Working Group that was created specifically for the bill.

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## **IV. Social and environmental spending**

### **A. Funds and expenditures by extractive companies**

Mining companies are required to establish social and environmental funds for the development of mining communities, and for the protection and enhancement of impacted areas through the Social Development and Management Program (SDMP) and the Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program (EPEP), respectively. For the enforcement of safety and health measures to company employees and community members, mining companies are required as well to implement the Safety and Health Program (SHP). SDMP, EPEP, and SHP are collectively referred to as mandatory funds and expenditures. Mining companies also promote goodwill to the community through discretionary social expenditures in the form of CSR activities. Mandatory funds and expenditures are discussed in detail in Chapter 2, *Financial reconciliation*, under Section 6, *Scope of the report*.

Mining companies are required to report mandatory social, environment, and safety and health expenditures to the MGB, while CSR activities are usually reported in company annual reports and in their respective websites. For the purposes of PH-EITI reports, participating companies have also disclosed information on these expenditures in their reporting templates.

#### **1. Mandatory funds and expenditures by extractive companies**

EPEP, SDMP, and SHP are three major programs required by DAO No. 2010-21, the Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 (and DAO No. 2000-98 for SHP). Mining companies are required to establish these funds to ensure the availability of financing for their implementation.

Moreover, aside from EPEP, DAO No. 2010-21 mandates mining companies to establish an environmental guarantee fund mechanism known as the Contingent Liability Rehabilitation Fund (CLRF), which funds deposited in trust to ensure just and timely compensation for damages and sustainable rehabilitation in the event of environmental mishaps such as the (1) Mine Rehabilitation Fund (which includes Monitoring Trust Fund and Rehabilitation Cash Fund); (2) Mine Waste and Tailings Fee Reserve Fund; and (3) Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund (.

The results of the reconciliation process for the above mandatory expenditures and funds are discussed in Chapter 2, *Financial reconciliation*. Meanwhile, funds composing the CLRF are detailed in Section 6, *Scope of the report*, in Chapter 2.

Mandatory expenditures are not remitted to MGB and do not form part of government coffers, but are primarily incurred for the benefit of the host and neighboring communities and protection and preservation of impacted areas. In practice, these are provided in-kind by the companies to third party recipients in compliance with DAO No. 2010-21.

## SDMP

SDMP is formulated to fulfill social obligations enhancing the development of communities that are directly and/or indirectly affected by the mining project. The amount is computed as 1.5% of the prior year's operating expenses, as further required by DAO No. 2010-21. SDMP is allocated as follows:

Program	Allocation
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	75%
Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	10%
Information, Education and Communication	15%

Table 84 and 85 enumerate the SDMP expenses and allocations of the participating companies as summarized from their respective reporting templates and from the MGB reporting templates. Details per project are included in Annex W and X.

Table 84. **SDMP of participating metallic and non-metallic entities, 2015**

No.	Company	Cumulative costs to date			Total	Operating Cost for 2014
		Social development and management (host and neighboring communities)	Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)		
1	AAM-PHIL Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	736,466	50,000	122,450	908,916	917,798,873
2	Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	-	-	-	-	212,889,331
3	Apex Mining Company, Inc.	16,330,347	1,198,774	4,706,158	22,235,279	1,429,780,062
4	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	10,297,590	80,015	3,748,171	14,125,776	866,700,398
5	Berong Nickel Corp.	24,939,238	600,000	3,268,000	28,807,238	938,649,803
6	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	50,209,068	6,709,748	10,491,277	67,410,093	3,737,705,000
7	Carmen Copper Corporation	49,218,745	6,793,260	167,560	56,179,565	11,525,658,166
8	Carrascal Nickel Corporation	64,787,812	8,035,270	11,563,105	84,386,187	1,922,029,196
9	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	-	-	-	-	No available information
10	Emir Mineral Resources Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
11	FCF Minerals Corporation	-	-	-	-	Not operating in 2014
12	Filminera Resources Corporation	43,028,009	3,143,351	9,074,895	55,246,255	3,157,368,525
13	Greenstone Resources Corporation	-	-	-	-	724,611,699
14	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	16,857,122	2,821,633	2,776,141	22,454,897	1,071,476,672
15	Holcim Development and Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	No available information
16	Krominco, Inc.	4,285,729	474,241	830,808	5,590,779	52,250,470
17	Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	-	-	-	-	No available information
18	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	18,069,765	2,966,890	4,057,309	25,093,963	1,780,041,000
19	Leyte Ironsand Corporation	484,834	132,743	90,898	708,475	124,135,892
20	Libjo Mining Corporation	2,167,295	256,414	786,850	3,210,559	279,472,326
21	LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	3,709,540	375,434	959,440	5,044,414	759,487,312

No.	Company	Cumulative costs to date				Operating Cost for 2014
		Social development and management (host and neighboring communities)	Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	Total	
22	Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	6,246,053	1,300,000	1,480,000	9,026,053	1,388,990,512
23	OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	179,433,362	22,547,472	31,528,357	233,509,191	6,347,589,660
24	Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.	4,286,913	345,572	1,527,362	6,159,847	72,899,019
25	Philex Mining Corporation	196,052,158	15,820,550	27,270,565	239,143,273	6,719,928,000
26	Philsaga Mining Corporation	23,729,912	2,857,716	2,295,648	28,883,277	535,517,026
27	Platinum Group Metals Corporation (Contractor: Surigao Integrated Resources)*	-	-	-	-	3,737,705,000
28	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	52,654,903	2,266,774	7,251,896	62,173,573	2,035,132,724
29	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	277,500	8,143	97,430	383,073	35,833,464
30	Solid Cement Corporation	35,401,000	4,000,000	1,650,000	41,051,000	No available information
31	SR Metals, Inc.*	-	-	-	-	3,526,881,237
32	Taganito Mining Corporation	90,365,712	12,103,015	17,434,050	119,902,777	1,770,309,036
33	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	13,202,268	1,789,565	2,684,347	17,676,180	142,755,619

\*No available information from the reporting template of the entity.

Table 85. **SDMP of participating metallic and non-metallic entities, 2016**

No.	Company	Cumulative costs to date				Operating Cost for 2015
		Social development and management (host and neighboring communities)	Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	Total	
1	AAM-PHIL Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	3,172,356	690,335	239,489	4,102,180	172,234,440
2	Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	3,928,968	1,700,000	2,329,205	7,958,173	717,751,156
3	Apex Mining Company, Inc.	9,933,153	360,916	5,477,441	15,771,510	2,014,031,718
4	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	6,237,829	373,863	1,629,797	8,241,489	905,210,482
5	Berong Nickel Corp.	16,995,968	-	2,992,848	19,988,816	951,087,294
6	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	19,605,706	2,762,315	4,053,751	26,421,772	723,157,373
7	Carmen Copper Corporation	197,491,966	4,319,876	30,657,471	232,469,313	8,828,737,650
8	Carrascal Nickel Corporation	87,594,806	10,969,169	15,991,489	114,555,464	908,307,294
9	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	-	-	-	-	No available information
10	Emir Mineral Resources Corporation	8,381,400	-	-	8,381,400	-
11	FCF Minerals Corporation	-	-	-	-	Not operating in 2015
12	Filminera Resources Corporation	86,713,136	8,077,171	9,074,895	103,865,202	2,498,818,185
13	Greenstone Resources Corporation	-	-	-	-	945,323,849
14	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	19,917,410	2,302,963	3,799,709	26,020,082	901,319,807
15	Holcim Development and Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	132,714,037
16	Krominco, Inc.	729,753	88,996	140,030	958,779	64,214,962
17	Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	-	-	-	-	No available information
18	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	9,970,428	1,745,544	3,166,491	14,882,463	1,717,629,000
19	Leyte Ironsand Corporation	33,260	-	-	33,260	39,549,662

No.	Company	Cumulative costs to date			Total	Operating Cost for 2015
		Social development and management (host and neighboring communities)	Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences	Information, Education and Communication (IEC)		
20	Libjo Mining Corporation	6,059,788	515,193	950,915	7,525,895	115,149,121
21	LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	1,832,952	228,021	252,160	2,313,133	774,346,123
22	Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	6,731,498	2,970,042	1,881,063	11,582,603	1,970,897,385
23	OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	228,430,428	35,197,695	52,669,574	316,297,697	6,484,189,455
24	Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.	731,001	117,400	152,731	1,001,132	130,311,560
25	Philex Mining Corporation	259,338,505	34,477,321	54,320,529	348,136,355	6,088,040,000
26	Philsaga Mining Corporation	23,729,912	2,857,716	2,295,648	28,883,277	729,606,725
27	Platinum Group Metals Corporation	123,644,004	32,117,343	4,491,674	160,253,021	3,398,593,000
28	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	79,945,244	4,284,704	11,337,976	95,567,924	16,212,440,000
29	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	435,000	267,299	3,000	705,299	46,740,206
30	Solid Cement Corporation	-	-	-	-	5,599,745,982
31	SR Metals, Inc.	15,794,212	2,586,986	3,728,511	22,109,709	2,438,403,706
32	Taganito Mining Corporation	52,104,706.66	6,781,085.70	11,566,365.08	70,452,157	2,329,682,079
33	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	14,304,268	1,935,646	2,903,468	19,143,382	18,342,207

## EPEP

As defined by DAO 2010-21, EPEP refers to the comprehensive and strategic environmental management plan for the life of the mining project on which AEPEPs are based and implemented to achieve the environmental management objectives, criteria and commitments including protection and rehabilitation of the disturbed environment.

EPEP costs cover 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 Feasibility. Under DAO No. 2010-21, Annual EPEP cost shall approximate 3-5% of direct mining & milling cost. We have obtained the details of the Annual EPEP expenditures of the participating entities from the MMT and ISHES reports we evaluated in Section V, *Others*, under *Evaluation of Mining Monitoring Reports for 2015 and 2016*. The amount of actual Annual EPEP expenditures for the period ending 31 December 2015 and 2016 were obtained from the reporting templates submitted by the participating entities.

Table 86. Annual EPEP expenditures of participating entities, 2015

No.	Company	Programs	Actual expenditure for the period ended 31 December 2015
1	AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	Care and maintenance program	68,875,266.00

No.	Company	Programs	Actual expenditure for the period ended 31 December 2015
2	Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land resource management: reforestation, slope stabilization and erosion control, and nursery operation</li> <li>• Water resource management: run-off and siltation control, construction and maintenance of settling ponds and collector slumps, and construction of drainage system</li> <li>• Conservation values: environmental celebrations, maintenance of established National Greening Program, coral relocation site maintenance, and fish catch monitoring</li> <li>• Air and noise quality: dust suppression</li> <li>• Environmental monitoring: water quality, air quality, noise and vibration, and coral monitoring</li> <li>• Domestic waste management: vermi composting production and operation, solid waste/MRF landfill, solid waste disposal, and hazardous waste storage and disposal</li> </ul>	17,906,820.00
3	Apex Mining Company, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reforestation: Forest protection, seedling production, tree planting, production and maintenance</li> <li>• Domestic waste management: Garbage collection and hauling, fabrication of garbage bins with rack, purchase of mini-dump truck</li> <li>• Engineering measures: Riprapping/ gabioning activity, desilting activity, maintenance of siphon pipes, construction of cross drain, rehabilitation/ road maintenance within minesite, underground rehabilitation/backfilling</li> <li>• Water quality monitoring: maintenance of oil-water separator, water and affluent sampling and monitoring, fabrication of MMT water sampling signage</li> <li>• Air quality monitoring: air sampling, installation of ambient air pollution device platform, dust suppression</li> <li>• Detoxification: Detoxification at mill plant</li> </ul>	82,996,233.00
4	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of enhancement and mitigating measures: construction of additional settling ponds, desilting and rehabilitation of drainage canals, silt traps, settling ponds and sabo dams, siltation source assessment, rehabilitation and maintenance of minehaul roads</li> <li>• Risk management and safety: desilting, cleaning and rehabilitation of irrigation canals, rivers and water tributaries, scraping of farmlands, provision of farm inputs, remediation assistance/provision of crop insurance, restoration of damaged rice fields, fish ponds and affected coastal areas, construction of washbays</li> <li>• Environmental parameters monitoring - soil quality analysis, water analysis, ambient, air and noise quality analysis</li> <li>• Biodiversity enhancement - nursery development and maintenance, seedbank development and maintenance, seed collection and seedling propagation, reforestation activities (MFP and NGP), tourism development</li> <li>• Environmental research and development - Research on palay and fish</li> <li>• Waste management - housekeeping and regular solid waste collection and disposal</li> </ul>	45,892,058.00



No.	Company	Programs	Actual expenditure for the period ended 31 December 2015
5	Berong Nickel Corp.	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	37,350,122.00
6	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reforestation</li> <li>• Mining Forest Program (MGB)</li> <li>• National Greening Program</li> <li>• Protection of the Maraguig Watershed</li> </ul>	18,987,998.00
7	Carmen Copper Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change Mitigation/Adaption: establishment of new plantation, nursery management, preventive maintenance service of company's light vehicles, operation and maintenance of peripheral drainage systems, operation and regular maintenance of emergency tailings pond, improvement and implementation of regular maintenance of water treatment facilities, maintenance of drainage system at Carmen Concentrator, maintenance of existing reforested area, vegetative slope stabilization</li> <li>• Capital expense projects - procurement of one (1) weather meter, establishment of oil-water separator, installation of dust collecting system at Sangi Laboratory, improvement of nursery facilities</li> <li>• Environmental maintenance activities: operation and maintenance of tailings disposal system, water sprinkling and maintenance of access roads, maintenance of slake lime set-up, maintenance of existing used oil storage facility, maintenance of oil-water separator, washbay and environmental equipment</li> <li>• Research and development: Mine rehabilitation and enhanced watershed research and development, certification of Integrated Management System</li> </ul>	225,372,422.00
8	Carrascal Nickel Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reforestation (MFP)</li> <li>• Monitoring of air, water and noise quality</li> <li>• Progressive rehabilitation</li> <li>• Mangrove nursery</li> <li>• Water impounding facility</li> </ul>	71,757,312.00
9	Concrete Aggregates Corp.	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	-
10	Emir Mineral Resources Corporation	AEPEP Implementation is part of the Operator's obligations, as per Operating Agreement	-
11	FCF Minerals Corporation	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	-
12	Filminera Resources Corporation	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	1,603,943.00
13	Greenstone Resources Corporation	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	25,376,062.00
14	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	<p>Key areas identified that EPEP programs will focus on are the quality of land, air and water in and around the mine sites. To mitigate the impact on these 3 aspects of the environment, HMC conducts the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land. Reforestation and rehabilitation</li> <li>• Air. Dust control through regular road grading and spraying</li> <li>• Water. Construction of siltation ponds/ sumps and curtain canals</li> </ul>	59,976,289.00

No.	Company	Programs	Actual expenditure for the period ended 31 December 2015
15	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	-
16	Krominco, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt-a-Mining-Forest Program</li> <li>• NGP</li> <li>• Air, noise and water sampling</li> <li>• Adopt-a-River/Creek Program</li> </ul>	1,542,346.00
17	Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	-
18	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	78,651,000.00
19	Leyte Ironsand Corporation	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	442,263.00
20	Libjo Mining Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land resource management: Reforestation and maintenance of planted area, reshaping/backfilling, nursery operations, slop stabilization, and construction of vermi-culture facility</li> <li>• Water resource management: Siltation control through construction and maintenance of check dams, settling ponds, collector slump, and drainage canals</li> <li>• Air quality: water spraying</li> <li>• Waste management: solid and hazardous waste collection and disposal, and maintenance of material recovery and storage facility</li> </ul>	21,001,774.00
21	LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact on land resources: maintenance of land haul road, stabilization of mine pit benches, progressive rehabilitation and site preparation, reforestation, maintenance of nursery</li> <li>• Impact on water resources: siltation control facilities, desilting of settling ponds and silt traps, maintenance of drainage system</li> <li>• Noise remediation and impact on air: water sprinkling of access and mine haul roads</li> </ul>	32,513,784.00
22	Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land resource management: reshaping/backfilling, nursery expansion, reforestation/rehabilitation, nursery operation, slope stabilization/soil erosion control, care and maintenance of revegetated areas, maintenance of NGP national highway, and vermi composting</li> <li>• Water resource management: construction, and desilting and maintenance of settling pond, maintenance of mine drainage channel, installation of katsa, and manual desilting</li> <li>• Air resource management: deployment of street sweeper and water spraying</li> <li>• Waste management: solid waste storage/recycling and disposal, and construction of central MRF</li> <li>• Adopt-a-river program by performing river/coastal clean ups</li> </ul>	-
23	OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	335,399,597.00
24	Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	3,550,981.00

No.	Company	Programs	Actual expenditure for the period ended 31 December 2015
25	Philex Mining Corporation	<p>Land resource management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reforestation and Forest Protection: reforestation and forest protection activities, purchase of assorted fruit tree seedlings for agro-forestry projects and support for the NGP</li> <li>• Maintenance and protection of bamboo plantations and vegetation</li> <li>• Surface subsidence control and backfilling operations - Garbage collection and hauling</li> <li>• Water resource management</li> <li>• Maintenance of Tailings Storage Facility 1 (TSF1) and TSF2</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and maintenance of TSF3</li> <li>• Albian Creek protection - Construction of new building/shed at mine equipment shop and wash bay area</li> <li>• Water/sediment/fish tissue laboratory analysis and water quality improvement</li> <li>• Bathymetric survey of National Power Corporation at San Roque Dam</li> <li>• Air quality management and monitoring: purchase of gas/air monitoring device</li> </ul>	270,947,280.00
26	Philsaga Mining Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reforestation: NGP, MFP</li> <li>• Nursery operation</li> <li>• Regular monitoring and sampling of air, water and noise</li> <li>• Manual desilting</li> <li>• Desilting of settling ponds</li> <li>• Road watering</li> </ul>	-
27	Platinum Group Metals Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land resource management: reforestation program/ NGP, construction of new nursery, nursery operations, maintenance of re-vegetated area, backfilling/re-shaping of mined-out area, and slope stabilization</li> <li>• River siltation controls: construction and maintenance of settling ponds, drainage check dams, and collector sump, and continuation of peripheral dike</li> <li>• Coastal management: monitoring and assessment, social mobilization and development, mangrove nursery, and mangrove plantation</li> <li>• Air quality: water spraying, aggregate road gravelling, and street sweeping</li> <li>• Waste management: establishment of residual waste disposal area, and improvement of MRF and vermin composting facility</li> </ul>	110,404,456.00

No.	Company	Programs	Actual expenditure for the period ended 31 December 2015
28	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	<p>The company implements its environmental programs through the Mine Environmental Protection and Enhancement Office which is divided into: Mine Rehabilitation and Reforestation Unit (MRRU) and Pollution Control Office (PCO). Each unit has a defined focus, as enumerated below:</p> <p><b>MRRU</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deforestation / Excavation. This covers surface preparation and rehabilitation of mined-out areas, reforestation of non-mineralized areas and commitment to NGP</li> </ul> <p><b>PCO</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Siltation. Desilting of settling ponds and monitoring of SCSs</li> <li>• Dust. Watering haul roads regularly; putting up wind breakers</li> <li>• Soil Erosion. Construction of drainage systems; slope re-vegetation</li> <li>• Hazardous Wastes. Maintenance of Hazardous Waste Storage Building</li> <li>• Oil and grease contamination of water bodies. Construction of oil-water separators</li> <li>• Noise. Monthly noise level monitoring</li> <li>• Air and water contamination. Monthly air and water sampling and monitoring</li> </ul>	106,915,000.00
29	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	365,200.00
30	Solid Cement Corp.	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	22,917,700.00
31	SR Metals, Inc.	<p>Land resource management: slope stabilization using state-of-the-art equipment, installation of coconets, and planting of plants to aid in erosion control/slope stabilization</p> <p>Water resource management: periodic maintenance and rehabilitation of existing drainage system, provision of silt fences or silt curtains, and slope stabilization.</p> <p>Air quality: reforestation projects, regular spraying of mine road networks and barangay roads, revegetation of bare or exposed areas, compacting of exposed solid surfaces, imposing of speed restrictions, regular maintenance of heavy equipment and motor vehicles and standby generators, use of low sulfur fuel, and formulation and implementation of a motor vehicle maintenance program</p>	3,876,519.00
32	Taganito Mining Corporation	<p>Land resource management: reforestation activities, establishment of green corridors, protection of vulnerable species, proper disposal along controlled dumped area, avoidance of burning vegetation wastes, implementation of slope stabilization techniques, progressive rehabilitation of quarry area, application of appropriate soil and water conservation measures, and production of healthy seedlings in the nursery.</p> <p>Water resource management: installation of silt curtains, constant monitoring of wharf silt pond, installation of cross drainage channels, surface of boulders and walls of additional wharf, establishment of silt/rock traps, and monitoring of structural integrity of silt pond.</p> <p>Air quality: Construction of wall barrier along wharf area, intensive water spraying on active haul roads, mine yards, and pier yards, planting of endemic species, and installation of conveyor system</p>	255,750,300.00

No.	Company	Programs	Actual expenditure for the period ended 31 December 2015
33	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	3,643,264.00

Table 87. Annual EPEP expenditures of participating entities, 2016

No.	Company	Programs	Actual expenditure for the period ended 31 December 2016
1	AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	Care and maintenance program	17,668,816.00
2	Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land resource management: reforestation, slope stabilization and erosion control, and nursery operation</li> <li>Water resource management: run-off and siltation control, construction and maintenance of settling ponds and collector slumps, and construction of drainage system</li> <li>Conservation values: environmental celebrations, maintenance of established National Greening Program, coral relocation site maintenance, and fish catch monitoring</li> <li>Air and noise quality: dust suppression</li> <li>Environmental monitoring: water quality, air quality, noise and vibration, and coral monitoring</li> <li>Domestic waste management: vermi composting production and operation, solid waste/MRF landfill, solid waste disposal, and hazardous waste storage and disposal</li> </ul>	-
3	Apex Mining Company, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reforestation: Forest protection, seedling production, tree planting, production and maintenance</li> <li>Domestic waste management: Garbage collection and hauling, fabrication of garbage bins with rack, purchase of mini-dump truck</li> <li>Engineering measures: Riprapping/ gabioning activity, desilting activity, maintenance of siphon pipes, construction of cross drain, rehabilitation/ road maintenance within minesite, underground rehabilitation/backfilling</li> <li>Water quality monitoring: maintenance of oil-water separator, water and affluent sampling and monitoring, fabrication of MMT water sampling signage</li> <li>Air quality monitoring: air sampling, installation of ambient air pollution device platform, dust suppression</li> <li>Detoxification: Detoxification at mill plant</li> </ul>	-

No.	Company	Programs	Actual expenditure for the period ended 31 December 2016
4	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of enhancement and mitigating measures: construction of additional settling ponds, desilting and rehabilitation of drainage canals, silt traps, settling ponds and sabo dams, siltation source assessment, rehabilitation and maintenance of minehaul roads</li> <li>• Risk management and safety: desilting, cleaning and rehabilitation of irrigation canals, rivers and water tributaries, scraping of farmlands, provision of farm inputs, remediation assistance/provision of crop insurance, restoration of damaged rice fields, fish ponds and affected coastal areas, construction of washbays</li> <li>• Environmental parameters monitoring - soil quality analysis, water analysis, ambient, air and noise quality analysis</li> <li>• Biodiversity enhancement - nursery development and maintenance, seedbank development and maintenance, seed collection and seedling propagation, reforestation activities (MFP and NGP), tourism development</li> <li>• Environmental research and development - Research on palay and fish</li> <li>• Waste management - housekeeping and regular solid waste collection and disposal</li> </ul>	579,948.00
5	Berong Nickel Corp.	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	-
6	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reforestation</li> <li>• Mining Forest Program (MGB)</li> <li>• National Greening Program</li> <li>• Protection of the Maraguig Watershed</li> </ul>	-
7	Carmen Copper Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change Mitigation/Adaption: establishment of new plantation, nursery management, preventive maintenance service of company's light vehicles, operation and maintenance of peripheral drainage systems, operation and regular maintenance of emergency tailings pond, improvement and implementation of regular maintenance of water treatment facilities, maintenance of drainage system at Carmen Concentrator, maintenance of existing reforested area, vegetative slope stabilization</li> <li>• Capital expense projects - procurement of one (1) weather meter, establishment of oil-water separator, installation of dust collecting system at Sangi Laboratory, improvement of nursery facilities</li> <li>• Environmental maintenance activities: operation and maintenance of tailings disposal system, water sprinkling and maintenance of access roads, maintenance of slake lime set-up, maintenance of existing used oil storage facility, maintenance of oil-water separator, washbay and environmental equipment</li> <li>• Research and development: Mine rehabilitation and enhanced watershed research and development, certification of Integrated Management System</li> </ul>	411,680,598.25
8	Carrascal Nickel Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reforestation (MFP)</li> <li>• Monitoring of air, water and noise quality</li> <li>• Progressive rehabilitation</li> <li>• Mangrove nursery</li> <li>• Water impounding facility</li> </ul>	-

No.	Company	Programs	Actual expenditure for the period ended 31 December 2016
9	Concrete Aggregates Corp.	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	-
10	Emir Mineral Resources Corporation	AEPEP Implementation is part of the Operator's obligations, as per Operating Agreement	5,956,500.00
11	"FCF MINERALS CORPORATION"	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	13,732,081.49
12	Filminera Resources Corporation	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	55,637,191.15
13	Greenstone Resources Corporation	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	98,400,071.00
14	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	<p>Key areas identified that EPEP programs will focus on are the quality of land, air and water in and around the mine sites. To mitigate the impact on these 3 aspects of the environment, HMC conducts the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land. Reforestation and rehabilitation</li> <li>• Air. Dust control through regular road grading and spraying</li> <li>• Water. Construction of siltation ponds/ sumps and curtain canals</li> </ul>	75,951,006.00
15	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	-
16	Krominco, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt-a-Mining-Forest Program</li> <li>• NGP</li> <li>• Air, noise and water sampling</li> <li>• Adopt-a-River/Creek Program</li> </ul>	513,323.55
17	Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	-
18	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	89,700,000.00
19	Leyte Ironsand Corporation	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	-
20	Libjo Mining Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land resource management: Reforestation and maintenance of planted area, reshaping/backfilling, nursery operations, slop stabilization, and construction of vermi-culture facility</li> <li>• Water resource management: Siltation control through construction and maintenance of check dams, settling ponds, collector slump, and drainage canals</li> <li>• Air quality: water spraying</li> <li>• Waste management: solid and hazardous waste collection and disposal, and maintenance of material recovery and storage facility</li> </ul>	28,499,899.86
21	LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact on land resources: maintenance of land haul road, stabilization of mine pit benches, progressive rehabilitation and site preparation, reforestation, maintenance of nursery</li> <li>• Impact on water resources: siltation control facilities, desilting of settling ponds and silt traps, maintenance of drainage system</li> <li>• Noise remediation and impact on air: water sprinkling of access and mine haul roads</li> </ul>	4,816,618.56

No.	Company	Programs	Actual expenditure for the period ended 31 December 2016
22	Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land resource management: reshaping/backfilling, nursery expansion, reforestation/rehabilitation, nursery operation, slope stabilization/soil erosion control, care and maintenance of revegetated areas, maintenance of NGP national highway, and vermi composting</li> <li>Water resource management: construction, and desilting and maintenance of settling pond, maintenance of mine drainage channel, installation of katsa, and manual desilting</li> <li>Air resource management: deployment of street sweeper and water spraying</li> <li>Waste management: solid waste storage/recycling and disposal, and construction of central MRF</li> <li>Adopt-a-river program by performing river/coastal clean ups</li> </ul>	34,238,744.34
23	OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	193,303,960.00
24	Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	9,809,975.60
25	Philex Mining Corporation	<p>Land resource management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reforestation and Forest Protection: reforestation and forest protection activities, purchase of assorted fruit tree seedlings for agro-forestry projects and support for the NGP</li> <li>Maintenance and protection of bamboo plantations and vegetation</li> <li>Surface subsidence control and backfilling operations - Garbage collection and hauling</li> </ul> <p>Water resource management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance of Tailings Storage Facility 1 (TSF1) and TSF2</li> <li>Rehabilitation and maintenance of TSF3</li> <li>Albian Creek protection - Construction of new building/shed at mine equipment shop and wash bay area</li> <li>Water/sediment/fish tissue laboratory analysis and water quality improvement</li> <li>Bathymetric survey of National Power Corporation at San Roque Dam</li> </ul> <p>Air quality management and monitoring: purchase of gas/air monitoring device</p>	446,744,569.49
26	Philsaga Mining Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reforestation: NGP, MFP</li> <li>Nursery operation</li> <li>Regular monitoring and sampling of air, water and noise</li> <li>Manual desilting</li> <li>Desilting of settling ponds</li> <li>Road watering</li> </ul>	-



No.	Company	Programs	Actual expenditure for the period ended 31 December 2016
27	Platinum Group Metals Corporation	<p>Land resource management: reforestation program/ NGP, construction of new nursery, nursery operations, maintenance of re-vegetated area, backfilling/re-shaping of mined-out area, and slope stabilization</p> <p>River siltation controls: construction and maintenance of settling ponds, drainage check dams, and collector sump, and continuation of peripheral dike</p> <p>Coastal management: monitoring and assessment, social mobilization and development, mangrove nursery, and mangrove plantation</p> <p>Air quality: water spraying, aggregate road gravelling, and street sweeping</p> <p>Waste management: establishment of residual waste disposal area, and improvement of MRF and vermin composting facility</p>	101,884,010.19
28	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	<p>The company implements its environmental programs through the Mine Environmental Protection and Enhancement Office which is divided into: Mine Rehabilitation and Reforestation Unit (MRRU) and Pollution Control Office (PCO). Each unit has a defined focus, as enumerated below:</p> <p>MRRU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deforestation / Excavation. This covers surface preparation and rehabilitation of mined-out areas, reforestation of non-mineralized areas and commitment to NGP</li> </ul> <p>PCO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Siltation. Desilting of settling ponds and monitoring of SCSs</li> <li>• Dust. Watering haul roads regularly; putting up wind breakers</li> <li>• Soil Erosion. Construction of drainage systems; slope re-vegetation</li> <li>• Hazardous Wastes. Maintenance of Hazardous Waste Storage Building</li> <li>• Oil and grease contamination of water bodies. Construction of oil-water separators</li> <li>• Noise. Monthly noise level monitoring</li> <li>• Air and water contamination. Monthly air and water sampling and monitoring</li> </ul>	103,084,000.00
29	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	886,842.27
30	Solid Cement Corp.	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	-
31	SR Metals, Inc.	<p>Land resource management: slope stabilization using state-of-the-art equipment, installation of coconets, and planting of plants to aid in erosion control/slope stabilization</p> <p>Water resource management: periodic maintenance and rehabilitation of existing drainage system, provision of silt fences or silt curtains, and slope stabilization.</p> <p>Air quality: reforestation projects, regular spraying of mine road networks and barangay roads, revegetation of bare or exposed areas, compacting of exposed solid surfaces, imposing of speed restrictions, regular maintenance of heavy equipment and motor vehicles and standby generators, use of low sulfur fuel, and formulation and implementation of a motor vehicle maintenance program</p>	50,476,091.61

No.	Company	Programs	Actual expenditure for the period ended 31 December 2016
32	Taganito Mining Corporation	<p>Land resource management: reforestation activities, establishment of green corridors, protection of vulnerable species, proper disposal along controlled dumped area, avoidance of burning vegetation wastes, implementation of slope stabilization techniques, progressive rehabilitation of quarry area, application of appropriate soil and water conservation measures, and production of healthy seedlings in the nursery.</p> <p>Water resource management: installation of silt curtains, constant monitoring of wharf silt pond, installation of cross drainage channels, surface of boulders and walls of additional wharf, establishment of silt/rock traps, and monitoring of structural integrity of silt pond.</p> <p>Air quality: Construction of wall barrier along wharf area, intensive water spraying on active haul roads, mine yards, and pier yards, planting of endemic species, and installation of conveyor system</p>	144,722,154.24
33	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	No MMT/ISHES report and details not included in the template.	26,765,060.31

## 2. Discretionary social expenditures

Discretionary social expenditure are left to or regulated by the company. Activities related to CSR fall under the category of discretionary social expenditures. In implementing the said activities, the companies are usually bound by its CSR guidelines depending on the needs of the communities involved.

The table below summarizes the CSR activities of participating companies, excluding those for PNOEC and PMDC, whose CSR activities are already discussed in the section above on state-owned enterprises. Participating entities that are not included in the list below had no CSR activities included in the template submitted.

Details of the CSR activities for the companies can be found in Annex Y and Z.

Table 88. CSR activities of participating companies, excluding PNOEC and PMDC, in 2015

	Company Name	Amount (US\$)	Amount (PHP)
1	AAM-PHL Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	-	-
2	Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	-	-
3	Apex Mining Company, Inc.	-	-
4	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	-	-
5	Berong Nickel Corp.	-	4,977,000.00
6	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	-	1,724,649.00
7	Carmen Copper Corporation	-	-
8	Carrascal Nickel Corporation	-	340,213.00
9	Chevron Malampaya LLC	-	-
10	Concrete Aggregates Corporation	-	-
11	Emir Mineral Resources Corporation	-	-
12	FCF Minerals Corporation	-	-
13	Filminera Resources Corporation	80,475.64	3,787,183.55
14	Galoc Production Company	-	-
15	Greenstone Resources Corporation	-	-

Company Name	Amount (US\$)	Amount (PHP)
16 Hinatuan Mining Corporation	-	4,781,660.38
17 Holcim Development and Mining Corporation	-	-
18 Krominco, Inc.	-	68,500.00
19 Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	-	-
20 Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	-	4,113,039.60
21 Leyte Ironsand Corporation	-	-
22 Libjo Mining Corporation	-	324,293.65
23 LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	-	751,548.00
24 Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	-	-
25 Nido Production Galoc	-	-
26 OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	-	311,605,890.92
27 Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.	-	-
28 Philex Mining Corporation	-	-
29 Philsaga Mining Corporation	541,842.36	25,557,620.40
30 Platinum Group Metals Corporation (Contractor: Surigao Integrated Resources)	-	-
31 PNOC - Exploration Corporation	-	-
32 Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	-	153,436,284.00
33 Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	-	-
34 Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	-	-
35 Solid Cement Corporation	-	-
36 SR Metals, Inc.	-	-
37 Taganito Mining Corporation	-	22,086,233.65
38 Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	-	472,778.11

Table 89. CSR activities of participating companies, excluding PNOC EC and PMDC, in 2016

Company Name	Amount (US\$)	Amount (PHP)
1 AAM-PHL Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	-	-
2 Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	-	-
3 Apex Mining Company, Inc.	-	-
4 BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	-	-
5 Berong Nickel Corp.	-	4,977,000.00
6 Cagdianao Mining Corporation	35,939.93	1,796,996.22
7 Carmen Copper Corporation	-	-
8 Carrascal Nickel Corporation	-	897,487.84
9 Chevron Malampaya LLC	-	-
10 Concrete Aggregates Corporation	-	-
11 Emir Mineral Resources Corporation	500.00	25,000.00
12 FCF Minerals Corporation	-	-
13 Filminera Resources Corporation	32,606.12	1,545,692.93
14 Galoc Production Company	-	-
15 Greenstone Resources Corporation	-	-
16 Hinatuan Mining Corporation	-	-
17 Holcim Development and Mining Corporation	-	-
18 Krominco, Inc.	-	18,000.00
19 Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	-	-

Company Name	Amount (US\$)	Amount (PHP)
20 Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	-	1,777,977.08
21 Leyte Ironsand Corporation	-	-
22 Libjo Mining Corporation	-	110,000.00
23 LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	-	-
24 Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	-	-
25 Nido Production Galoc	-	-
26 OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	3,686,823.96	175,096,486.92
27 Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.	-	-
28 Philex Mining Corporation	-	-
29 Philsaga Mining Corporation	-	-
30 Platinum Group Metals Corporation (Contractor: Surigao Integrated Resources)	-	-
31 PNOC - Exploration Corporation	-	-
32 Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	-	122,863,276.39
33 Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	-	-
34 Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	-	-
35 Solid Cement Corporation	-	-
36 SR Metals, Inc.	-	-
37 Taganito Mining Corporation	-	49,307,651.63
38 Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	-	360,838.68

In addition to the individual environmental and social development programs implemented, mining companies likewise extend assistance to projects initiated by the Philippine national government that aim to promote environmental rehabilitation and sustainable management of natural resources. These include the National Greening Program (NGP) and the Mining Forest Program (MFP) wherein mining companies donate seedlings or participate in reforestation activities outside of their respective mining tenements. As of date, NGP and MFP have contributed to more than 1.5 billion and 28.5 million seedlings, respectively.

## 2. Quasi-Fiscal Expenditures

Quasi-fiscal expenditures pertain to arrangements whereby SOEs undertake public social expenditure such as payments for social services, public infrastructure, fuel subsidies and national debt servicing, among others, outside of the national budgetary process.

The multi-stakeholder group is required to develop a reporting process with a view to achieving a level of transparency commensurate with other payments and revenue streams, and should include SOE subsidiaries and joint ventures. As discussed in the section on state participation in the extractive industries, PNOC EC and PMDC undertake CSR and social expenditures, but have no quasi-fiscal expenditures or activities as of 2015 and 2016.

## V. Others

### A. Extraction process flow and related regulatory mechanisms

The third PH-EITI report included the extraction process for metallic mining (particularly gold, silver, copper, nickel and chromite), oil and gas and coal that had described each stage of the process and the taxes and fees that were applicable to each. There were no significant changes noted for metallic mining, oil and gas and coal, and as such, these information can be referred to the third PH-EITI report.

Information on the extraction process flow and a description of regulatory mechanisms and payments made at each stage of the process for non-metallic mining is detailed below.

#### Sand, gravel, and limestone

Description	Process	Taxes and fees
<p>Exploration is the process of searching for valuable minerals and quantifying them. It enables the mining company to determine whether there is a feasible deposit for mining development and production. It may involve drilling to discover what is below the surface. The methods used for exploration vary at different stages of the process depending on the size of the area being explored, as well as the density and type of information sought. This stage involves comprehensive technical and socio-economic analysis to determine whether or not mining is economically feasible. It includes detailed assessments of geoscientific and engineering operational factors including mine design infrastructure availability, assessments of environmental impacts and stakeholder issues influencing a project's social license to operate and detailed financial analysis of costs and revenue projections and market assessment.</p>	<p><b>Exploration</b></p>	<p><b>Annual local taxes paid to LGUs from incorporation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local business tax/ registration fees</li> <li>• Real property tax</li> <li>• Other taxes (based on the applicable local government code imposed) Licenses and permits paid to MGB</li> <li>• Mineral agreements (can be MPSA, Joint Venture Agreement, or Co-Production Agreement)</li> <li>• EP</li> <li>• FTAA</li> <li>• Mining permits (e.g. small-scale mineral processing permits, etc.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) expenditure</b> FPIC expenditures are based on field-based investigation (FBI) fees that were incurred during the FPIC process with the concerned indigenous cultural community(ies). These are remitted or paid by the proponent (company) to a trust account established by the NCIP Regional Offices prior to starting any mining operation in an ancestral domain.</p>
<p>The development stage includes preconstruction and mine construction work which commences after all necessary permits and approvals have been obtained. Significant environmental requirements apply at this stage.</p>	<p><b>Development and Construction</b></p>	

Description	Process	Taxes and fees
<p>General industry processing involves extracting from the ground; loading, unloading and dumping, conveying, crushing, screening, milling, and classifying. Some mineral processing also include washing, drying, calcining, or floatation operations. The operations performed depend on the type and desired product. The mining techniques used for extraction of non-metallic minerals vary with the particular mineral, the nature of deposit, and location of the deposit. Mining is carried out both underground and in open pits. Some minerals require blasting while others can be removed by excavator, loader, bulldozer, dragline, or daggging operations. Non-metallic minerals are normally delivered to processing plant by truck and are dumped into a hoppeded feeder. Screen and crushers are used to separate and refine the mineral to desired grade. Most non-metallic minerals require additional processing such as washing, drying, sintering or milling which may occur prior to or after the crushing.</p> <p>Mineral end products of desired grade are conveyed directly to finish product bins, or are stockpiled in open areas by conveyors or trucks.</p>	<p><b>Utilization / Commercial Operation</b></p>	<p><b>Excise Tax on Minerals</b> The Tax Code imposes an excise tax on all non-metallic minerals, a tax of 2% based on the actual market value of the gross output thereof at the time of removal, in the case of those locally extracted or produced; or the value used by the Bureau of Customs in determining tariff and customs duties, net of excise tax and valueadded tax, in the case of importation.</p> <p><b>Tax on Sand, Gravel and Other Quarry Resources</b> The Local Government Code provides the province may levy and collect not more than ten percent (10%) of fair market value in the locality per cubic meter of ordinary stones, sand, gravel, earth, and other quarry resources, as defined under the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, extracted from public lands or from the beds of seas, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, and other public waters within its territorial jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>Royalties for IPs</b> The Contractors/Permit Holders/Lesseees shall agree on a royalty payment with the concerned indigenous cultural community(ies) which may not be less than 1% of the gross output. As agreed, expenses for community development may also be charged against said royalty. This is paid directly to the concerned indigenous cultural comunity(ies) and monitored by NCIP.</p> <p><b>Mine Waste and Tailings Fees</b> The basic fees are PHP0.05/MT of mine waste produced and PHP0.10/MT of mill tailings generated from the mining operations, except where such mine waste and mill tailings were utilized in specific manners identified by MGB per DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. 2005-07. This shall be paid to MGB semiannually from each operating contractor/ lessee/permit holder based on the amounts above. Such will be accrued to the Mine Waste and Tailings Reserve Fund of the government.</p>

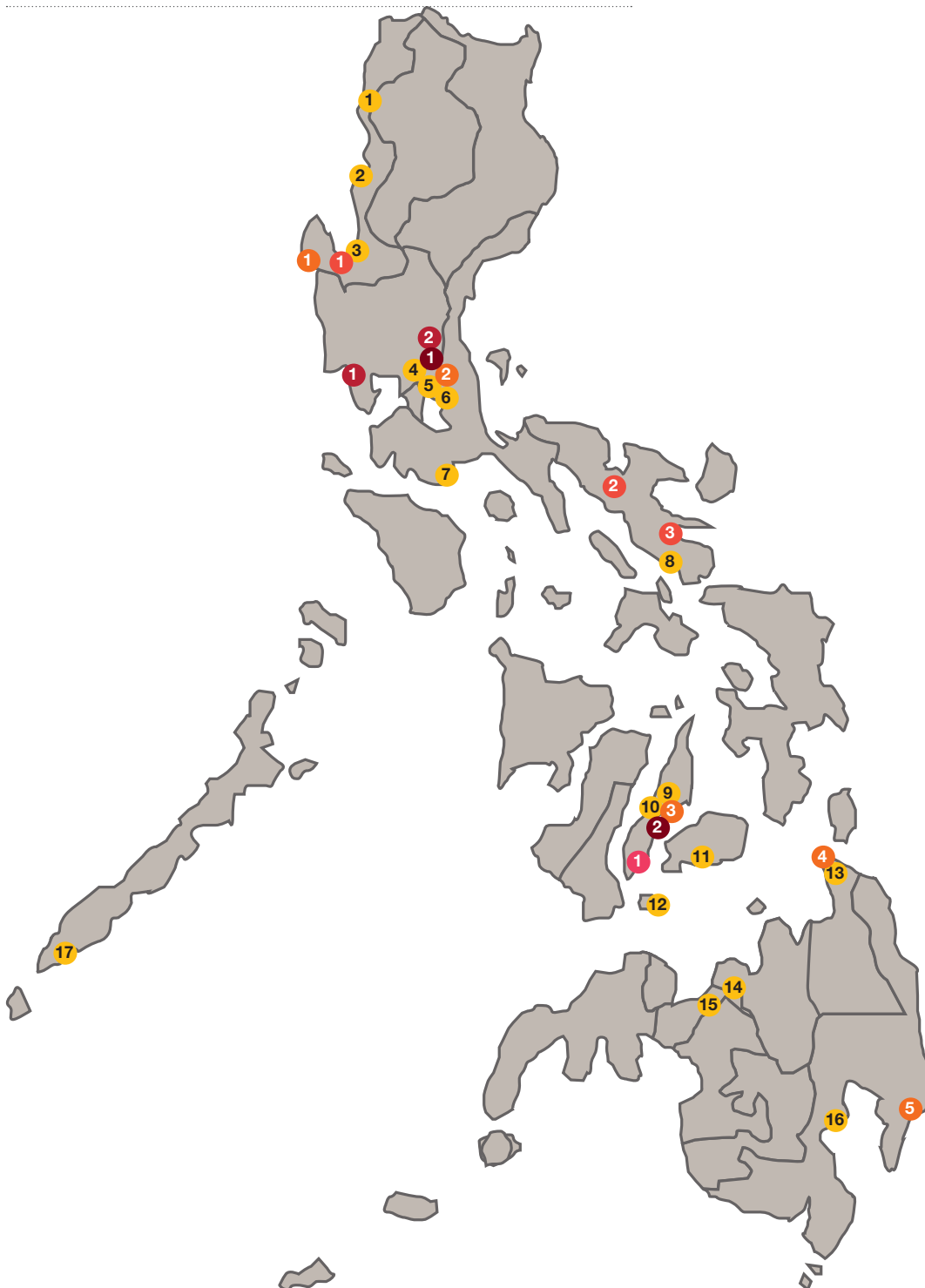
Description	Process	Taxes and fees
Rehabilitation of the mining area to reverse any adverse effect a mining operation or activity may cause.	<b>Decommissioning/ Final mining stage/ Rehabilitation</b>	<p><b>Mine Rehabilitation Fund</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Mine Rehabilitation Fund (MRF) shall be established and maintained by each operating Contractor/Permit Holder as a reasonable environmental deposit to ensure availability of funds for the satisfactory compliance with the commitments and performance of the activities stipulated in the EPEP during specific project phase. This comes in two forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Monitoring Trust Fund - amount to be determined by the MRF Committee which shall not be less than PHP150,000 cash.</li> <li>(b) Rehabilitation Cash Fund - shall be equivalent to 10% of the total amount needed to implement the EPEP or PHP5,000,000, whichever is lower.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The MRF shall be deposited as a Trust Fund in a Government depository bank and monitored by MGB.</li> </ul> <p><b>Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Fund (FMRDF)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FMRDF shall be established by each operating Contractor/Permit Holder to ensure that the full cost of the approved final mine rehabilitation and decommissioning plan (FMR/DP) before the end of the operating life of the mine. Annual cash provisions in a government depository bank is required based on the cost of implementing the FMR/DP multiplied by percentage required per IRR.</li> <li>This is monitored and reviewed by MGB at least every two years.</li> </ul>

The Philippine non-metallic minerals industry produces a variety of minerals, divided into three categories, namely: fertilizer minerals, industrial minerals and gemstone and decorative minerals.

Table 90. General categories and coverage of non-metallic mineral products

Categories	Minerals Covered	Minerals Currently Mined
1. Fertilizer minerals	Phosphate rock, guano, magnesite and sulfur	Phosphate rock, guano
2. Industrial minerals	Asbestos, barite, clay, bentonite, dolomite, diatomite, feldspar, gypsum, limestone, marble, perlite, pyrite, rock aggregates, silica, sand and gravel and salt	Clay, bentonite, dolomite, feldspar, limestone, marble, perlite, rock aggregates, silica, sand and gravel and salt
3. Gemstone and decorative minerals	Jade, quartz, rhodonite, tektite, opal, obsidian, agate and serpentinite and diorite	Diorite

Figure 31. Location map of Philippine large-scale non-metallic minerals



**Sand and gravel**

1. Rockmix, Inc. (Bataan Aggregates Quarry Project)
2. Anamel Builder Corp. (Gapan Aggregates Quarry Project)

**Dolomite**

1. Dolomite Mining Corp. (Alcoy Dolomite Project)

**Clays**

1. Heirs of Elisa E. Oligario (Saile Bentonite and Zeolite Project)
2. UBS Marketing Corp. (Albay Perlite Project)
3. Orophil Stonecraft, Inc. (Baa Perlite Project)



## Limestone & shale

1. Marble Mabini Exploration Corp. (Pinili Limestone Project)
2. Holcim Mining and Development Corp. (La Union Limestone Project)
3. Northern Cement Corp. (Labayug Limestone Project)
4. Eagle Cement Corp. (Limestone quarry project)
5. Spar Dev't Co., Inc. (Norzagaray Marble Project) • Continental Cement Corp. (Limestone quarry project) • Republic Cement Corp. (Norzagaray Limestone Quarry Project) • Holcim Mining and Development Corp. (Bulacan Limestone Quarry Project)
6. Quimson Limestone Inc. (Limestone Quarry Project) • Teresa Marble Corp. (MPSA Nos. 102-97-IV and 124-98-IV) • Republic Cement Corp. (Teresa Limestone Project)
7. Republic Cement Corp. (Taysan Limestone Project)
8. Ibalong Resources and Development Corp. (Integrated Limestone Quarrying and Cement Manufacturing Project)
9. Quarry Ventures Phils. Inc. (Rojo Cebuano Quarry Project)
10. Apo Land and Quarry Corp. (Naga Limestone Project) • Solid Earth Dev't Corp. (Naga Limestone Project)
11. Bohol Limestone Corp. (Bohol Limestone Project)
12. Lazi Bay Resources Dev't Inc. (Siquijor Limestone Project)
13. Pacific Cement Co., Inc. (Surigao Limestone Project)
14. Holcim Resources Development Corporation (Lugait and Kwalan Limestone Project)
15. Mindanao Portland Cement Corp. (Kiwalan Limestone Project) • Iligan Cement Corp. (Iligan Limestone Project) • Maria Cristina Chemical Industries Corp. (MCCI Limestone Project)
16. Holcim Mining and Development Corp. (Bunawan Limestone and Shale Project)
17. Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp. (Gotok Limestone Project)

## Aggregates

1. Concrete Aggregates Corp. (MPSA Nos. 032-95-IV and 055-96-IV) • Rapid City Realty and Development Corp. (MPSA Nos. 064-96-IV, 075-97-IV, 088-97-IV, 118-98-IV, and 142-99-IV Amended) • Asensio Pinzon Aggregates Corp. (Aggregates Quarry Project) • Hardrock Aggregates (Aggregates Quarry Project) • La Concepcion Construction and Devt Corp./ Rolando B. Gimeno (Mineral Quarry Project) • Gozon Devt Corp. (Antipolo Basalt Quarry Project) • San Rafael Devt Corp. (Basalt Quarry Project)
2. JLR Construction and Aggregates, Inc. (Naga Aggregates Quarry Project)

## Silica

1. Holcim Phils. Inc. (Agno Silica Quarry Project)
2. Rapid City Realty and Development Corp. (Antipolo and Teresa Silica Quarry Project)
3. Apo Land and Quarry Corporation (Naga Silica Project)
4. Pacific Cement Co. Inc. (Surigao Silica Project)
5. Holcim Mining and Development Corp. (Mati Silica Quarry Project)

Aside from the above, additional taxes and fees are required to be paid by mining corporations based on applicability, as listed below. Chapter 2, *Financial Reconciliation* provides additional details on these taxes, fees and mandatory expenditures.

Regulating government agency	Taxes, fees and mandatory expenditures
BOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customs duties and fees (i.e. excise taxes on imported goods)</li> <li>• VAT on imported materials and equipment</li> </ul>
BIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corporate income taxes</li> <li>• Final withholding taxes</li> <li>• Other annual payments to the BIR, as applicable</li> </ul>
PPA	Wharfage fees and other port tariffs
MGB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program (AEPEP)</li> <li>• Social Development and Management Program (SDMP)</li> <li>• Safety and Health Program (SHP)</li> </ul>

## B. Procedures as to and treatment of extractive operations in ancestral domains

As mentioned in Section I, Legal and institutional framework, under Contracts, the relevant IP processes have been described in detail in the first and third PH-EITI reports. These include a discussion on the legal and regulatory framework governing extractive operations in ancestral domains, the concept of FPIC, the intricacies of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the IPs and the mining companies, the application process permits to operate in ancestral domains, as well as the companies operating within ancestral domains.

Annex AD enumerates the list of mining projects with Certificate of Preconditions (CPs) as of October 2016.

The list of IPs with MOAs remain relatively unchanged from the third PH-EITI report as there were no new CPs that were issued for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2016.

Table 91. List of IPs with MOAs

Region	Company	IP	Representative(s) in the MOA
CAR	Philex Mining Corporation	Ibaloi/Kankana-ey	IPO APSSOL (Indigenous Peoples Organization of Alang, Pokis, Sabian, Sta. Fe, Olibba and Lokan)
IV-B	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp	Palaw'an	Indigenous Peoples Development Office - Bataraza, Inc.
IV-B	Cit nickel Mines & Development Corporation	Tagbanua/Palawano	Katutubong Pamayanang Kultural
IV-B	Berong Nickel Corporation	Tagbanua	Dario Pandod, Arnulfo Ogsoc, Gardoque Ponoy, Ruben Eleuterio of Sitio Talabonggan, Brgy. Berong Pablo Danglong, Aguinaldo Abala and Langka Endalesio of Sitio Tungib, Brgy. Berong Victorino Danglong, Armelo Adial, Ernesto Tomas and Dionesio Mendez, Jr. of Sitio Badlisan, Brgy. Berong Vernon Danglong and Epifanio Marcelo of Sitio Lamane, Brgy. Aramaywan
IX	TVI Resource Development (Phils.), Inc.	Subanon	Timuay Jose A. Anoy, CADT Head Holder
XI	Apex Mining Company	Mansaka	Datu Roberto Onlos, Datu Sayongan Insog, Datu Rolando Casigloman and Datu Bernardo Guisang
XIII	Taganito Mining Corporation	Mamanwa	Datu Renante B. Boklas and Datu Alicia G. Patac (tribal leaders)

Region	Company	IP	Representative(s) in the MOA
XIII	Philsaga Mining Corp.	Manobo	Various sectoral leaders of the indigenous cultural communities of Barangays Consuelo, San Andres and Imelda, including the sector of Farola, all parts of the Municipality of Bunawan, Agusan del Sur
XIII	SR Metals Incorporated	Mamanwa and Manobo	Tribal chieftains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Datu Ebanta (Evangelista Morada, Jr.)</li> <li>• Datu Ambongan (Lito Manlubatan)</li> <li>• Datu Katipunon (Julio Pangadlin)</li> <li>• Datu Kitbadbad (Santiago Tiambong, Jr.)</li> <li>• Datu Pakig-angay (Gil Buyo)</li> <li>• Datu Makabungkang (Manuel Luyahan)</li> <li>• Datu Curob (Janito Curob)</li> <li>• Datu Tina (Evie Bacalan)</li> <li>• Datu Elihan (Bebuardo M. Manlanat)</li> <li>• Datu Montabon (Cesar Obach)</li> <li>• Datu Mapaso (Rolitn Moron)</li> <li>• Datu Marabusog (Judine Cabigquez)</li> <li>• Datu Eddie Pangadlin (Eddie Pangadlin)</li> </ul>
XIII	TVI Resource Development (Phils.), Inc. (Contractor: Minimax Mineral Exploration Corporation)	Mamanwa and Manobo	Timuay Jose A. Ahoy, CADT Head Holder, duly authorized representative of its elders and leaders
XIII	Marcventures Mining and Development Corp.	Mamanwa and Manobo	Authorized tribal leaders/elders: Datu Panchito Gonzales, Datu Liborio Nadao, Data Teodoro Bat-ao, Hon. Ronald Bou, Datu Henry Ampo, Danz Teodoro Hunyog, Datu Cosme Imboc, Datu Udyotan Daging, Datu Perinal Grol, Datu Benjamin Tindogan, Datu A delino Sumbiran, Datu Samuel Sumbiran and Datu Pequinio Ampo
XIII	Carrascal Nickel Corporation	Manobo	Represented by their respected and recognized tribal leaders, Hawodon Udyutan Daging, Hawodon Daegangan Cesar A. Bat-ao, Sr., Hawodon Ronnie Jusay, Hawodon Fuperto Ponson, Hawodon Perlit Montanez, Hon. Martino S. Ala and Hawodon Ryan Huniog
XIII	Adnama Mining Resources, Incorporated (Assignor: Oriental Synergy Mining Corp.)	Mamanwa	Datu Alfredo Olorico (tribal leader)
XIII	Platinum Group Metals Corporation (Contractor: Surigao Integrated Resources Corporation)	Mamanwa	Tribal Leaders: Datu Reynante Buklas and Datu Alicia Patac
XIII	Greenstone Resources Corporation	Mamanwa	Tribong Mamanwa sa Lungsod sa Tubod, Alegria, Mainit sakop sa Probinsya sa Surigao del Norte

A complete list of IPs and extractive operations in IP areas shows a total of 19 project/entities based on the latest list obtained from NCIP covering the period from January to December 2014. Refer to the complete details in Annex AC, which includes the estimated population of IPs by province and region. The said list differs from the enumeration provided in the first and second PH-EITI report based on submissions made by the NCIP as well. This will be a recommendation put forward particularly in ensuring proper and accurate monitoring.

### C. Contextual information on small-scale mining

Small-scale mining scoping study was included in the second PH-EITI report. The areas covered by the study were limited to South Cotabato and Compostela Valley.

### D. Minahang Bayan

As discussed in the second PH-EITI report, the DENR issued DAO No. 2015-03 on 16 March 2015 for the immediate adoption and implementation of the People's Small-Scale Mining Act. The order took effect on 2 April 2015 and requires small-scale miners to organize themselves into cooperatives and ensure that they have the technical capability and the financial resources to conform to the tax and structural requirements within the concession area.

Volume II of the second PH-EITI report provides further details on the law, including the policies and licensing process for Minahang Bayan.

On 1 March 2017, Pinatagan Small-Scale Mining Producer Cooperative in the Municipality of Banaybay, Davao Oriental was declared as a Minahang Bayan. As of date, there are six declared Minahang Bayan in the country based on the records of the MGB Central Office, as enumerated in the table below:

Table 92. Declared Minahang Bayan as of 2017

Region	Proponent	Commodity	Area (has.)	Location
IV	Manlana Small-Scale Miners Assn.	Gold	735	Manlana, Buenavista, Quezon
VIII	Waso and Binalay Small-Scale Mining Producers Association	Chromite	80	Waso, Llorente, Eastern Samar
XI	Development Community Mining Livelihood Cooperative	Chromite	40	Barangay Maputi, Banaybanay, Davao Oriental
XIII	Masabong Village SSM Association	Gold	592.393	Masabong, Bayugan III, Rosario, Agusan Del Sur
XIII	Tubajon Peoples SSMining Area/Provl. Govt. of Dinagat	Chromite	592	San Jose, Dinagat Island
XI	Pinatagan Small-Scale Mining Producer Cooperative	Magnesite	71	Barangay Pintatagan, Banaybanay, Davao Oriental

As of August 2017, there are 102 Minahang Bayan applications/proposals that are currently under evaluation by the DENR. Most of these applications are located in CAR with 69 outstanding applications pending evaluation.

### E. Information on the extractive industries in ARMM

On 26 April 1993, during the second Regional Legislative Assembly, an act was created to provide a local government code in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM or Autonomous Region), otherwise called as Muslim Mindanao Autonomy Act No. 25 (the "Act"). The Act specified that the territorial and political subdivisions of ARMM shall enjoy a genuine and meaningful local autonomy to enable them to attain their fullest development as self-reliant communities and make them more effective partners in the attainment of national goals.

Below are the sources of revenues of ARMM, its provinces, cities and municipalities and barangay based on the Act.

- a. Taxes, except income taxes, imposed by the Regional Government, its provinces, cities, municipalities and barangays;
- b. Fees and charges imposed by the Regional Government, its provinces, cities, municipalities and barangays;
- c. Appropriation, internal revenue allotment and other budgetary allotments from the national government;
- d. Shares in revenue generated from the operation of public utilities within the Autonomous Region, its province, cities, municipalities and barangays;
- e. Block grants derived from economics agreements or conventions authorized by the Autonomous Region, donation, endorsement, foreign assistance, and other forms of aid, subject to the Constitution and Regional policies.

This Act was supplemented by the Muslim Mindanao Autonomy Act No. 49, otherwise known as The Revenue Code of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. It outlined the nature and process of levy, assessment and collection of all regional taxes, fees, charges and other revenue impositions within the territorial jurisdiction of ARMM. Some that are considered as significant to extractive industry were discussed in Section XII, *Additional information*, of Chapter 2 in the third PH-EITI report.

A scoping study conducted by the Alternate Forum for Research in Mindanao, Inc. (AFRIM) presents information on the extractive industries in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). It contains the background and legal framework for extractive industry governance in the said region as well as a description and profile of the extractive sector therein. It also presents four case studies, followed by analysis and commentary regarding the issues, challenges, contributions, and prospects of extractives in the ARMM. The scoping study is attached in the third PH-EITI as Annex AC. Mining companies located in the ARMM will be included in subsequent PH-EITI reports.

#### **F. Information on the subnational framework for EITI implementation**

PH-EITI has included the subnational framework in the program of its annual countrywide roadshow, having conducted consultations and workshops on EITI implementation at the subnational level in key areas that host extractive operations across the country. The workshops brought together stakeholders from the local governments, local communities and CSOs, as well as site-based company representatives, to discuss and determine among and for themselves, in a multi-sectoral platform, how to define EITI implementation at their level and make it work for them. How subnational implementation can complement or supplement national implementation was also tackled.

#### **G. Narrative of Special Reports during MSG Meetings**

MSG meetings are venues for learning sessions to better understand the extractive industries. These meetings have become platforms for raising issues on how the extractive sector is governed, and for understanding specific processes and laws that affect the industry. To ensure a more substantial discussion of these issues, the MSG regularly includes in its agenda learning sessions where current issues or potential areas for reforms in the sector are discussed by resource persons from government, industries and civil society.

Among the objectives for EITI implementation in the Philippines is to improve the public's understanding of the management of natural resources. The documentation of all presentations made during MSG meetings contributes to this objective. Refer to the PH-EITI website for copies of the minutes of MSG meetings.

*43rd MSG Meeting: Cement Manufacturers' Association of the Philippines (CEMAP) Presentation on Large-scale Non-metallic Mining*

16 June 2017

Highlights:

Representatives from CEMAP presented an overview of mining of non-metallic minerals in the country, particularly for marble, aggregates and cement. Dr. Ernesto Ordoñez, CEMAP President, led the presentation with a discussion on how non-metallic mining compares with metallic mining, which is rooted primarily on how the outputs of non-metallic mining translate to the production of marketable commodities.

Annie Dee, President of Teresa Marble Corporation, gave the presentation on marble production in the Philippines. Teresa Marble Corporation is the only marble company that operates under an MPSA issued by MGB, as other marble companies operate under quarry permits issued by LGUs. Ms. Dee also presented the market landscape for marble, as their biggest competitor as of date remains to be China, and how the company has further expanded into the industrial powder business. The presentation included a discussion on the taxes being paid by the company and the reporting requirements mandated by government agencies, including the MGB.

The discussion on aggregates was given by Renato Baja, General Manager and President of Holcim Mining and Development Corporation. Aggregates is one of the top five commodities in the Philippines, with demand arising chiefly from infrastructure projects of the national government and from projects of Public-Private Partnerships. A significant portion of aggregates (around 90%) are sourced from Rizal. Taxes and reporting requirements are similar to those for marble.

The presentation on large-scale non-metallic mining was brought to a close by Dr. Ordoñez with his discussion on cement. The Philippine cement industry is composed of eight companies with 16 integrated plants strategically located across the country, with expansion plans currently under way. While cement is declared to be arguably the world's most polluting industry, CEMAP companies have outstanding practices on waste management, optimal use of resources, health and safety, and corporate social responsibility. While CEMAP has not been involved with the EITI in prior years, he has expressed the organization's intent to voluntarily submit data so that other industry members will heed their example.

*44th MSG Meeting: Initial Results of Scoping Study on Beneficial Ownership*

14 July 2017

Highlights:

Dr. Joseph Emmanuel L. Angeles, of the UP Law Center, gave a presentation on the initial results of the scoping study done on beneficial ownership. Details are presented above in *Section 1, Legal and institutional framework, including allocation of contracts and licenses, under Beneficial ownership.*

30 August 2017

Highlights:

Anthony Ferrer of the PAP presented an overview of gas and oil exploration and production, including the classification of petroleum products (crude oil, natural gas and tar/bitumen), petroleum service contracts (corresponding locations and production volume) and the fiscal regime regulating the industry.

Oil exploration relies on geophysical techniques and sampling. The process starts with field mapping to identify sedimentary rocks are located and then an offshore seismic survey is conducted to determine potential oil reservoirs. It would usually take at least 4 to 7 years for a company to come up with their first drilling project. As of date, potential accumulation of oil have been identified in the following areas: Cagayan, Ilocos, West Luzon, Central Luzon, Bicol Shelf-Lamon Bay, Southeast Luzon, Iloilo-West Masbate, Visayan, Agusan-Davao, Cotabato, Sulu Sea, Reed Bank, Northwest Palawan, Mindoro-Cuyo Platform, East Palawan, and Southwest Palawan. Mr. Ferrer also discussed the corporate income tax rate, cost recovery, and production sharing provisions in petroleum service contracts.

#### H. Evaluation of mining monitoring reports for 2015 and 2016

The Multi-partite Monitoring Team (MMT) of the MGB serves as the monitoring arm of the respective MGB Regional Offices. The MMT is chaired and co-chaired by the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) Regional Office and MGB Regional Office representatives, respectively. It is also composed of representatives from mining company, concerned LGUs, affected communities, locally accredited non-government organizations (NGOs), people's organizations (POs), and other relevant government agencies.

The role of MMT is to monitor on a quarterly basis, or more frequently, as may be deemed necessary, the company's compliance with the conditions stipulated in the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC), Environmental Management Plan (EMP), Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP), and commitments made in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program (EPEP), Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Plan (FMR/DP), and Social Development and Management Program (SDMP). The EMB Regional Office representative leads the monitoring of compliance of companies with various environmental laws, ECC, EMP, EMoP. The MGB Regional Office representative, on the other hand, leads in the monitoring of compliance with EPEP, FMR/DP, and SDMP.

The MMT submits compliance monitoring and validation reports to the Mine Rehabilitation Fund Committee (MRFC) and EMB Central Office semi-annually, while submission to EMB and MGB Regional Offices are on a quarterly basis. The report contents include a cover page (endorsement from the MGB Regional Director), general information on the company, methodology, matrix of the result of monitoring conducted (for ASDMP this includes both physical and financial accomplishments), findings/observations, conclusions, and recommendations. Reports are made available to interested stakeholders.

The environmental expenditures of mining companies are also monitored through the Integrated Safety and Health, Environment and Social Development (ISHES) Report, in addition to the MMT report. The ISHES Management Monitoring conducted by the MGB is aimed at reviewing and evaluating the company's ISHES performance while increasing awareness of the employees on ISHES management that can be useful in interaction with other stakeholders. It is also the intention of the MGB, through the designated monitoring team, to identify commendable ISHES management initiatives of the company as well as come up with a set of recommendations to enhance management areas with perceived need for enhancement.

Monitoring of MMT and ISHES report are updated based on the latest information submitted by the MGB. Companies that do not have any tick marks or are not included in the list have yet to have their reports submitted by their respective Regional Offices. Lastly, to note that the actual SDMP reports as submitted to the MGB were also considered in marking off the ASDMP column.

Table 93. Survey of ISHES reports for 2015 and 2016

	2015									2015			2016											
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
	ASDMP	AEPEP/EPEP	SHP	ASDMP	AEPEP	SHP	ASDMP	AEPEP	SHP	ASDMP	AEPEP	SHP	ASDMP	AEPEP/EPEP	SHP	ASDMP	AEPEP	SHP	ASDMP	AEPEP	SHP	ASDMP	AEPEP	SHP
FCF Minerals Corporation		x			x																			
Berong Nickel Corporation							x	x	x	x	x	x												
Adnama Mining Resources, Inc.	x	x	x	x	x	x																		
Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x															
Century Peak Corporation (Panamaon, Loreto)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x															
Century Peak Corporation (Loreto and Libjo)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x															
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation (Adlay)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation (Dahican)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	x	x	x																					
Libjo Mining Corporation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
Greenstone Resources Corporation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
Krominco, Inc.	x	x	x	x	x	x																		
Marcventures Mining and Development							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x															
Philsaga Mining Corporation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												
SR Metals, Inc.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						



	2015									2015				2016													
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4					
	ASDMP	AEPEP/EPEP	SHP	ASDMP	AEPEP	SHP	ASDMP	AEPEP	SHP	ASDMP	AEPEP	SHP	ASDMP	AEPEP	SHP	ASDMP	AEPEP/EPEP	SHP	ASDMP	AEPEP	SHP	ASDMP	AEPEP	SHP	ASDMP	AEPEP	SHP
Taganito Mining Corporation				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
Wellex Mining Corporation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Concrete Aggregates Corp. (Operator: Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.)							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x													
Teresa Marble Corporation (Operator: Solid Cement Corporation)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												

It was noted that the evaluation by MGB Regional Office for the ISHES Report was not timely performed and submitted to the MGB Central Office. It should be executed on a quarterly basis and submitted to the Central Office within 30 days from the conduct of the evaluation. In addition, there are cases where one ISHES Report covers up to six quarters. For an instance, the coverage of ISHES Report of Carrascal Nickel Corporation was from the third quarter of 2014 to the fourth quarter of 2015 and it was conducted on March 2017, released in the Regional Office in May and received in the Central Office on June 2017. Further, the reports are in different formats.

The Mine Safety, Environment and Social Development Division (MSESDD) of MGB is well aware of this situation and took steps to address it. Previously, the monitoring and evaluation of the different programs - safety health, environment and social development - of mining companies were executed separately and on a different timeline; thus, with the implementation of the ISHES Report covering all these sectors, there were misperceptions. A standard procedure for the completion of the ISHES Report which aims to address the issues, as mentioned, is already in place. A draft standardized monitoring checklist (Safety and Health, Environment, and Social Development and Management Checklist) was presented in the Management Conference of the MGB in June and pilot-tested in the Quarterly Monitoring of operating mines in the Caraga region in September. Once the standard format is approved, a Memorandum Circular for all MGB Regional Offices will be issued to officially adopt the said reporting standard.

Table 94. Survey of MMT reports for 2015 and 2016

	2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
FCF Minerals Corporation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gegogen Corporation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.					x	x	x	
Berong Nickel Corporation		x		x	x	x	x	x
Citinickel Mines and Development Corporation		x		x				

	2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation		x		x				
Investwell Resources, Inc. (Masbate)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Johnson Gold Mining Corporation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Investwell Resources, Inc. (Camarines Norte)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Carmen Copper Corporation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cambayas Mining Corp./Techiron Mineral Resources, Inc.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Emir Mineral Resources Corporation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Leyte Ironsand Corporation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mt. Sinai Mining Exploration and Development Corporation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Strong Built Mining and Development Corp.	x	x	x		x	x	x	
AAM-PHIL Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation		x			x			
Adnama Mining Resources, Inc.		x			x			
Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.		x			x			
Century Peak Corporation (Panamaon, Loreto)		x			x			
Century Peak Corporation (Loreto and Libjo)		x			x			
Claver Mineral Development Corp.		x			x			
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation (Adlay)		x			x			
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation (Dahican)		x			x			
Carrascal Nickel Corporation		x			x			
Cagdianao Mining Corporation		x			x			
Libjo Mining Corporation		x			x			
Greenstone Resources Corporation		x			x			
Hinatuan Mining Corporation		x			x			
Krominco, Inc.		x			x			
Marcventures Mining and Development	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation		x			x			
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation		x			x			
Pacific Nickel Philippines, Inc.		x			x			
Philsaga Mining Corporation		x			x			
Sinosteel Philippines H.Y. Mining Corporation		x			x			
SR Metals, Inc.		x			x			
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Taganito Mining Corporation		x			x			
Wellex Mining Corporation		x			x			
Concrete Aggregates Corp. (Operator: Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Teresa Marble Corporation (Operator: Solid Cement Corporation)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Similar to ISHES Reports, there are some cases that MMT reports cover multiple quarters and are not timely submitted to the MGB Central Office.

In addition to documenting the MMT and ISHES reports that were received by the MGB Central Office, an analysis on the impact of the activities of mining companies on host and neighboring communities is provided. Five companies were selected for assessment whether recommendations by the MMT were implemented. Since the purpose of the MMT is to monitor EPEP/AEPEP and SDMP/ASDMP activities, implementation of such recommendations is deemed to have a direct effect on host and neighboring communities.

Table 95. Status of MMT recommendations for 2015 and 2016

MMT Report Reviewed	MMT Recommendations	Status	Period Implemented
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation			
2015-Q1	Continue slope stabilization works in all applicable and appropriate areas	Implemented	2015-Q1
	Provision of additional four (4) units water truck to maintain ten (10) operational water trucks at all times	Implemented	2015-Q1
	Immediately construct perimeter drainage and berm to avoid unnecessary discharge to Carac-an River	Implemented	2015-Q1
	Felled trees should be properly piled at the designated area for the appropriate use of the company	Implemented	2015-Q1
	All maps should be available before the start of every MMT inspection	Implemented	2015-Q1
	Install silt fence, sand bags planted with made de cacao along strategic areas	Implemented	2015-Q1
	Improvement of the existing settling ponds and establishment of sand bags in both embankment of disturbed area of Carac-an river	On-going	2015-Q2
	Construction of separate access road from junction of Cabangahan stockyard to barangay proper	On-going	2015-Q2
	Repair and increase the height of the existing berm and direct the surface towards the settling pond	Implemented	2015-Q2
	Replanting of matured seedlings of endemic species at both sides of the haulage roads and other open areas	Not implemented	
	Immediate recovery of deposited silts shall be instituted by the company	Implemented	2015-Q2
	Implement measures to address the discoloration of sea water at the causeway	Implemented	2015-Q2
	To install appropriate measures to prevent negative impact to the nearby water bodies	On-going	2015-Q2
	Company to present the Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) during the next monitoring to validate its compliance per ECC	Not implemented	
2015-Q2	Fixed damaged portion of the silt boom	Implemented	2015-Q3
	Improve the existing safety berms to avoid siltation to the sea water	Implemented	2015-Q3
	Installation of additional culverts and/or appropriate mitigating structures at the Pili-Lobo junction Road	Implemented	2015-Q3
	Establish proper drainage	Implemented	2015-Q3
	Issue memorandum to contractors in support to the municipal ordinance and impose disciplinary action to those erring contractors	Implemented	2015-Q3
	Prioritize the construction of drainage system along the vicinity of the motor pool	Implemented	2015-Q3
	Fast track negotiation with the proposed plan to tap the community as contractors for seedling production and tree plantation	Implemented	2015-Q3
	Expedite the completion of the motor pool and observe housekeeping in the area	Implemented	2015-Q3
	Immediate clean-up to avoid siltation to Carac-an River	Implemented	2015-Q3
	Establish appropriate mitigating measures to avoid erosion of pre-piled ore	Implemented	2015-Q3
	Establish proper drainage system in the Cabangahan area	Implemented	2015-Q3
	Strictly prohibit contractors to avoid washing along the Carac-an River beds	Implemented	2015-Q3

MMT Report Reviewed	MMT Recommendations	Status	Period Implemented
2015-Q3	Improve the design of the causeway to avoid discoloration and to withstand even during the strong wave occurrence with proper environmental mitigating measures	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Rehabilitation and repair of existing drainage canal and construct adequate settling pond at Ave Maria area	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Immediate removal of scraped / waste materials at the causeway area	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Immediate declogging of the existing culverts along the Pieryard area to avoid flooding	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Precautionary signage shall be installed at the proposed cliff dumping site	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Cover the NIA Canal affected by run off from Ave Maria drainage canal with concrete flanks	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Immediate repair and rehabilitation of some portions of the NIA road from Bacolodo to Gamuton	Implemented	2015-Q4
	Implement proper housekeeping in the contractor's camps	Not implemented	
	Give updates on the result of the research and the suitability of the area to incorporate piggery in the main nursery	Not implemented	
	Cover the Washburn Tunnel Facility (WTF) at the Assay Laboratory with appropriate materials	Implemented	2015-Q4
	Stabilize foundation of the constructed evacuation center at Pili especially at the back portion of the project	On-going	2016-Q1
	Improve and rehabilitate the existing canals, culverts and drainage system of Barangay Cabangahan	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Expedite the desiltation of all the existing settling ponds and drainage system and be properly defined Pili and Cabangahan areas	Implemented	2016-Q1
2016-Q1	Documentary proof of expenditures	Implemented	2016-Q3
	Expedite the planting of grass cover along reshaped areas in Pili Mine Area	Implemented	2016-Q3
	Fire occurrence should be reported to the concerned agencies for appropriate action	Implemented	2016-Q3
	Company to construct appropriate measures to capture the run off containing silt materials	Implemented	2016-Q3
	To construct additional silt boom, for the meantime that concreting of the docking area is held in abeyance pending approval of Miscellaneous Lease Agreement	Implemented	2016-Q3
	Fast track the installation of vertical garden parallel to perimeter fence	Implemented	2016-Q3
	Company to observe proper harvesting procedure	Implemented	2016-Q3
	Immediate desiltation shall be conducted at the three series settling pond and at the Cabangahan creek	Implemented	2016-Q3
	Company to invite the small scale miners for a dialogue in coordination with concern LGU and notional government agencies	Implemented	2016-Q3
<b>Strong Built Mining Development Corporation</b>			
2015-Q1	Conduct regular sprinkling/watering on road segment utilized as access	Not implemented	
	Continue the regular maintenance on all heavy equipments include company service vehicles	Implemented	2016-Q2
	Immediate completion of the perimeter fence on the un-backfilled mined-out area at lot 55 to avoid any uninvited access to the area especially to minors	Implemented	2016-Q2
	Implement vermi-compost technique with coordination of DA and other concern agency	Implemented	2016-Q2

MMT Report Reviewed	MMT Recommendations	Status	Period Implemented
	Conduct regular maintenance	Not implemented	
	Trimming of unwanted branches with at least one branch per cutting and apply soil enhancer	Implemented	2016-Q2
	Conduct regular maintenance on mining road to include barangay road	Not implemented	
2015-Q2	Continue the regular maintenance on mining roads to include barangay road as per request of Barangay Council	Implemented	2016-Q3
	Periodic maintenance on all segments of drainage canal	Not implemented	
	Conduct water sprinkling activity on the access roads as the need arises	Not implemented	
	Continue the regular maintenance on the equipment especially those units that are regularly utilized	Implemented	2016-Q3
	Continue to implement the activities reflected on the submitted care and maintenance program	Implemented	2016-Q3
	Conduct dredging activity on Kawayan Creek prior to the onset of rainy set	Implemented	2016-Q3
2015-Q3	Continue the seedling propagation/plantation	Implemented	2017-Q1
	Planted seedlings should me regularly maintained	Implemented	2017-Q1
	Continue the regular maintenance of mining roads to include barangay road as per request of Barangay Council	Implemented	2017-Q1
	Periodic maintenance on all drainage canal	Not implemented	
	Conduct water sprinkling activity on the access roads when already dusty	Not implemented	
	Continue the regular maintenance of equipment especially those units that are regularly utilized	Implemented	2017-Q1
	Continue the implementation of SDMP projects	Implemented	2017-Q1
2016-Q1	Continue the planting activity utilizing the available planting materials at the nursery area	Implemented	2017-Q2
	Regularly maintain the access road and conduct periodic maintenance thereof	Implemented	2017-Q2
	Continue the implementation of proper solid waste management	Implemented	2017-Q2
	Conduct water sprinkling activity as the need arises	Not implemented	
	Conduct regular maintenance on all heavy equipment through periodic calibration of fuel injectors, change engine oil per manufacturer's specifications, air and fuel filters replacement, etc.	Implemented	2017-Q2
	Extend the land preparation for rice production ( utilizing the organic fertilizer produced from the vermi-composting facility ) on other portion of the mined out area that is already backfilled to produce high yield harvest	Implemented	2017-Q2
	Continue the said road maintenance activity per submitted care and maintenance program for 2017	Implemented	2017-Q2
	Inform Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) regarding disposal of the said hazardous waste and continue its compliance to proper hazardous waste management requirements	Implemented	2017-Q2
2016-Q2	Continue the regular maintenance of the nursery	Implemented	2017-Q3
	Continue the production of vermi-compost fertilizer utilizing the two (2) existing vermi beds situated at the nursery area	Implemented	2017-Q3
	Continue the proper implementation of solid waste management	Implemented	2017-Q3
	Conduct immediate water sprinkling activity on said road segment	Not implemented	

MMT Report Reviewed	MMT Recommendations	Status	Period Implemented
	Continue the regular maintenance of all available heavy equipment	Implemented	2017-Q3
	Conduct immediate repair of the power excavator utilized during the dredging of Kawayan Creek	Implemented	2017-Q3
	Extend the rice plantation project to other rehabilitated mined-out area not only within Lot 58 but to include the rehabilitated area at Lot 55	Implemented	2017-Q3
	Fast track the assessment process in order that the said project will be realized the soonest possible time	Implemented	2017-Q3
	Fast track the repair of the said heavy equipment to continuously implement the dredging activity	Implemented	2017-Q3
	Continue the compliance on proper hazardous waste management	Implemented	2017-Q3
<b>Platinum Group Metals Corporation</b>			
2015-Q1	Desilting of all settling ponds	Implemented	2015-Q1
	Desilting and rehabilitation of all damaged structures	Implemented	2015-Q1
	Provide additional enhancement measure at Tandawa area in preparation for the rainy season	Implemented	2015-Q1
	Company to re design the beaching/berthing pad causeway 2	Implemented	2015-Q1
	Desilt the silted portion of littoral zone at causeway 1	Implemented	2015-Q1
	Refer coastal resource management to Mine Rehabilitation Fund Committee (MRFC)	Implemented	2015-Q1
	Increase number of street sweepers to facilitate the sweeping in front of Post 1 and Post 3	Implemented	2015-Q1
	Provide additional one unit long arm back hoe for desilting	Implemented	2015-Q1
	Speed up the declaration of its mined out area, so that reforestation activities can take place.	Implemented	2015-Q2
	Prioritize the construction of new nursery sheds	Implemented	2015-Q2
	Improve housekeeping by contractors	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Provide MMT uniforms with reflectors	Not implemented	
2015-Q3	Establish proper benching on some portions of Caga 2 and 4	Implemented	2015-Q3
	Improve the structure of some environmental facilities	Implemented	2015-Q3
	dispose only residual wastes in the disposal area	Implemented	2015-Q3
	Compel contractors to immediately dispose scrap materials and other wastes	Implemented	2015-Q3
	Immediately provide additional segregation bins	Implemented	2015-Q3
	establish berms at the end slope of some areas in Causeway 1 and increase the elevation of the beaching pad	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Submit the carbon sink program to the EMB	Implemented	2016-Q1
<b>Libjo Mining Corporation</b>			
2015-Q1	Conducted reforestation near phase 3 area adjacent to the road going to causeway 2	Implemented	2015-Q2
	Conducted at the previously planted area near phase 1	Implemented	2015-Q2
	Waste materials shall be recovered and placed in a designated area	Implemented	2015-Q2
	Rehabilitate mine pit 1 (AZEC) within the ridgeline of the watershed area of Barangay Imelda	Implemented	2015-Q2
	Observance of proper drainage	Implemented	2015-Q2
	Proper benching	Implemented	2015-Q2
	Install identification signages for the constructed check dams	Implemented	2015-Q2

MMT Report Reviewed	MMT Recommendations	Status	Period Implemented
	Undergo continuous maintenance of the haul road	Implemented	2015-Q2
	Sell the recyclable wastes to local buyers	Implemented	2015-Q2
	Cover the stockpiled ore	Implemented	2015-Q3
	Provide service vehicles for employees	Implemented	2015-Q3
	Provide service boat for employees	Implemented	2015-Q3
	Provision of MMT uniform	Implemented	2015-Q3
2015-Q2	Recovery of silt deposited at the estuarine of Little Layawan Creek	Implemented	2015-Q3
2015-Q3	Provision of demarcation signages in every contractors area	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Recovery of some debris of cleared trees at the AZEC mine pit	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Widen the entrance access road going to mine pit 3 (POLYSTAR)	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Installation of proper signages along the haul road and mine pit area	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Provide dedicated equipment solely for environmental activity	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Install demarcation signages at the waste dump area	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Conduct joint evaluation on the alleged contamination of Barangay Imelda	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Provide vehicles for its employees to fetch and ferry from mine site to Barangay Navarro	Not implemented	
2016-Q1	Re-apply soil conditioner to assist the growth of some planted trees at the rehabilitated area	Implemented	2016-Q2
	Establish proper drainage and defined road network at 4KDC Mine Pit	Implemented	2016-Q2
	Complete the planting of buffer zone at phase 1 main haul road	Implemented	2016-Q2
<b>OceanaGold Philippines, Inc.</b>			
2015-Q4	Submit 2015 emission inventory to EMB	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Comply with the deficiencies observed in the Philippine Environmental Partnership Program validation conducted last 23-25 November 2015	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Prepare and submit map on progressive rehabilitation activities implemented quarterly	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Submit inventory report on the trees to be cut as applied for tree cutting permit	Implemented	2016-Q1
	An MMT Work and Financial Plan (WFP) 2016 planning workshop shall be undertaken	Implemented	2016-Q1
	To secure inspection report from the Provincial Local Government Unit (PLGU) or Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU) as stipulated in ECC	Clarification was made	2016-Q1
	Show proof of the compliance to the recommendations of the 2014 Annual Biodiversity Monitoring and Ecological Assessment	Recommendations in the assessment does not include implementation of control to identified issues but more on extension of scope of studies which are optional considering that it is beyond the requirements of the permit.	2016-Q1

MMT Report Reviewed	MMT Recommendations	Status	Period Implemented
	Conduct continuous headwater protection and enhancement through foot patrol activity	The Tripartite Memorandum of Agreement (MOS) with Municipal Environment and Natural Resources (MENRO) of Kasibu and City Environment and Natural Resources (CENRO) of Dupax del Norte for the hiring of Bantay Gubat is under review.  Protection and enhancement of Luminag water shed area is part of the biodiversity monitoring area.	2016-Q1
	Advise service contractors to submit quarterly Self Monitoring Report (SMR)	Orica Philippines, Inc. prepared an SMR and submitted to EMB but was not accepted due to not notarized report.	2016-Q1
	Reiterating the use of new technology to convert bio-waste to organic fertilizer on a short period of time	Biodegradable wastes are being converted into compost and being used as soil conditioner.	2016-Q1
	Increase hiring from Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino by providing knowledge and skills through training and scholarships program	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Participation of PLGUs and MLGUs in the crafting of the SDMP	Implemented	2016-Q1
	Residual wastes are managed into the company's Residual Containment Area (RCA). The residual cell is covered with canvass, however when the MMT requested to uncover it. It was found that mixed wastes are dumped into the cell.	RCA was already covered with top soil.	2016-Q1
	Furnish MMT complete list of complaints filed to the company for a meeting with the concerned parties on the next monitoring for verification	Implemented	2016-Q1
	SDMP paid personnel engaged on the delivery of health and education services are not receiving their remuneration due to delay of 2016 ASDMP	Implemented	2016-Q1
2016-Q1	Volume of desilted materials from the siltation ponds should be reported	Implemented	2016-Q2
	Staging area for used oil and oily parts within area of Indodrill Workshop should be bunded to avoid oil leaks	Implemented	2016-Q2
	Waste segregation-at-source should be strengthened to the contractors/sub-cons facilities	Implemented	2016-Q2



MMT Report Reviewed	MMT Recommendations	Status	Period Implemented
	Apply for ECC amendment for the proposed increase in production mill throughput	Ongoing	2016-Q2
	Include mitigating measures embodied in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Environmental Performance and Management Plan (EPRMP), conditions stipulated in the ECC and measures in mining and processing of greater awareness and understanding of the project	Implemented	2016-Q2
	Conduct immediate maintenance and protection of established plantation (2012-2015)	Maintenance is done 2x a year in 3 years	2016-Q2
	Planting of dipterocarp forests to ensure high survival.	Implemented	2016-Q2
	Planting other tree species (i.e. agoho shall consider species site matching)	Implemented	2016-Q2
	Earthballed/recovered saplings from approved cutting areas shall be documented (geotagged photos) and to be inter-planted on understocked dipterocarp forests or old National Greening Program (NGP) areas.	Low survival of earthballed saplings. Instead, substituted with 1:100 seedlings.	2016-Q2
	Reports on volume of trees recovered and volume disposed from approved cutting permits shall be done periodically.	Implemented	2016-Q2
	Conduct regular foot patrol and protection activities within the FTAA to prevent illegal cutting of trees.	Implemented	2016-Q2
	Implement ASDMP activities targeted for first quarter of 2016 to be validated in the next monitoring period	The issue is being addressed by Community Relations and Communication (CRC) department.	2016-Q2
	Provide immediately mitigating measures to the affected persons on the alleged loss of water for irrigation as complained by Mrs. Buyayo and Mr. Moreno while the hydrogeologic study on the loss of water is being planned and for undertaking	Implemented	2016-Q2
	Indicate on an image map preferably from Google image the PDMF area to identify the extent of the 975 has. project area	Implemented	2016-Q2
	An action plan be submitted by the company indicating the timeline for the construction and operation of the proposed on-site sanitary landfill	Not implemented	
2016-Q2	Preparation of an operations map for the on-going reforestation under the NGP and supporting programs such as Carbon Sink Program, Tree Cutting Permit replacement planting, Mining Forest Program, and others. The map to indicate the status like Survey Mapping and Planning (SMP), date planted, maintenance period, etc.	Ongoing	2016-Q3
	Preparation of an operations map of Progressive Rehabilitation of disturbed areas within the project site. It should indicate the status like rock sheeting, with cocomat, grass revegetation or planting of trees	Under review	2016-Q3
	Clarify the completed 28 hectares replacement planting for the second quarter since from MMT validation, only 2 hectares were planted	Ongoing	2016-Q3
	Quantify maintained reforestation and rehabilitated areas	Implemented	2016-Q3
	Provide report to all MMT members after approval of MRFC	Implemented	2016-Q3

MMT Report Reviewed	MMT Recommendations	Status	Period Implemented
	The CRC to assist Barangay Didipio to address the pressing concerns on sanitation and hygiene and solid waste management. A program on this matter should be formulated with assistance from MENRO and MHO of Kasibu	Ongoing	2016-Q3
	Fast track the preparation of 9,800 indigenous seedlings available at the central nursery in lieu of the earth-balled trees to be planted in the 9 hectares identified both by the company and CENRO personnel of Dupax del Norte	Implemented	2016-Q3
	It is recommended that the company will fast rack the establishment of the reforestation taking advantage if the rainy season. Submit work plan for the Replacement Planting	Implemented	2016-Q3
	The company to submit the terminal report regarding the latest tree cutting permit issued by DENR	Ongoing	2016-Q3
	Submission of a Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan for the Upper Didipio River particularly Dinauan, Camgat-Surong, Angcabo and Didipio Catchments	Ongoing	2016-Q3
	Immediately implement good housekeeping practices regarding scattered materials and corroding metals	Ongoing	2016-Q3

The MMTs provide companies with regular guidelines in improving their waste management processes, rehabilitation plans, and safety procedures, among others, most of which have direct impact on the host area and community. The companies take serious note of recommendations of the MMT and aim to implement said measures at least within the next quarter. Based on the table above, the commitment of the companies in the extractive sector to safe and compliant operating activities is evident.

### I. Status of Special Account in the General Fund (SAGF) 151 (Malampaya fund)

As discussed in the third PH-EITI report, SAGF 151 or the Malampaya Fund is the account established by the government in accordance with PD No. 910, which states that all fees, revenues and receipts of the (Energy Development) Board from any and all sources including receipts from service contracts and agreements 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 other purposes as may be directed by the President. This includes the revenue inflows and expenditures charged against the earnings of the Malampaya Gas Project.

DBM is responsible for releasing and monitoring SAGF 151 to the implementing agencies, which may be other National Government Agencies (NGAs), GOCCs or LGUs. There are no noted changes on the process for release. Refer to the second PH-EITI report for details on the process.

Since 2009, the government of Palawan province has been seeking its 40% share from the total Malampaya royalty, in accordance with the provision of the Local Government Code pertaining to the entitlement of local government units where natural wealth is discovered. However, the national government maintained that Malampaya is outside Palawan's administrative jurisdiction and thus not entitled to proceeds from the sale of offshore gas deposit.

The disagreement between the national and provincial governments is the subject of a case that remains pending before the Supreme Court.

Furthermore, in response to the rising electrical rates in the country, the DOE, has been pushing for the use of the Malampaya Fund to cut down electrical power charges in the country by investing in energy resource and infrastructure development initiatives. The direct impact of such project would be reducing the underlying "add-on costs" that consumers pay in their monthly electrical consumption. Currently, there have been no bills passed and/or approved allowing the project.

DBM evaluates the request, checking the completeness of the supporting documents attached and the accuracy of the amount requested, based on the project details. The DBM also ensures that the request is aligned with the purpose of the fund. As declared by a Supreme Court ruling in 2013, the Malampaya Fund can only be used to finance energy resource development and exploitation programs and projects of the government. The maximum amount for each budget request is the available balance of the fund.

Table 96. **Projects sourced through the Malampaya Fund, 2013**

Year	Implementing agency	Project	Amount	Date of SARO	Approval
2013	National Electrification Administration	Fund for Mindanao Modular Generator Sets	PHP4,500,000,000	7 November 2013	EO No. 137 dated 12 July 2012 signed by President Aquino
2013	Department of National Defense	RADAR and hull repainting of superstructure, including training of personnel and annual operating costs	PHP335,096,962	16 August 2013	Memo from the Office of the Executive Secretary as authorized by the Office of the President of the Philippines, dated 3 August 2013

As of 31 December 2015 and 2016, the balance of the Malampaya Fund is as follows:

Table 97. **SAGF 151 balance and cash flows, 2015-2016**

Balance as of 1 January 2015		PHP172,944,769,692
2015		
Unutilized Notice of Cash Allocation (NCA) as of 31 December 2014		126,889,774
Collections		17,030,383,158
Disbursements		
NCA	621,510,000	
40% LGU share from production other than Malampaya	1,013,710,411	(1,635,220,411)
Balance as of 31 December 2015		PHP188,466,822,213
2016		
Unutilized NCA as of 31 December 2015		430,491,809
Collections		16,343,617,691
Disbursements		
NCA	933,323,860	
40% LGU share from production other than Malampaya	1,132,744,968	2,066,068,828
Balance as of 31 December 2016		PHP203,174,862,885

The balance of the fund includes Malampaya collections amounting to PHP17.03b and PHP16.34b as of 31 December 2015 and 2016, respectively. From 2014 until present, there have been no releases chargeable against the said fund, since the Supreme Court has issued a ruling in 2013 stating that the fund can be solely spent on energy resource development and exploitation activities.

### *Discrepancy in the Malampaya Fund Balance*

With the on-going efforts of the current administration to ensure transparency of its accounts, the COA reported a PHP25bn discrepancy in the balance of the Malampaya Fund. The difference was discovered when the fund report and the subsidiary ledger show a mismatch. According to COA's report, PHP4.84bn in remittances and PHP20.951 releases were not reflected properly. Other items causing the variance are adjustments which were not reflected in the subsidiary ledger. Accordingly, appropriate adjustments were recognized in the books which reduced the discrepancy to PHP1.65bn. No further developments have been reported over the remaining unreconciled figure.



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## ***II. The reconciliation process***

The reconciliation process was performed in accordance with the Philippine Standard on Related Services 4400, *Engagements to Perform Agreed Upon Procedures regarding Financial Information*. We performed the procedures solely for the purpose of reconciling payments made by the participating extractive companies to the revenue collections data provided by government agencies. The agreed upon procedures, as stated in the standard, do not constitute either an audit or a review. Consequently, we do not express any assurance on the reported payments and collections of the participating companies and government agencies, respectively.

The reconciliation process covered the following phases:

1. Started with data collection using the reporting templates approved by the Technical Working Group (TWG) and MSG. Refer to Annex Z for the approved reporting templates.
2. Participating companies and government agencies directly provided to us the completed reporting templates.
3. Gathered data were used in the preparation of reconciliation statements with identified differences subjected to additional examination of supporting documents and discussion with the participating entities and government agencies.
4. Unexplained differences were aggregated and calculated the percentage representation and impact to the overall reporting made by both the participating extractive companies and government agencies.

Results overview of reconciliation procedures are set out in the succeeding sections while the covered companies and government agencies are discussed in Section I, *Executive Summary*, of this chapter.

chapter

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Isla Lipana & Co.

30 December 2017

PH - Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)  
Department of Finance  
Roxas Blvd., Malate, Manila

To: PH-EITI Multi-Sectoral Group

We 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 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 fourth 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 II and III on procedures and actual results, respectively.

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

Had we 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 our attention that would have been reported to you.

Our 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.

Isla Lipana & Co.  
Makati City

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## I. *Executive summary*

### 1. Introduction

The fourth PH-EITI report (Report) comes at the foot of a strong third PH-EITI report that further solidified the Philippine government's stand in furthering transparency in the extractive sector after being validated with a Satisfactory Progress rating last October 2017. On the ground, transparency objectives were again achieved and key areas for development were raised to national, regional, and local stakeholders for awareness and action. This Report aims to bring the country another step closer to information transparency, data accessibility, and greater accountability for the extractive sector with the inclusion of non-metallic sector as represented by targeted companies.

As mentioned in Chapter 1, non-metallic projects are now covered in this Report. The MSG decided to expand the scope of the reconciliation procedures and included the top 50% projects (for 2015 and 2016 each) of the large-scale non-metallic mining companies, in terms of production value.

The Report covers the reconciliation procedures performed on the tax payments made by the companies engaged in large-scale mining (metallic and non-metallic), oil and gas, and coal industries and collections disclosed by the government for the fiscal years 2015 and 2016. The detailed reconciliation procedures are discussed in Section II, *The reconciliation process*, of this chapter.

The Report covers a total of 28 metallic mining companies, seven (7) non-metallic mining companies, five (5) oil and gas companies, eight (8) national agencies, and 61 local government units in 2015 and 2016. The national agencies include the BIR, MGB, DOE, DBM, BTr, BOC, PPA, and NCIP. The details of participating companies and government agencies are shown in Tables 104 and 100.

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

While non-metallic mining projects are included for the first time in this Report, 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.

Both participating companies 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. The PH-EITI website has the completed templates of the participating companies and government agencies.

Table 98 discloses the percentage of total sales of participating companies to respective sectors as follows:

Table 98. **Percentage representation of participating companies to total sector based on aggregate reported sales in 2015 and 2016**

Sector	(in PHP'000s)		
	Total sales	Total sales of participating companies	% of participating companies to total
<b>2015</b>			
Metallic mining	86,172,752	76,796,512	89%
Oil and gas	44,816,373	43,664,401	97%
Coal	16,373,025	-	0%
<b>2016</b>			
Metallic mining	78,068,614	77,251,684	Not applicable**
Oil and gas	37,815,500	36,970,100	98%
Coal	24,156,617	-	0%

\* Total sales were based on audited financial statements of all targeted entities.

\*\*Total sales in 2016 were limited to companies with 2016 audited financial statements that can be readily accessed online from SEC. With a number not available, this data was no longer presented. Alternatively, Table 99 discloses percentage of scope of participating companies in terms of taxes paid to total industry collection reported by government.

We have assessed the sufficiency of participation based on reported sales based on the presumption that higher sales would lead to higher tax payments. For 2015, coverage in the large-scale metallic mining sector totaled to 89% which is deemed substantial representation of the metallic mining sector (2014 - 88%). A relatively similar percentage representation is expected for 2016 considering the comparable profile of participating entities. For oil and gas, participation is at 97% and 98% in 2015 and 2016, respectively, which is consistent with 2014 at 97% and likewise considered adequate.

As discussed, coverage for non-metallic sector for its pilot year of inclusion in the Report is based on production volume. Please refer to Table 105, Targeted non-metallic mining companies, for the production details of targeted non-metallic mining companies.

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

Table 99 shows percentage representation of the participating companies’ total payments to government’s revenue streams.

Table 99. **Percentage coverage of participating companies to total sector based on reported tax revenues of the government agencies in 2015 and 2016**

	Metallic	Oil and gas	Total
<b>2015</b>			
Total reconciled revenue streams from participating companies (excluding NCIP and MGB funds)	6,184,795,313	20,881,555,430	27,066,350,743
Total industry revenue streams collected by government	6,949,774,167	22,042,357,962	28,992,132,129
<b>Percentage coverage of participating companies</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>93%</b>

	Metallic	Oil and gas	Total
<b>2016</b>			
Total reconciled revenue streams from participating companies (excluding NCIP and MGB funds)	6,371,262,084	21,022,593,931	27,393,856,015
Total industry revenue streams collected by government	6,863,143,702	21,090,182,599	27,953,326,301
<b>Percentage coverage of participating companies</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>98%</b>

Table 100. Aggregate data for revenue streams and other taxes as reported by each government agency in 2015 and 2016

Agency	2015	2016
BIR	13,479,152,997	12,290,414,941
BOC	634,173,780	612,410,190
DOE	13,275,127,679	13,291,865,188
LGU	413,114,576	564,181,403
PPA	94,473,554	131,719,401
MGB	1,096,089,543	1,062,735,178
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>28,992,132,129</b>	<b>27,953,326,301</b>
NCIP	37,459,723	29,271,053
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,029,591,852</b>	<b>27,982,597,354</b>

Based on the submissions provided by the individual government agencies on total collections made from large-scale metallic, and oil and gas sectors, percentage representation of participating metallic and oil and gas companies for 2015 are at 89% and 95% (2014 - 84% and 93%), respectively. For 2016, percentage representation of participating large-scale metallic mining and oil and gas companies are at 93% and 100%, respectively.

To note, the NCIP is tasked only 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 companies 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. Funds are presented on Table 128 of this section.

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

Table 101. Percentage coverage of reconciled revenue streams of participating companies to total collections reported by government agencies

Agency	Metallic Mining	Oil and gas
<b>2015</b>		
BIR	88%	88%
BOC	92%	-
DOE	-	100%
LGU	100%	-
MGB	95%	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>95%</b>
NCIP	397%	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>95%</b>

Agency	Metallic Mining	Oil and gas
<b>2016</b>		
BIR	94%	100%
BOC	96%	-
DOE	-	100%
LGU	127%	-
MGB	79%	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>100%</b>
NCIP	530%	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>100%</b>

We set out in the table below a summary of the reconciled disaggregated revenue streams per government agency and per industry sector.

Table 102. **Disaggregated reconciled revenue streams and other taxes per government agencies**

Agency/Revenue streams	Metallic Mining	Oil and gas	Total
<b>2015</b>			
<b>BIR</b>			
Corporate income tax	2,651,044,415	5,855,716,899	8,506,761,314
Excise tax on minerals	1,161,772,202		1,161,772,202
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	29,206,546		29,206,546
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal		1,739,809,234	1,739,809,234
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	165,615,048		165,615,048
<b>BOC</b>			
Customs duties	84,817,102		84,817,102
VAT on imported materials and equipment	478,485,116		478,485,116
<b>DOE</b>			
Government share from oil and gas production		13,273,727,679	13,273,727,679
<b>LGU</b>			
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	355,093,787		355,093,787
Real property tax - Basic	23,595,462		23,595,462
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	23,479,081		23,479,081
<b>MGB</b>			
Royalty on mineral reservation	1,096,089,543		1,096,089,543
<b>NCIP</b>			
Royalty for IPs	37,459,723		37,459,723
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,106,658,025</b>	<b>20,869,253,812</b>	<b>26,975,911,837</b>
<b>2016</b>			
<b>BIR</b>			
Corporate income tax	2,501,464,554	5,978,583,364	8,480,047,918
Excise tax on minerals	1,423,226,664		1,423,226,664
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	49,606,544		49,606,544
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal		1,778,486,445	1,778,486,445
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	160,002,619		160,002,619

Agency/Revenue streams	Metallic Mining	Oil and gas	Total
<b>BOC</b>			
Customs duties	144,712,739		144,712,739
VAT on imported materials and equipment	426,489,757		426,489,757
<b>DOE</b>			
Government share from oil and gas production		13,290,465,188	13,290,465,188
<b>LGU</b>			
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	280,941,541		280,941,541
Real property tax - Basic	136,995,521		136,995,521
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	132,808,577		132,808,577
<b>MGB</b>			
Royalty on mineral reservation	1,062,735,178		1,062,735,178
<b>NCIP</b>			
Royalty for IPs	29,209,722		29,209,722
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,348,193,416</b>	<b>21,047,534,997</b>	<b>27,395,728,413</b>

## Participating companies

Table 103 details the number of targeted and participating companies who were able to submit their templates as of 29 November 2017 (template submission cut-off).

Table 103. Number of targeted and participating companies for the fourth report

	Metallic	Non-metallic	Oil and gas	Coal	Total
<b>2015</b>					
Targeted companies	40	6	9	1	56
Participating	26	5	5	0	36
Non-participating	14	1	4	1	20
<b>2016</b>					
Targeted companies	40	6	9	1	56
Participating	27	4	5	0	36
Non-participating	13	2	4	1	20

Targeted companies were based on nominations made by the MGB and DOE for the metallic mining and oil and gas sectors, respectively. Targeted metallic mining and oil and gas pertain to those that are already under commercial operations with reported production and sales in 2015 and 2016. Targeted non-metallic mining companies represent major players that account for at least 50% of total production value based on monitoring by the MGB.

Semirara Mining and Power Corporation, the major player in the coal sector, remains to be a non-participant in the exercise for four consecutive years, notwithstanding continued communication and coordination with the company and the DOE, which is the lead government agency overseeing its operations.

Table 104 details the targeted companies with reported sales in 2015 and 2016 and identified those that submitted reporting templates.

Entities tagged as 'Not applicable' refer to companies with no sales data due to unavailability of audited financial statements. These companies are, nonetheless, targeted in the reconciliation.

Entities that are marked as 'Not in scope' refer to companies that did not have operations either in 2015 or 2016 due to varying reasons; hence were expected not to have paid and remitted material taxes. Entities that are not operating pertain to FCF Minerals Corporation and Emir Mineral Resources Corporation in 2015, and Cambayas Mining Corp. and Leyte Ironsand Corporation in 2016. Starting 22 December 2015, Techiron Resources Inc. became the operator of Cambayas Mining Corp.'s MPSA, therefore, both companies are considered operating and targeted in 2015. Further, Leyte Ironsand Corporation operates the MPSA of Strongbuilt (Mining) Development Corp. under an Exclusive Operating Agreement (EOA) until 1 September 2015 and, likewise, included in 2015. It was noted, however, that such EOA is pending approval of MGB as of report date.

Table 104. Targeted companies for the fourth PH-EITI report

Company	Project/Contract	2015 Sales	2016 Sales	Participating Y/N
<b>Metallic</b>				
<i>Nickel</i>				
AAM-PHIL Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	Joint Operating Agreement (JOA) - PMDC and AAM-PHIL	189,003,268	233,667,938	Y
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	MPSA No. 259-2007-XIII	876,451,823	Not applicable	N
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	MPSA No. 134-99-XIII	891,665,085	2,358,522,591	Y
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	MPSA No. 226-2005-III	2,390,519,307	810,148,543	Y
Berong Nickel Corp.	MPSA No. 226-2005-III	3,067,433,594	1,532,097,907	Y
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 078-97-XIII (SMR)	2,350,200,410	2,131,691,826	Y
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	MPSA No. 243-2007-XIII (SMR)	2,082,524,724	1,896,327,409	Y
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran and Esperanza	MPSA No. 010-92-X (SMR) MPSA No. 283-2009-XIII (SMR)	230,258,179	Not applicable	N
Cit nickel Mines and Development Corp.	MPSA No. 229-2007-IVB	1,744,663,711	Not applicable	N
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay and Dahican	MPSA No. 018-93-X (SMR) MPSA No. 158-00-XIII (SMR)	2,630,403,135	Not applicable	N
Eramen Minerals, Inc.	MPSA No. 209-2005-III	1,696,753,247	Not applicable	N
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 246-2007-XIII (SMR)	2,316,892,194	2,280,143,640	Y
Libjo Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII (SMR)	306,131,144	594,333,957	Y
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	MPSA No. 268-2008-III	947,813,377	Not applicable	Y
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	MPSA No. 016-93-X (SMR)	2,330,484,178	1,819,748,114	Y
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 011-92-X (SMR)	-	149,511,024	N
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	MPSA No. 242-2007-XIII SMR	798,461,794	Not applicable	N
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	MPSA No. 007-92-X	6,533,218,000	3,654,606,000	Y
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	MPSA No. 114-98-IV	5,257,004,620	4,127,263,865	Y
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 002-90-X (SMR)	41,593,699	-	Y
SR Metals, Inc.	MPSA No. 261-2008-XIII	2,903,491,543	2,621,920,091	Y
Taganito Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 266-2008-XIII	5,509,618,834	5,425,636,030	Y
Wellex Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 031-94-XSMR	Not applicable	Not applicable	N
Westernshore Nickel Corporation	MPSA No. 233-2007-XIII (SMR)	253,819,960	-	N
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	MPSA No. 191-2004-III	71,418,637	40,987,891	Y
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>45,419,824,463</b>	<b>29,676,606,826</b>	

Company	Project/Contract	2015 Sales	2016 Sales	Participating Y/N
<i>Chromite</i>				
Cambaybas Mining Corp.	MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII	85,589,100	Not in scope	N
Emir Mineral Resources Corporation	SMP No. 01-2015	Not in scope	264,966,496	Y
Krominco, Inc.	MPSA No. 291-2009-XIII (SMR)	40,563,393	Not applicable	Y
Techiron Resources, Inc.	MPSA No. 292-2009-VIII	Not applicable	Not applicable	N
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>126,152,493</b>	<b>264,966,496</b>	
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>				
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	MPSA No. 225-2005-XI	2,430,097,329	3,522,050,654	Y
Benguet Corporation - Acupan	MPSA No. 226-2005-III	746,932,000	614,277,000	N
Carmen Copper Corporation	MPSA No. 210-2005-VII	11,214,668,610	11,443,256,865	Y
FCF Minerals Corporation	FTAA-04-2009-II	Not in scope	370,297,120	Y
Filminera Resources Corporation	MPSA No. 095-97-V/MPSA No. 255-2007-V	3,085,685,235	3,078,940,365	Y
Greenstone Resources Corporation	MPSA No. 184-2002-XIII	1,029,701,768	3,338,008,246	Y
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	MPSA No. 001-90-CAR	1,149,630,000	1,431,928,000	Y
OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.	FTAA No. 001	10,797,774,030	12,269,407,545	Y
Philex Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 276-2009-CAR	9,189,382,000	10,271,665,000	Y
Philsaga Mining Corporation	MPSA No. 262-2008-XIII	656,589,990	1,734,068,070	Y
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>40,300,460,962</b>	<b>48,073,898,865</b>	
<i>Other metallic mining entities</i>				
Leyte Iron Sand Corporation	MPSA No. 290-2009-VIII	13,407,040	Not in scope	Y
Ore Asia Mining and Development Corporation	SMP No. 2013-01	197,695,719	Not applicable	N
Philippine Mining Development Corporation	JOA - PMDC and AAM-PHIL	115,211,644	53,141,991	N
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>326,314,403</b>	<b>53,141,991</b>	
<b>Oil and gas</b>				
Chevron Malampaya LLC	SC38	19,395,180,000	16,820,280,000	Y
Cosco Capital, Inc. (formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corp.)	SC14	1,233,933	-	N
Forum Energy Philippines Corp.	SC40	169,226,550	96,366,780	N
Galoc Production Company	SC14C	536,125,680	1,022,027,265	Y
Nido Production Galoc	SC14,	1,323,181,710	29,404,038	Y
Oriental Petroleum & Minerals Corp.	SC14	445,874,805	390,345,570	N
PNOC - Exploration Corporation	SC38	4,456,713,652	3,894,238,293	Y
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	SC38	17,953,200,000	15,204,150,000	Y
The Philodrill Corporation	SC14	535,636,607	358,687,873	N
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>44,816,372,937</b>	<b>37,815,499,819</b>	
<b>Coal</b>				
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation		16,373,024,850	24,156,617,000	N

Table 105. Targeted non-metallic mining companies for the fourth PH-EITI report

Company	Project/Contract	2015 Production Value in PHP	2016 Production Value in PHP	Participating Y/N
<b>Non-metallic</b>				
<i>Basalt / Limestone</i>				
Concrete Aggregates Corp.	MPSA-055-96-IV	727,440,973	547,024,631	Y
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.				Y
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	MPSA-213-2005-IVB	474,757,812	347,929,333	Y
Eagle Cement Corporation	MPSA-181-2002.III	438,506,866	947,043,032	N
Solid Cement Corp.	MPSA-124-98-IV	387,082,427	Not in scope	Y
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	MPSA-140-1999.III	278,921,686	393,684,561	Y
Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.	MPSA-026-1994.III	Not in scope	333,226,404	N
<b>Total production of targeted non-metallic entities</b>		2,306,709,764	2,568,907,961	
<b>Total production of total non-metallic industry</b>		4,927,828,145	5,925,495,091	
<b>% coverage based on production</b>		46%	43%	

Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation also operates a non-metallic mining project as shown in the table above. In presenting the results of reconciliation in this chapter, the revenue streams of Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation pertain to both the results of its metallic and non-metallic operations.

The percentage impact to total sales per sector of non-participating companies are shown on Table 106.

Table 106. Summary of non-participating companies

	2015 Sales	% to total sales per sector	2016 Sales	% to total sales per sector
<b>Mining</b>				
<i>Nickel</i>				
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	876,451,823	1%	Not applicable	0%
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran and Esperanza	230,258,179	0%	Not applicable	0%
Cit nickel Mines and Development Corp.	1,744,663,711	2%	Not applicable	0%
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay and Dahican	2,630,403,135	3%	Not applicable	0%
Eramen Minerals, Inc.	1,696,753,247	2%	Not applicable	0%
Westernshore Nickel Corporation	253,819,960	0%	-	0%
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	-	0%	149,511,024	0%
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	798,461,794	0%	Not applicable	0%
Wellex Mining Corporation	-	1%	Not applicable	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,230,811,849</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>149,511,024</b>	<b>0%</b>
<i>Chromite</i>				
Cambayas Mining Corporation	85,589,100	0%	Not in scope	0%
Techiron Resources, Inc.	Not applicable	0%	Not applicable	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>85,589,100</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>				
Benguet Corporation - Acupan	746,932,000	1%	614,277,000	1%

	2015 Sales	% to total sales per sector	2016 Sales	% to total sales per sector
<i>Other metallic mining entities</i>				
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	197,695,719	0%	Not applicable	0%
Philippine Mining and Development Corporation	115,211,644	0%	53,141,991	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>312,907,363</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>53,141,991</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Oil and gas</b>				
Cosco Capital, Inc. (formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corp.)	1,233,933	0%	-	0%
Forum Energy Philippines Corp.	169,226,550	0%	96,366,780	0%
Oriental Petroleum & Minerals Corp.	445,874,805	1%	390,345,570	1%
The Philodrill Corporation	535,636,607	1%	358,687,873	1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,151,971,895</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>845,400,223</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Coal</b>				
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	16,373,024,850	100%	24,156,617,000	100%

Notwithstanding the absence of completed reporting template from 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, respectively:

Table 107. **Semirara Mining and Power Corporation tax payments in 2015 and 2016**

Agency	Revenue stream	Amount	% to total mining and oil and gas revenue streams	Remarks
<b>2015</b>				
BIR	Corporate income tax	-	0%	Presented benefit from income tax of PHP37,781
BOC	Customs duties	5,011,369	0%	
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	10,015,841	0%	
DOE	Government share in production	1,796,046,847	7%	
<b>2016</b>				
BIR	Corporate income tax	58,214	0%	Provision for income tax
BOC	Customs duties	3,609,146	0%	
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	7,496,871	0%	
LGU	Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	20,703,880	0%	
	Real property tax - Basic	1,369,664	0%	
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	1,369,664	0%	
DOE	Government share in production	2,649,979,160	10%	

The above data were only presented as a matter of information and not subjected to reconciliation procedures due to Semirara's non-participation in the exercise. Nonetheless, if we are to directly compare disclosures made by the DOE based on their reporting template and Semirara Mining and Power Corporation's 2015 and 2016 annual report, there is no noted significant variance to total government share of PHP1.8bn in 2015 and PHP2.7bn in 2016, respectively. The annual report may be accessed through its website at <http://www.semiramining.com>.



For 2015, the total of government share from production, customs duties, and VAT on imported materials attributed to Semirara Mining and Power Corporation amounting to PHP1.8bn represents 28% and 9% (2014 - PHP1.86bn; 17.71% and 4.4%) of total reconciled revenue streams for metallic mining and oil and gas, respectively, and only 7% (2014 - 3.5%) of the entire extractive sector. For 2016, the total of government share from production, customs duties, VAT on imported material, local and real property taxes attributed to Semirara Mining and Power Corporation amounting to PHP2.7bn represents 42% and 13% of total reconciled revenue streams for metallic mining and oil and gas, respectively, and only 10% of the entire extractive sector.

Accordingly, we have assessed revenue streams for coal to be immaterial in relation to total extractive sector as a whole, however, PH-EITI continues to chase Semirara as it primarily represents the local coal sector.

Table 108. **Summary of non-participating non-metallic mining companies**

	2015 Production Value in PHP	% to total production per sector	2016 Production Value in PHP	% to total production per sector
<i>Basalt / Limestone</i>				
Eagle Cement Corporation	438,506,866	9%	947,043,032	16%
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	278,921,686	6%	393,684,561	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>717,428,552</b>		<b>1,340,727,593</b>	

Table 109 presents the percentage representation of participating companies based on reported sales per sector and the extractive industry taken as a whole, and based on any fiscal incentives.

Table 109. **Percentage representation of participating companies to total sales per sector**

	2015 (in PHP'000s)	2015 % to total sales per sector	2016 (in PHP'000s)	2016 % to total sales per sector
<b>Metallic mining</b>				
Companies under income tax holiday	21,784,564	25%	19,640,089,068	25%
Companies under regular income tax	55,011,948	64%	57,611,595,095	74%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>76,796,512</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>77,251,684</b>	<b>Not applicable*</b>
<b>Oil and gas</b>				
Sales	43,664,401	97%	36,970,100	98%
<b>Coal</b>				
Sales	-	0%	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,460,913</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>114,221,784</b>	<b>82%</b>

\*Refer to Table 104 for details.

The fourth PH-EITI Report concluded with 82% representation for metallic mining, oil and gas, and coal for 2015 and 2016, which is lower than that of the previous report at 87%.

Without coal, combined percentage of participating companies from metallic mining, and oil and gas sectors would have reached 92% in 2015 and 98% in 2016 (2014 - 95%), respectively. Refer to Table 105 for the participation rate of non-metallic mining companies.

Table 109 distinguishes mining companies that availed of fiscal incentives particularly income tax holiday (ITH) under their registration with the Board of Investments (BOI). As a result, these companies were not subjected to corporate income tax on their primary business activities (i.e., metal sales). These mining companies are as follows:

### *Nickel*

1. Carrascal Nickel Corporation
2. Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.
3. Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation
4. Platinum Group Metals Corporation

### *Gold/Copper/Silver/Zinc*

5. OceanaGold (Philippines) Inc.

### *Chromite*

6. Krominco, Inc.

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 unless signed waivers are submitted (Please see Annex AA for the waiver template). Summary presentation of companies on submitted templates and waivers is as follows:

Table 110. List of participating entities and related BIR waiver submissions

	2015	2016
<b>Mining</b>		
<i>Nickel</i>		
AAM-PHIL Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	Y	Y
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	N	N
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	Y	Y
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	Y	Y
Berong Nickel Corp.	Y	Y
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	Y	Y
<i>Carrascal Nickel Corporation</i>	Y	Y
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran and Esperanza	N	N
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.	N	N
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay and Dahican	Y	Y
Eramen Minerals, Inc.	N	N
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	Y	Y
Libjo Mining Corporation	Y	Y
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	Y	Y
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	Y	Y
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	Y	Y
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	N	N
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	Y	Y
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	Y	Y
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	Y	Y

	2015	2016
SR Metals, Inc.	Y	Y
Taganito Mining Corporation	Y	Y
Wellex Mining Corporation	N	N
Westernshore Nickel Corporation	Y	Y
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	Y	Y
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>		
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	Y	Y
Benguet Corporation - Acupan	Y	Y
Carmen Copper Corporation	Y	Y
FCF Minerals Corporation	Not in scope	Y
Filminera Resources Corporation	Y	Y
Greenstone Resources Corporation	Y	Y
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	Y	Y
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	Y	Y
Philex Mining Corporation	Y	Y
Philsaga Mining Corporation	Y	Y
<i>Chromite</i>		
Cambayas Mining Corp.	N	Not in scope
Emir Mineral Resources Corporation	Not in scope	Y
Krominco, Inc.	Y	Y
Techiron Resources, Inc.	N	N
<i>Other metallic mining entities</i>		
Leyte Ironsand Corporation	Y	Not in scope
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	Y	Y
Philippine Mining Development Corporation	Y	Y
<i>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</i>		
Concrete Aggregates Corp.	Y	Y
Eagle Cement Corporation	N	N
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	N	N
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	N	N
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	N	N
Solid Cement Corp.	Y Submitted on December 22, 2017	Not in scope
Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.	Not in scope	N
<b>Oil and gas</b>		
Chevron Malampaya LLC	Y	Y
Cosco Capital, Inc. (formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corp.)	N	N
Forum Energy Philippines Corp.	N	N
Galoc Production Company	Y	Y
Nido Production Galoc	Y	Y
Oriental Petroleum & Minerals Corp.	N	N
PNOC - Exploration Corporation	Y	Y
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	Y	Y
The Philodrill Corporation	N	N

	2015	2016
<b>Coal</b>		
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	N	N

### Government agencies

In addition to the eight (8) national government agencies, a total of 61 and 57 LGUs submitted templates for reconciliation in 2015 and 2016, respectively, as compared to 63 in the third PH EITI report. These are as follows:

Region	Province	Municipality	2015	2016
Region I	Pangasinan	Sison Municipality	Y	Y
Region II	Nueva Vizcaya Province		Y	Y
	Nueva Vizcaya	Kasibu Municipality	Y	Y
	Nueva Vizcaya	Quezon Municipality	Y	Y
Region III	Zambales	Sta. Cruz Municipality	Y	Y
	Zambales	Candelaria Municipality	Y	Y
	Bulacan	Norzagaray Municipality	Y	Y
	Bulacan Province		Y	Y
	Bulacan Province	Doña Remedios Trinidad Municipality	Y	Y
	Zambales Province		Y	Y
	Bulacan Province	San Ildelfonso Municipality	Y	Y
Region V	Camarines Norte Province		Y	N
	Camarines Norte Province	Jose Panganiban Municipality	Y	N
	Masbate Province		Y	Y
	Masbate Province	Aroroy Municipality	Y	Y
Region VI	Antique Province		Y	Y
	Antique	Caluya Municipality	Y	Y
Region VII	Cebu	Toledo City	Y	Y
	Eastern Samar Province		Y	Y
	Eastern Samar Province	Guiuan Municipality	Y	Y
	Leyte	MacArthur Municipality	Y	N
	Cebu Province		Y	Y
Region VIII	Leyte Province	Abuyog Municipality	Y	N
	Leyte Province		Y	N
	Leyte Province	Javier Municipality	Y	N
Region IX	Zamboanga del Sur	Zamboanga City	Y	N
	Compostela Valley Province		Y	Y
	Compostela Valley	Maco Municipality	Y	Y
Region X	Lanao del Norte	Tubod Municipality	Y	Y

Region	Province	Municipality	2015	2016
Region XIII	Surigao Del Norte Province	Surigao City	Y	Y
	Surigao Del Norte Province		Y	Y
	Surigao del Norte	Tagana-an Municipality	Y	Y
	Surigao Del Norte Province	Claver Municipality	Y	Y
	Surigao Del Sur Province	Carrascal Municipality	Y	Y
	Surigao Del Sur Province	Cantilan Municipality	Y	Y
	Agusan del Norte	Tubay Municipality	Y	Y
	Agusan Del Sur Province		Y	Y
	Agusan Del Sur Province	Rosario Municipality	Y	Y
	Agusan Del Sur Province	Bunawan Municipality	Y	Y
	Dinagat Islands Province		Y	Y
	Dinagat Islands	Cagdianao Municipality	Y	Y
	Dinagat Islands	Loreto Municipality	Y	Y
	Dinagat Islands	San Jose Municipality	Y	Y
	Dinagat Islands	Tubajon Municipality	Y	Y
	Dinagat Islands	Libjo Municipality	Y	Y
	Surigao del Sur Province		Y	Y
	Agusan del Norte Province		Y	Y
	Dinagat Islands	Basilisa Municipality	Y	N
	Agusan del Norte	Santiago Municipality	N	Y
Surigao del Norte	Alegria Municipality	N	Y	
Agusan del Norte	Jabonga Municipality	N	Y	
Surigao del Norte	Mainit Municipality	N	Y	
ARMM	Tawi-tawi Province		Y	Y
	Tawi-tawi Province	Languyan Municipality	Y	Y
CAR	Benguet	Mankayan Municipality	Y	Y
	Benguet	Tuba Municipality	Y	Y
	Benguet	Itogon Municipality	Y	Y
	Benguet Province		Y	Y
CALABARZON	Rizal	Angono Municipality	Y	Y
	Rizal	Antipolo City	Y	Y
	Batangas	Taysan Municipality	Y	Y
MIMAROPA	Palawan Province		Y	Y
	Palawan	Sofronio Española Municipality	Y	Y
	Palawan	Narra Municipality	Y	Y
	Palawan	Bataraza Municipality	Y	Y

### Revenue streams

In terms of 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 Section VI, *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. Withholding tax on foreign shareholder dividends
7. Withholding tax on profit remittance to principal
8. Withholding tax on royalties to claim owners
9. Value added tax on importations
10. Real property tax – Basic
11. Real property tax – Special Education Fund (SEF)
12. 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 Reserve Fund
7. Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Fund
8. Rehabilitation Cash Fund

#### **Final output preview**

Table 111 provides an overview of the final results of the reconciliation procedures with detailed information reported in Section III, *Reconciliation results overview*.

Table 111. Summary of reconciliation results for revenue streams per agency

	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation	% variance
<b>2015</b>						
<b>Metallic</b>						
BIR	4,646,923,338	4,007,638,211	(639,285,127)	4,208,633,670	(39,683,317)	-1%
BOC	667,780,968	563,302,218	(104,478,750)	518,273,396	16,826,711	3%
LGU	531,998,240	402,168,330	(129,829,910)	413,691,385	(43,279,636)	-11%
MGB	1,063,278,058	1,096,089,543	32,811,485	1,044,196,862	52,546,757	5%
NCIP	321,980,855	37,459,723	(284,521,132)	148,739,518	(121,125,912)	-323%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,231,961,459</b>	<b>6,106,658,025</b>	<b>(1,125,303,434)</b>	<b>6,333,534,831</b>	<b>(134,715,397)</b>	<b>-2%</b>
<b>Non-metallic</b>						
BIR	284,060,799	-	(284,060,799)	589,088	(283,471,711)	-100%
BOC	107,192,871	98,962,636	(8,230,235)	57,514,531	-	0%
LGU	33,537,592	18,955,914	(14,581,678)	15,930,212	(14,237,402)	-75%
MGB	-	-	-	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>424,791,262</b>	<b>117,918,550</b>	<b>(306,872,712)</b>	<b>74,033,831</b>	<b>(297,709,113)</b>	<b>-252%</b>
<b>Oil and Gas</b>						
BIR	7,625,066,124	7,595,526,133	(29,539,991)	7,628,875,869	-	0%
DOE	13,307,435,336	13,273,727,679	(33,707,657)	13,252,679,561	20,710,355	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>20,932,501,460</b>	<b>20,869,253,812</b>	<b>(63,247,648)</b>	<b>20,881,555,430</b>	<b>20,710,355</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,589,254,181</b>	<b>27,093,830,387</b>	<b>(1,495,423,794)</b>	<b>27,289,124,092</b>	<b>(411,714,155)</b>	<b>-2%</b>

	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation	% variance
<b>2016</b>						
<b>Metallic</b>						
BIR	4,321,346,057	4,134,300,381	(187,045,676)	4,265,707,891	(16,912,441)	-0.41%
BOC	637,274,559	571,202,496	(66,072,063)	549,033,367	43,753,083	8%
LGU	711,441,128	550,745,639	(160,695,489)	716,529,972	39,869,623	7%
MGB	846,185,614	1,062,735,178	216,549,564	839,990,854	191,575,305	18%
NCIP	266,181,576	29,209,722	(236,971,854)	155,278,099	(103,155,353)	-353%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,782,428,934</b>	<b>6,348,193,416</b>	<b>(434,235,518)</b>	<b>6,526,540,183</b>	<b>155,130,217</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Non-metallic</b>						
BIR	9,723,469	-	(9,723,469)	3,524,501	(6,198,968)	-100%
BOC	-	369,379,233	369,379,233	-	369,379,233	100%
LGU	18,800,087	49,732,630	30,932,543	219,934	31,220,694	63%
MGB	-	-	-	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>28,523,556</b>	<b>419,111,863</b>	<b>390,588,307</b>	<b>3,744,435</b>	<b>394,400,959</b>	<b>94%</b>
<b>Oil and Gas</b>						
BIR	7,757,069,809	7,757,069,809	-	7,757,069,809	-	0%
DOE	13,285,619,301	13,290,465,188	4,845,887	13,265,524,122	16,153,700	0.12%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>21,042,689,110</b>	<b>21,047,534,997</b>	<b>4,845,887</b>	<b>21,022,593,931</b>	<b>16,153,700</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,853,641,600</b>	<b>27,814,840,276</b>	<b>(38,801,324)</b>	<b>27,552,878,549</b>	<b>565,684,876</b>	

\*The government agency amounts and variance pre-reconciliation and post-reconciliation includes unilateral disclosures by government agencies for non-participating entities amounting to PHP116.6m in 2015 and PHP724.4m in 2016. Refer to Section III, *Reconciliation results overview*, of this chapter for the details of unilateral disclosures.

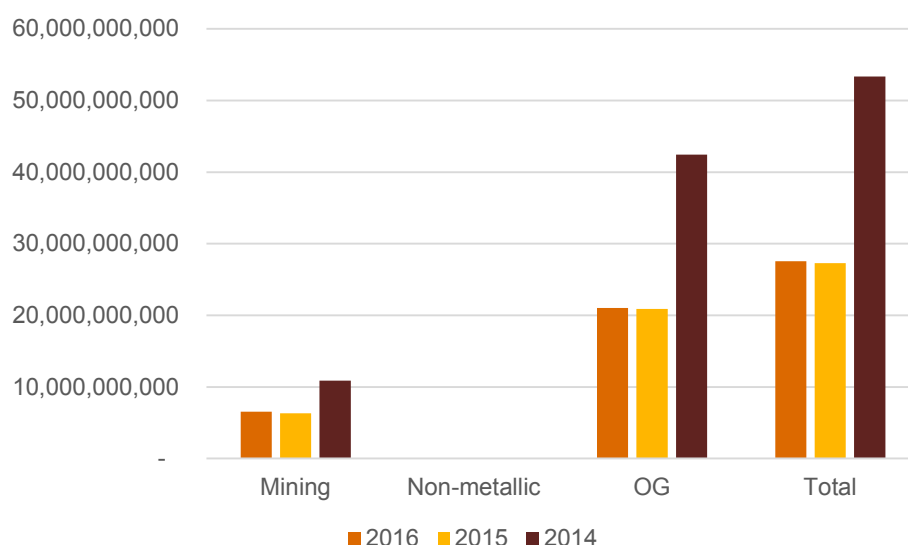
Based on the results of reconciliation procedures, total reconciled revenue streams and other payments (NCIP) for 2015 and 2016 (excluding funds and mandatory expenditures) amounted to PHP27.3bn and PHP27.6bn in 2015 and 2016, respectively (2014 - PHP53bn). Details of out of scope revenue streams are shown in Section VI, *Scope of the report*, of this chapter.

Refer to Table 112 for the comparison of total reconciled revenue streams in 2016, 2015, and 2014.

Table 112. **Summary of total reconciled revenue streams in 2016, 2015, and 2014**

Sector	2016	2015	2014	Change (2016 vs 2014)	% change	Change (2015 vs 2014)	% change
Metallic	6,526,540,183	6,333,534,831	10,884,763,212	(4,551,228,169)	-42%	(4,358,222,817)	-40%
Non-metallic	3,744,435	74,033,831	-	74,033,831	100%	3,744,435	100%
Oil and gas	21,022,593,931	20,881,555,430	42,443,420,268	(21,561,864,570)	-51%	(21,420,826,069)	-50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,552,878,549</b>	<b>27,289,124,092</b>	<b>53,328,183,480</b>	<b>(26,039,058,908)</b>	<b>-49%</b>	<b>(25,775,304,451)</b>	<b>-48%</b>

Figure 32. Summary of total reconciled revenue streams in 2016, 2015, and 2014



The significant drop in the 2015 and 2016 reconciled revenue streams at 48% and 49%, respectively, is consistent with the reported decline in industry sales for both metallic mining and oil and gas in the said years. The main contributors to the poor performance of the metallic sector in 2015 and 2016 were the production plunge and low prices of nickel. On the other hand, oil and gas prices plummeted in 2015 and 2016 that induced losses in the sector. The inclusion of non-metallic mining in this year's report scarcely offset the slump in total reconciled revenue streams. In addition, the reported decrease in sector sales in 2015 and 2016 from 2014 further demonstrates the direct correlation between sales and revenue streams of the government.

Refer to Figure 33 for the discussion of key factors that contributed to the significant change in reconciled revenue streams and other taxes.

### Per agency

#### i. Reported collections and other taxes per government agency and aggregate

Table 113. Reconciliation summary per government agency per industry sector

	Reconciled - Metallic	Reconciled - Non-metallic	Reconciled - Oil and gas	Total
<b>2015</b>				
BIR	4,208,633,670	589,088	7,628,875,869	11,838,098,627
BOC	518,273,396	57,514,531	-	575,787,927
DOE	-	-	13,252,679,561	13,252,679,561
LGU	413,691,385	15,930,212	-	429,621,597
MGB	1,044,196,862	-	-	1,044,196,862
NCIP*	148,739,518	-	-	148,739,518
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,333,534,831</b>	<b>74,033,831</b>	<b>20,881,555,430</b>	<b>27,289,124,092</b>



	Reconciled - Metallic	Reconciled - Non-metallic	Reconciled - Oil and gas	Total
<b>2016</b>				
BIR	4,265,707,891	3,524,501	7,757,069,809	12,026,302,201
BOC	549,033,367	-	-	549,033,367
DOE	-	-	13,265,524,122	13,265,524,122
LGU	716,529,972	219,934	-	716,749,906
MGB	839,990,854	-	-	839,990,854
NCIP*	155,278,099	-	-	155,278,099
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,526,540,183</b>	<b>3,744,435</b>	<b>21,022,593,931</b>	<b>27,552,878,549</b>

\* Reconciled amount for NCIP pertains to royalty for IPs, which is considered as other taxes and not a revenue stream of the government.

Detailed collections per revenue stream and other taxes per industry sector are as follows:

Table 114. Summary of reconciliation results for revenue streams per agency and per commodity

	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>2015</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<i>Chromite</i>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	811,268	-	(811,268)	811,268	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>BIR Total</b>	<b>811,268</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(811,268)</b>	<b>811,268</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	147,498	147,498	-	147,498	-
<b>BOC Total</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	430,095	3,806,350	3,376,255	430,095	3,376,255
Real property tax - Basic	113,998	102,831	(11,167)	113,998	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	113,998	102,831	(11,167)	113,998	-
<b>LGU Total</b>	<b>658,091</b>	<b>4,012,012</b>	<b>3,353,921</b>	<b>658,091</b>	<b>3,376,255</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	2,190,821	2,190,821	-	2,190,821	-

	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chromite Total</i>	<i>3,807,678</i>	<i>6,350,331</i>	<i>2,542,653</i>	<i>3,807,678</i>	<i>3,376,255</i>
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	459,191,760	448,710,464	(10,481,296)	449,505,873	-
Excise tax on minerals	955,453,986	503,456,145	(451,997,841)	606,578,252	(27,754,411)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	4,910,562	2,206,546	(2,704,016)	2,206,546	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	54,512,499	54,554,999	42,500	54,554,999	-
<b>BIR Total</b>	<b>1,474,068,807</b>	<b>1,008,928,154</b>	<b>(465,140,653)</b>	<b>1,112,845,670</b>	<b>(27,754,411)</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	93,242,736	74,739,848	(18,502,888)	69,799,711	1,490,265
VAT on imported materials and equipment	489,899,234	406,078,421	(83,820,813)	366,136,562	10,609,930
<b>BOC Total</b>	<b>583,141,970</b>	<b>480,818,269</b>	<b>(102,323,701)</b>	<b>435,936,273</b>	<b>12,100,195</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	177,218,087	162,969,586	(14,248,501)	136,537,421	(28,066,822)
Real property tax - Basic	43,439,761	13,092,673	(30,347,088)	29,812,691	(7,486,526)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	26,640,254	12,976,292	(13,663,962)	24,015,549	(1,172,343)
<b>LGU Total</b>	<b>247,298,102</b>	<b>189,038,551</b>	<b>(58,259,551)</b>	<b>190,365,661</b>	<b>(36,725,691)</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	59,795,570	8,250,000	(51,545,570)	26,158,897	(25,386,673)
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc Total</i>	<i>2,364,304,449</i>	<i>1,687,034,974</i>	<i>(677,269,475)</i>	<i>1,765,306,501</i>	<i>(77,766,580)</i>
<i>Nickel</i>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	2,198,102,662	2,185,300,282	(12,802,380)	2,216,913,194	-
Excise tax on minerals	717,163,987	653,669,623	(63,494,364)	692,723,538	255,768
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	129,257,100	27,000,000	(102,257,100)	77,127,495	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	127,514,847	111,055,382	(16,459,465)	108,207,838	(33,864,777)
<b>BIR Total</b>	<b>3,172,038,596</b>	<b>2,977,025,287</b>	<b>(195,013,309)</b>	<b>3,094,972,065</b>	<b>(33,609,009)</b>

	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	10,400,831	9,530,181	(870,650)	6,823,580	(351,915)
VAT on imported materials and equipment	74,090,669	68,677,295	(5,413,374)	75,366,045	949,456
<b>BOC Total</b>	<b>84,491,500</b>	<b>78,207,476</b>	<b>(6,284,024)</b>	<b>82,189,625</b>	<b>597,541</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	270,459,686	187,433,571	(83,026,115)	210,743,372	(11,308,982)
Real property tax - Basic	7,112,701	10,399,958	3,287,257	5,570,746	453,372
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	5,434,911	10,399,958	4,965,047	5,469,481	925,410
<b>LGU Total</b>	<b>283,007,298</b>	<b>208,233,487</b>	<b>(74,773,811)</b>	<b>221,783,599</b>	<b>(9,930,200)</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	1,061,087,237	1,093,898,722	32,811,485	1,042,006,041	52,546,757
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	262,185,285	29,209,723	(232,975,562)	122,580,621	(95,739,239)
<b>Nickel Total</b>	<b>4,862,809,916</b>	<b>4,386,574,695</b>	<b>(476,235,221)</b>	<b>4,563,531,951</b>	<b>(86,134,150)</b>
<i>Other metallic mining entities</i>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	17,033,669	17,033,669	-	17,033,669
Excise tax on minerals	-	4,646,434	4,646,434	-	4,646,434
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	4,667	4,667	-	4,667	-
<b>BIR Total</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>21,684,770</b>	<b>21,680,103</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>21,680,103</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	-	547,073	547,073	-	547,073
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	3,581,902	3,581,902	-	3,581,902
<b>BOC Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	1,033,995	884,280	(149,715)	883,280	-
Real property tax - Basic	377	-	(377)	377	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	377	-	(377)	377	-
<b>LGU Total</b>	<b>1,034,749</b>	<b>884,280</b>	<b>(150,469)</b>	<b>884,034</b>	<b>-</b>

	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other metallic mining entities Total</i>	<i>1,039,416</i>	<i>26,698,025</i>	<i>25,658,609</i>	<i>888,701</i>	<i>25,809,078</i>
<b>Metallic Total</b>	<b>7,231,961,459</b>	<b>6,106,658,025</b>	<b>(1,125,303,434)</b>	<b>6,333,534,831</b>	<b>(134,715,397)</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	237,836,096	-	(237,836,096)	589,088	(237,247,008)
Excise tax on minerals	46,224,703	-	(46,224,703)	-	(46,224,703)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>BIR Total</b>	<b>284,060,799</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(284,060,799)</b>	<b>589,088</b>	<b>(283,471,711)</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	10,003,533	10,129,030	125,497	8,253,741	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	97,189,338	88,833,606	(8,355,732)	49,260,790	-
<b>BOC Total</b>	<b>107,192,871</b>	<b>98,962,636</b>	<b>(8,230,235)</b>	<b>57,514,531</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	18,632,486	8,465,922	(10,166,564)	8,597,132	(9,889,010)
Real property tax - Basic	7,452,553	5,244,996	(2,207,557)	3,666,540	(2,174,196)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	7,452,553	5,244,996	(2,207,557)	3,666,540	(2,174,196)
<b>LGU Total</b>	<b>33,537,592</b>	<b>18,955,914</b>	<b>(14,581,678)</b>	<b>15,930,212</b>	<b>(14,237,402)</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-metallic Total</b>	<b>424,791,262</b>	<b>117,918,550</b>	<b>(306,872,712)</b>	<b>74,033,831</b>	<b>(297,709,113)</b>
<b>Oil and Gas</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	5,859,458,881	5,855,716,899	(3,741,982)	5,863,268,626	-

	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal Total	1,765,607,243	1,739,809,234	(25,798,009)	1,765,607,243	-
<b>BIR Total</b>	<b>7,625,066,124</b>	<b>7,595,526,133</b>	<b>(29,539,991)</b>	<b>7,628,875,869</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>DOE</b>					
Government share from oil and gas production	13,307,435,336	13,273,727,679	(33,707,657)	13,252,679,561	20,710,355
<b>Oil and Gas Total</b>	<b>20,932,501,460</b>	<b>20,869,253,812</b>	<b>(63,247,648)</b>	<b>20,881,555,430</b>	<b>20,710,355</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>28,589,254,181</b>	<b>27,093,830,387</b>	<b>(1,495,423,794)</b>	<b>27,289,124,092</b>	<b>(411,714,155)</b>
<b>2016</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<i>Chromite</i>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	1,350,024	1,350,024	-	1,350,024	-
Excise tax on minerals	8,410,238	-	(8,410,238)	8,410,238	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>BIR Total</b>	<b>9,760,262</b>	<b>1,350,024</b>	<b>(8,410,238)</b>	<b>9,760,262</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>BOC Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	183,055	285,737	102,682	183,055	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>LGU Total</b>	<b>183,055</b>	<b>285,737</b>	<b>102,682</b>	<b>183,055</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	4,203,330	4,203,330	-	4,203,330	-
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chromite Total</b>	<b>14,146,647</b>	<b>5,839,091</b>	<b>(8,307,556)</b>	<b>14,146,647</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	867,418,485	885,269,879	17,851,394	876,430,190	8,839,689

	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Excise tax on minerals	1,098,857,368	830,951,634	(267,905,734)	938,874,698	(3,002,919)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	79,439,791	35,206,544	(44,233,247)	35,206,544	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	54,344,726	76,569,323	22,224,597	40,848,838	-
<b>BIR</b>	<b>2,100,060,370</b>	<b>1,827,997,380</b>	<b>(272,062,990)</b>	<b>1,891,360,270</b>	<b>5,836,770</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	157,234,466	141,763,154	(15,471,312)	101,069,104	1,941,793
VAT on imported materials and equipment	467,948,555	392,122,289	(75,826,266)	437,442,024	15,825,312
<b>BOC Total</b>	<b>625,183,021</b>	<b>533,885,443</b>	<b>(91,297,578)</b>	<b>538,511,128</b>	<b>17,767,105</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	301,109,116	98,650,186	(202,458,930)	271,079,558	(5,654,503)
Real property tax - Basic	108,299,331	107,537,857	(761,474)	125,508,252	2,450,225
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	87,171,573	112,413,584	25,242,011	112,103,596	3,368,973
<b>LGU Total</b>	<b>496,580,020</b>	<b>318,601,627</b>	<b>(177,978,393)</b>	<b>508,691,406</b>	<b>164,695</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	38,504,858	-	(38,504,858)	38,504,858	-
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc Total</b>	<b>3,260,328,269</b>	<b>2,680,484,450</b>	<b>(579,843,819)</b>	<b>2,977,067,662</b>	<b>23,768,570</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	1,477,489,623	1,613,805,780	136,316,157	1,604,621,495	19,907,721
Excise tax on minerals	561,714,844	590,115,633	28,400,789	613,584,701	1,927,952
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	81,053,204	14,400,000	(66,653,204)	59,453,204	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	91,267,754	83,433,296	(7,834,458)	86,927,959	(47,783,152)
<b>BIR Total</b>	<b>2,211,525,425</b>	<b>2,301,754,709</b>	<b>90,229,284</b>	<b>2,364,587,359</b>	<b>(25,947,479)</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	2,181,111	2,949,585	768,474	1,935,109	871,016
VAT on imported materials and equipment	9,910,427	34,367,468	24,457,041	8,587,130	25,114,962
<b>BOC Total</b>	<b>12,091,538</b>	<b>37,317,053</b>	<b>25,225,515</b>	<b>10,522,239</b>	<b>25,985,978</b>

	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	193,339,618	182,005,618	(11,334,000)	187,170,999	37,165,275
Real property tax - Basic	11,355,999	29,457,664	18,101,665	10,399,939	901,185
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	9,982,436	20,394,993	10,412,557	10,084,573	1,638,468
<b>LGU Total</b>	<b>214,678,053</b>	<b>231,858,275</b>	<b>17,180,222</b>	<b>207,655,511</b>	<b>39,704,928</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	841,982,284	1,058,531,848	216,549,564	835,787,524	191,575,305
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	227,676,718	29,209,722	(198,466,996)	116,773,241	(103,155,353)
<b>Nickel Total</b>	<b>3,507,954,018</b>	<b>3,658,671,607</b>	<b>150,717,589</b>	<b>3,535,325,874</b>	<b>128,163,379</b>
<i>Other metallic mining entities</i>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	1,038,871	1,038,871	-	1,038,871
Excise tax on minerals	-	2,159,397	2,159,397	-	2,159,397
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>BIR Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>BOC Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>LGU Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-

	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other metallic mining entities total</i>	-	3,198,268	3,198,268	-	3,198,268
<b>Metallic total</b>	6,782,428,934	6,348,193,416	(434,235,518)	6,526,540,183	155,130,217
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	3,524,501	-	(3,524,501)	3,524,501	-
Excise tax on minerals	6,198,968	-	(6,198,968)	-	(6,198,968)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>BIR Total</b>	9,723,469	-	(9,723,469)	3,524,501	(6,198,968)
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	-	58,451,846	58,451,846	-	58,451,846
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	310,927,387	310,927,387	-	310,927,387
<b>BOC Total</b>	-	369,379,233	369,379,233	-	369,379,233
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	11,127,611	10,014,418	(1,113,193)	219,934	(825,042)
Real property tax - Basic	3,836,238	19,859,106	16,022,868	-	16,022,868
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	3,836,238	19,859,106	16,022,868	-	16,022,868
<b>LGU Total</b>	18,800,087	49,732,630	30,932,543	219,934	31,220,694
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-metallic Total</b>	28,523,556	419,111,863	390,588,307	3,744,435	394,400,959
<b>Oil and Gas</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	5,978,583,364	5,978,583,364	-	5,978,583,364	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	1,778,486,445	1,778,486,445	-	1,778,486,445	-
<b>BIR Total</b>	7,757,069,809	7,757,069,809	-	7,757,069,809	-



	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
DOE					
Government share from oil and gas production	13,285,619,301	13,290,465,188	4,845,887	13,265,524,122	16,153,700
<b>Oil and gas Total</b>	<b>21,042,689,110</b>	<b>21,047,534,997</b>	<b>4,845,887</b>	<b>21,022,593,931</b>	<b>16,153,700</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27,853,641,600</b>	<b>27,814,840,276</b>	<b>(38,801,324)</b>	<b>27,552,878,549</b>	<b>565,684,876</b>

### Per company

Table 115. Summary of reconciliation results for revenue streams per participating company

	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>2015</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<i>Chromite</i>					
Cambayas Mining Corp.	-	3,376,255	3,376,255	-	3,376,255
Krominco, Inc.	3,807,678	2,974,076	(833,602)	3,807,678	-
Techiron Resources, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chromite Total</b>	<b>3,807,678</b>	<b>6,350,331</b>	<b>2,542,653</b>	<b>3,807,678</b>	<b>3,376,255</b>
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	201,049,147	176,384,563	(24,664,584)	11,432,158	(24,707,084)
Benguet Corporation - Acupan	-	-	-	-	-
Carmen Copper Corporation	470,867,247	363,439,597	(107,427,650)	266,860,497	(24,397,192)
Filminera Resources Corporation	399,369,363	261,602,253	(137,767,110)	399,369,363	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation	120,690,997	33,941,536	(86,749,461)	110,469,497	-
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	65,112,045	55,254,512	(9,857,533)	55,184,943	(9,564,013)
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	384,711,005	198,897,428	(185,813,577)	393,124,127	-
Philex Mining Corporation	644,978,759	513,290,423	(131,688,336)	528,068,925	(25,797,067)
Philsaga Mining Corporation	77,525,886	84,224,662	6,698,776	796,991	6,698,776
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc Total</b>	<b>2,364,304,449</b>	<b>1,687,034,974</b>	<b>(677,269,475)</b>	<b>1,765,306,501</b>	<b>(77,766,580)</b>
<i>Nickel</i>					
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	18,293,318	16,791,210	(1,502,108)	17,569,850	29,758
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	-	45,460,498	45,460,498	-	45,460,498
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	24,602,597	1,286,685	(23,315,912)	20,274,446	(4,334,651)
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	261,580,341	259,745,339	(1,835,002)	256,570,179	1,659,229
Berong Nickel Corp.	565,350,545	480,389,246	(84,961,299)	480,389,246	(74,312,321)
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	478,745,101	477,231,136	(1,513,965)	478,985,071	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	237,346,818	185,142,882	(52,203,936)	182,843,210	(38,389,983)
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran	-	-	-	-	-
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza	-	8,553,503	8,553,503	-	8,553,503

	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Cit nickel Mines and Development Corp.	-	843,538	843,538	-	843,538
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	-	8,236,510	8,236,510	-	8,236,510
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	-	-	-	-	-
Eramen Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	398,463,323	392,350,783	(6,112,540)	388,769,488	-
Libjo Mining Corporation	27,821,907	28,168,121	346,214	59,208	346,214
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	54,403,580	70,061,898	15,658,318	73,105,596	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	91,342,014	62,939,856	(28,402,158)	62,582,262	(33,030,870)
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	519,551,459	443,483,131	(76,068,328)	502,729,657	-
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	893,920,648	753,566,869	(140,353,779)	812,506,914	-
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	5,542,389	592,008	(4,950,381)	5,560,012	-
SR Metals, Inc.	132,270,534	90,375,259	(41,895,275)	130,606,320	-
Taganito Mining Corporation	1,145,882,568	1,054,859,024	(91,023,544)	1,148,125,609	-
Wellex Mining Corporation	-	2,642,316	2,642,316	-	2,642,316
Westernshore Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	7,692,774	2,854,883	(4,837,891)	2,854,883	(4,837,891)
<b>Nickel Total</b>	<b>4,862,809,916</b>	<b>4,386,574,695</b>	<b>(476,235,221)</b>	<b>4,563,531,951</b>	<b>(86,134,150)</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
Leyte Ironsand Corporation	1,039,416	888,947	(150,469)	888,701	-
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	-	10,060,806	10,060,806	-	10,060,806
Philippine Mining Development Corporation	-	15,748,272	15,748,272	-	15,748,272
<b>Other metallic mining entities Total</b>	<b>1,039,416</b>	<b>26,698,025</b>	<b>25,658,609</b>	<b>888,701</b>	<b>25,809,078</b>
<b>Metallic Total</b>	<b>7,231,961,459</b>	<b>6,106,658,025</b>	<b>(1,125,303,434)</b>	<b>6,333,534,831</b>	<b>(134,715,397)</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.	3,703,342	3,156,912	(546,430)	720,298	320,212
Eagle Cement Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	170,680,623	-	(170,680,623)	-	(170,680,623)
Solid Cement Corp.	250,407,297	114,761,638	(135,645,659)	73,313,533	(127,348,702)
<b>Non-metallic Total</b>	<b>424,791,262</b>	<b>117,918,550</b>	<b>(306,872,712)</b>	<b>74,033,831</b>	<b>(297,709,113)</b>
<b>Oil and Gas</b>					
Chevron Malampaya LLC	3,672,851,458	3,649,832,920	(23,018,538)	3,675,630,929	-
Cosco Capital, Inc. (formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corp.)	-	-	-	-	-
Forum Energy Philippines Corp.	-	104,048	104,048	-	104,048

	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Galoc Production Company	382,863,622	382,863,622	-	382,863,622	-
Nido Production Galoc	120,919,423	2,812,469	(118,106,954)	10,364,196	-
Oriental Petroleum & Minerals Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
PNOC - Exploration Corporation	581,303,780	582,334,054	1,030,274	582,334,054	-
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	16,174,563,177	16,230,700,392	56,137,215	16,230,362,629	-
The Philodrill Corporation	-	20,606,307	20,606,307	-	20,606,307
<b>Oil and gas Total</b>	<b>20,932,501,460</b>	<b>20,869,253,812</b>	<b>(63,247,648)</b>	<b>20,881,555,430</b>	<b>20,710,355</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>28,589,254,181</b>	<b>27,093,830,387</b>	<b>(1,495,423,794)</b>	<b>27,289,124,092</b>	<b>(411,714,155)</b>
<b>2016</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<i>Chromite</i>					
Emir Mineral Resources Corporation	7,727,869	1,263,829	(6,464,040)	7,727,869	-
Krominco, Inc.	6,418,778	4,575,262	(1,843,516)	6,418,778	-
Techiron Resources, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chromite Total</b>	<b>14,146,647</b>	<b>5,839,091</b>	<b>(8,307,556)</b>	<b>14,146,647</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	135,932,957	129,448,554	(6,484,403)	16,967,819	(6,484,404)
Benguet Corporation - Acupan	-	8,956,068	8,956,068	-	8,956,068
Carmen Copper Corporation	467,980,363	399,931,405	(68,048,958)	467,744,519	-
FCF Minerals Corporation	43,619,318	-	(43,619,318)	43,619,318	-
Filminera Resources Corporation	377,143,203	153,197,214	(223,945,989)	377,097,766	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation	328,556,070	248,551,399	(80,004,671)	352,961,028	-
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	53,540,169	42,082,665	(11,457,504)	50,939,380	(2,625,100)
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	679,187,852	678,980,787	(207,065)	735,783,773	-
Philex Mining Corporation	1,060,087,226	875,230,037	(184,857,189)	885,128,873	-
Philsaga Mining Corporation	114,281,111	144,106,321	29,825,210	46,825,186	23,922,006
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc Total</b>	<b>3,260,328,269</b>	<b>2,680,484,450</b>	<b>(579,843,819)</b>	<b>2,977,067,662</b>	<b>23,768,570</b>
<i>Nickel</i>					
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	27,785,805	27,526,079	(259,726)	27,550,222	-
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	-	34,209,854	34,209,854	-	34,209,854
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	97,755,519	4,882,925	(92,872,594)	71,083,141	(26,672,378)
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	68,032,422	75,361,203	7,328,781	74,362,454	(49,655)
Berong Nickel Corp.	-	168,232,572	168,232,572	168,212,164	20,408
Cagdiano Mining Corporation	361,925,822	365,752,787	3,826,965	361,672,655	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	197,594,640	199,255,280	1,660,640	222,617,930	(19,089,336)
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran	-	14,923,468	14,923,468	-	14,923,468
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza	-	25,450,953	25,450,953	-	25,450,953

	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Cit nickel Mines and Development Corp.	-	8,975,316	8,975,316	-	8,975,316
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	-	90,779,877	90,779,877	-	90,779,877
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	-	87,495,296	87,495,296	-	87,495,296
Eramen Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	278,682,429	291,030,442	12,348,013	286,344,646	-
Libjo Mining Corporation	95,609,934	44,823,692	(50,786,242)	17,274,318	(50,786,244)
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	650	-	(650)	650	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	102,820,354	93,609,036	(9,211,318)	85,026,676	(15,076,362)
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	-	15,151,504	15,151,504	-	15,151,504
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	353,578,128	342,913,072	(10,665,056)	346,175,688	-
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	705,823,026	671,445,443	(34,377,583)	693,289,220	-
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	1,031,051	587,427	(443,624)	1,011,051	-
SR Metals, Inc.	131,167,955	88,005,126	(43,162,829)	96,909,872	(38,263,200)
Taganito Mining Corporation	1,083,529,558	1,004,549,651	(78,979,907)	1,083,498,129	-
Wellex Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Westernshore Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	2,616,725	3,710,604	1,093,879	297,058	1,093,878
<b>Nickel Total</b>	<b>3,507,954,018</b>	<b>3,658,671,607</b>	<b>150,717,589</b>	<b>3,535,325,874</b>	<b>128,163,379</b>
<i>Other metallic mining entities</i>					
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	-	2,159,397	2,159,397	-	2,159,397
Philippine Mining Development Corporation	-	1,038,871	1,038,871	-	1,038,871
<b>Other metallic mining entities Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>
<b>Metallic Total</b>	<b>6,782,428,934</b>	<b>6,348,193,416</b>	<b>(434,235,518)</b>	<b>6,526,540,183</b>	<b>155,130,217</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.	7,277,334	-	(7,277,334)	3,744,435	(3,464,682)
Eagle Cement Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	21,246,222	-	(21,246,222)	-	(21,246,222)
Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.	-	419,111,863	419,111,863	-	419,111,863
<b>Non-metallic Total</b>	<b>28,523,556</b>	<b>419,111,863</b>	<b>390,588,307</b>	<b>3,744,435</b>	<b>394,400,959</b>
<b>Oil and Gas</b>					
Chevron Malampaya LLC	3,749,114,752	3,749,114,752	-	3,749,114,752	-
Cosco Capital, Inc. (formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corp.)	-	-	-	-	-
Forum Energy Philippines Corp.	-	-	-	-	-

	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Galoc Production Company	351,538,728	351,538,728	-	351,538,728	-
Nido Production Galoc	62,036,586	26,821,716	(35,214,870)	26,821,716	-
Oriental Petroleum & Minerals Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
PNOC - Exploration Corporation	588,802,596	588,802,596	-	588,802,596	-
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	16,291,196,448	16,315,103,505	23,907,057	16,306,316,139	-
The Philodrill Corporation	-	16,153,700	16,153,700	-	16,153,700
<b>Oil and Gas Total</b>	<b>21,042,689,110</b>	<b>21,047,534,997</b>	<b>4,845,887</b>	<b>21,022,593,931</b>	<b>16,153,700</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27,853,641,600</b>	<b>27,814,840,276</b>	<b>(38,801,324)</b>	<b>27,552,878,549</b>	<b>565,684,876</b>

### Per revenue stream

Table 116. Overall results for BIR revenue streams per sector

BIR	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>2015</b>					
<b>Mining</b>					
<i>Chromite</i>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	811,268	-	(811,268)	811,268	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chromite Total</b>	<b>811,268</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(811,268)</b>	<b>811,268</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>					
Corporate income tax	459,191,760	448,710,464	(10,481,296)	449,505,873	-
Excise tax on minerals	955,453,986	503,456,145	(451,997,841)	606,578,252	(27,754,411)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	4,910,562	2,206,546	(2,704,016)	2,206,546	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	54,512,499	54,554,999	42,500	54,554,999	-
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc Total</b>	<b>1,474,068,807</b>	<b>1,008,928,154</b>	<b>(465,140,653)</b>	<b>1,112,845,670</b>	<b>(27,754,411)</b>
<i>Nickel</i>					
Corporate income tax	2,198,102,662	2,185,300,282	(12,802,380)	2,216,913,194	-
Excise tax on minerals	717,163,987	653,669,623	(63,494,364)	692,723,538	255,768
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	129,257,100	27,000,000	(102,257,100)	77,127,495	-

<b>BIR</b>	<b>Company amount</b>	<b>Government agency amount</b>	<b>Variance pre-reconciliation</b>	<b>Reconciled amount</b>	<b>Variance post-reconciliation</b>
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	127,514,847	111,055,382	(16,459,465)	108,207,838	(33,864,777)
<b>Nickel Total</b>	<b>3,172,038,596</b>	<b>2,977,025,287</b>	<b>(195,013,309)</b>	<b>3,094,972,065</b>	<b>(33,609,009)</b>
<i>Other metallic mining entities</i>					
Corporate income tax	-	17,033,669	17,033,669	-	17,033,669
Excise tax on minerals	-	4,646,434	4,646,434	-	4,646,434
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	4,667	4,667	-	4,667	-
<i>Other metallic mining entities Total</i>	<i>4,667</i>	<i>21,684,770</i>	<i>21,680,103</i>	<i>4,667</i>	<i>21,680,103</i>
<b>Metallic Total</b>	<b>4,646,923,338</b>	<b>4,007,638,211</b>	<b>(639,285,127)</b>	<b>4,208,633,670</b>	<b>(39,683,317)</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Corporate income tax	237,836,096	-	(237,836,096)	589,088	(237,247,008)
Excise tax on minerals	46,224,703	-	(46,224,703)	-	(46,224,703)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-metallic Total</b>	<b>284,060,799</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(284,060,799)</b>	<b>589,088</b>	<b>(283,471,711)</b>
<b>Oil and Gas</b>					
Corporate income tax	5,859,458,881	5,855,716,899	(3,741,982)	5,863,268,626	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	1,765,607,243	1,739,809,234	(25,798,009)	1,765,607,243	-
<b>Oil and Gas Total</b>	<b>7,625,066,124</b>	<b>7,595,526,133</b>	<b>(29,539,991)</b>	<b>7,628,875,869</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,556,050,261</b>	<b>11,603,164,344</b>	<b>(952,885,917)</b>	<b>11,838,098,627</b>	<b>(323,155,028)</b>

<b>BIR</b>	<b>Company amount</b>	<b>Government agency amount</b>	<b>Variance pre-reconciliation</b>	<b>Reconciled amount</b>	<b>Variance post-reconciliation</b>
<b>2016</b>					
<b>Mining</b>					
<i>Chromite</i>					
Corporate income tax	1,350,024	1,350,024	-	1,350,024	-
Excise tax on minerals	8,410,238	-	(8,410,238)	8,410,238	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-

<b>BIR</b>	<b>Company amount</b>	<b>Government agency amount</b>	<b>Variance pre-reconciliation</b>	<b>Reconciled amount</b>	<b>Variance post-reconciliation</b>
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chromite Total</b>	<b>9,760,262</b>	<b>1,350,024</b>	<b>(8,410,238)</b>	<b>9,760,262</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>					
Corporate income tax	867,418,485	885,269,879	17,851,394	876,430,190	8,839,689
Excise tax on minerals	1,098,857,368	830,951,634	(267,905,734)	938,874,698	(3,002,919)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	79,439,791	35,206,544	(44,233,247)	35,206,544	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	54,344,726	76,569,323	22,224,597	40,848,838	-
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc Total</b>	<b>2,100,060,370</b>	<b>1,827,997,380</b>	<b>(272,062,990)</b>	<b>1,891,360,270</b>	<b>5,836,770</b>
<i>Nickel</i>					
Corporate income tax	1,477,489,623	1,613,805,780	136,316,157	1,604,621,495	19,907,721
Excise tax on minerals	561,714,844	590,115,633	28,400,789	613,584,701	1,927,952
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	81,053,204	14,400,000	(66,653,204)	59,453,204	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	91,267,754	83,433,296	(7,834,458)	86,927,959	(47,783,152)
<b>Nickel Total</b>	<b>2,211,525,425</b>	<b>2,301,754,709</b>	<b>90,229,284</b>	<b>2,364,587,359</b>	<b>(25,947,479)</b>
<i>Other metallic mining entities</i>					
Corporate income tax	-	1,038,871	1,038,871	-	1,038,871
Excise tax on minerals	-	2,159,397	2,159,397	-	2,159,397
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other metallic mining entities Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>
<b>Metallic Total</b>	<b>4,321,346,057</b>	<b>4,134,300,381</b>	<b>(187,045,676)</b>	<b>4,265,707,891</b>	<b>(16,912,441)</b>
<i>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</i>					
Corporate income tax	3,524,501	-	(3,524,501)	3,524,501	-
Excise tax on minerals	6,198,968	-	(6,198,968)	-	(6,198,968)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-

BIR	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-metallic Total</b>	<b>9,723,469</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,723,469)</b>	<b>3,524,501</b>	<b>(6,198,968)</b>
<b>Oil and Gas</b>					
<i>Oil and gas</i>					
Corporate income tax	5,978,583,364	5,978,583,364	-	5,978,583,364	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	1,778,486,445	1,778,486,445	-	1,778,486,445	-
<b>Oil and Gas Total</b>	<b>7,757,069,809</b>	<b>7,757,069,809</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,757,069,809</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,088,139,335</b>	<b>11,891,370,190</b>	<b>(196,769,145)</b>	<b>12,026,302,201</b>	<b>(23,111,409)</b>

Table 117. Overall results of BOC revenue streams per sector

BOC	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>2015</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<i>Chromite</i>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	147,498	147,498	-	147,498	-
<b>Chromite Total</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>					
Customs duties	93,242,736	74,739,848	(18,502,888)	69,799,711	1,490,265
VAT on imported materials and equipment	489,899,234	406,078,421	(83,820,813)	366,136,562	10,609,930
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc Total</b>	<b>583,141,970</b>	<b>480,818,269</b>	<b>(102,323,701)</b>	<b>435,936,273</b>	<b>12,100,195</b>
<i>Nickel</i>					
Customs duties	10,400,831	9,530,181	(870,650)	6,823,580	(351,915)
VAT on imported materials and equipment	74,090,669	68,677,295	(5,413,374)	75,366,045	949,456
<b>Nickel Total</b>	<b>84,491,500</b>	<b>78,207,476</b>	<b>(6,284,024)</b>	<b>82,189,625</b>	<b>597,541</b>
<i>Other metallic mining entities</i>					
Customs duties	-	547,073	547,073	-	547,073
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	3,581,902	3,581,902	-	3,581,902
<b>Other metallic mining entities Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>
<b>Metallic Total</b>	<b>667,780,968</b>	<b>563,302,218</b>	<b>(104,478,750)</b>	<b>518,273,396</b>	<b>16,826,711</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Customs duties	10,003,533	10,129,030	125,497	8,253,741	-



BOC	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
VAT on imported materials and equipment	97,189,338	88,833,606	(8,355,732)	49,260,790	-
<b>Non-metallic Total</b>	<b>107,192,871</b>	<b>98,962,636</b>	<b>(8,230,235)</b>	<b>57,514,531</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>774,973,839</b>	<b>662,264,854</b>	<b>(112,708,985)</b>	<b>575,787,927</b>	<b>16,826,711</b>
<b>2016</b>					
<b>Mining</b>					
<i>Chromite</i>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chromite Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>					
Customs duties	157,234,466	141,763,154	(15,471,312)	101,069,104	1,941,793
VAT on imported materials and equipment	467,948,555	392,122,289	(75,826,266)	437,442,024	15,825,312
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc Total</b>	<b>625,183,021</b>	<b>533,885,443</b>	<b>(91,297,578)</b>	<b>538,511,128</b>	<b>17,767,105</b>
<i>Nickel</i>					
Customs duties	2,181,111	2,949,585	768,474	1,935,109	871,016
VAT on imported materials and equipment	9,910,427	34,367,468	24,457,041	8,587,130	25,114,962
<b>Nickel Total</b>	<b>12,091,538</b>	<b>37,317,053</b>	<b>25,225,515</b>	<b>10,522,239</b>	<b>25,985,978</b>
<i>Other metallic mining</i>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other metallic mining Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Metallic Total</b>	<b>637,274,559</b>	<b>571,202,496</b>	<b>(66,072,063)</b>	<b>549,033,367</b>	<b>43,753,083</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Customs duties	-	58,451,846	58,451,846	-	58,451,846
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	310,927,387	310,927,387	-	310,927,387
<b>Non-metallic Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>369,379,233</b>	<b>369,379,233</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>369,379,233</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>637,274,559</b>	<b>940,581,729</b>	<b>303,307,170</b>	<b>549,033,367</b>	<b>413,132,316</b>

Table 118. Overall results of MGB revenue streams per sector

MGB	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>2015</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<i>Chromite</i>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	2,190,821	2,190,821	-	2,190,821	-

<b>MGB</b>	<b>Company amount</b>	<b>Government agency amount</b>	<b>Variance pre-reconciliation</b>	<b>Reconciled amount</b>	<b>Variance post-reconciliation</b>
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nickel</i>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	1,061,087,237	1,093,898,722	32,811,485	1,042,006,041	52,546,757
<i>Other metallic mining entities</i>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Metallic Total</b>	<b>1,063,278,058</b>	<b>1,096,089,543</b>	<b>32,811,485</b>	<b>1,044,196,862</b>	<b>52,546,757</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,063,278,058</b>	<b>1,096,089,543</b>	<b>32,811,485</b>	<b>1,044,196,862</b>	<b>52,546,757</b>
<b>2016</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<i>Chromite</i>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	4,203,330	4,203,330	-	4,203,330	-
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nickel</i>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	841,982,284	1,058,531,848	216,549,564	835,787,524	191,575,305
<i>Other metallic mining entities</i>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Metallic Total</b>	<b>846,185,614</b>	<b>1,062,735,178</b>	<b>216,549,564</b>	<b>839,990,854</b>	<b>191,575,305</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>846,185,614</b>	<b>1,062,735,178</b>	<b>216,549,564</b>	<b>839,990,854</b>	<b>191,575,305</b>

Table 119. Overall results of DOE revenue streams

<b>DOE</b>	<b>Company amount</b>	<b>Government agency amount</b>	<b>Variance pre-reconciliation</b>	<b>Reconciled Amount</b>	<b>Variance post-reconciliation</b>
<b>2015</b>					
<b>Oil and gas</b>					
Government share from oil and gas production	13,307,435,336	13,273,727,679	(33,707,657)	13,252,679,561	20,710,355
<b>2016</b>					
<b>Oil and gas</b>					
Government share from oil and gas production	13,285,619,301	13,290,465,188	4,845,887	13,265,524,122	16,153,700

Table 120. Overall results of LGU revenue streams per sector

LGU	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>2015</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<i>Chromite</i>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	430,095	3,806,350	3,376,255	430,095	3,376,255
Real property tax - Basic	113,998	102,831	(11,167)	113,998	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	113,998	102,831	(11,167)	113,998	-
<i>Chromite Total</i>	<i>658,091</i>	<i>4,012,012</i>	<i>3,353,921</i>	<i>658,091</i>	<i>3,376,255</i>
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	177,218,087	162,969,586	(14,248,501)	136,537,421	(28,066,822)
Real property tax - Basic	43,439,761	13,092,673	(30,347,088)	29,812,691	(7,486,526)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	26,640,254	12,976,292	(13,663,962)	24,015,549	(1,172,343)
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc Total</i>	<i>247,298,102</i>	<i>189,038,551</i>	<i>(58,259,551)</i>	<i>190,365,661</i>	<i>(36,725,691)</i>
<i>Nickel</i>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	270,459,686	187,433,571	(83,026,115)	210,743,372	(11,308,982)
Real property tax - Basic	7,112,701	10,399,958	3,287,257	5,570,746	453,372
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	5,434,911	10,399,958	4,965,047	5,469,481	925,410
<i>Nickel Total</i>	<i>283,007,298</i>	<i>208,233,487</i>	<i>(74,773,811)</i>	<i>221,783,599</i>	<i>(9,930,200)</i>
<i>Other metallic mining entities</i>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	1,033,995	884,280	(149,715)	883,280	-
Real property tax - Basic	377	-	(377)	377	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	377	-	(377)	377	-
<i>Other metallic mining entities Total</i>	<i>1,034,749</i>	<i>884,280</i>	<i>(150,469)</i>	<i>884,034</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>Metallic Total</b>	<b>531,998,240</b>	<b>402,168,330</b>	<b>(129,829,910)</b>	<b>413,691,385</b>	<b>(43,279,636)</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	18,632,486	8,465,922	(10,166,564)	8,597,132	(9,889,010)
Real property tax - Basic	7,452,553	5,244,996	(2,207,557)	3,666,540	(2,174,196)

LGU	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	7,452,553	5,244,996	(2,207,557)	3,666,540	(2,174,196)
<b>Non-metallic Total</b>	<b>33,537,592</b>	<b>18,955,914</b>	<b>(14,581,678)</b>	<b>15,930,212</b>	<b>(14,237,402)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>565,535,832</b>	<b>421,124,244</b>	<b>(144,411,588)</b>	<b>429,621,597</b>	<b>(57,517,038)</b>
<b>2016</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<i>Chromite</i>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	183,055	285,737	102,682	183,055	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Chromite Total</b>	<b>183,055</b>	<b>285,737</b>	<b>102,682</b>	<b>183,055</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	301,109,116	98,650,186	(202,458,930)	271,079,558	(5,654,503)
Real property tax - Basic	108,299,331	107,537,857	(761,474)	125,508,252	2,450,225
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	87,171,573	112,413,584	25,242,011	112,103,596	3,368,973
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc Total</b>	<b>496,580,020</b>	<b>318,601,627</b>	<b>(177,978,393)</b>	<b>508,691,406</b>	<b>164,695</b>
<i>Nickel</i>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	193,339,618	182,005,618	(11,334,000)	187,170,999	37,165,275
Real property tax - Basic	11,355,999	29,457,664	18,101,665	10,399,939	901,185
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	9,982,436	20,394,993	10,412,557	10,084,573	1,638,468
<b>Nickel Total</b>	<b>214,678,053</b>	<b>231,858,275</b>	<b>17,180,222</b>	<b>207,655,511</b>	<b>39,704,928</b>
<i>Other metallic mining entities</i>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other metallic mining entities Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Metallic Total</b>	<b>711,441,128</b>	<b>550,745,639</b>	<b>(160,695,489)</b>	<b>716,529,972</b>	<b>39,869,623</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Local business tax (paid either in mine site or head office)	11,127,611	10,014,418	(1,113,193)	219,934	(825,042)

LGU	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Real property tax - Basic	3,836,238	19,859,106	16,022,868	-	16,022,868
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	3,836,238	19,859,106	16,022,868	-	16,022,868
<b>Non-metallic Total</b>	<b>18,800,087</b>	<b>49,732,630</b>	<b>30,932,543</b>	<b>219,934</b>	<b>31,220,694</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>730,241,215</b>	<b>600,478,269</b>	<b>(129,762,946)</b>	<b>716,749,906</b>	<b>71,090,317</b>

Table 121. Overall results of NCIP revenue streams per sector

NCIP	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>2015</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<i>Chromite</i>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>					
Royalty for IPs	59,795,570	8,250,000	(51,545,570)	26,158,897	(25,386,673)
<i>Nickel</i>					
Royalty for IPs	262,185,285	29,209,723	(232,975,562)	122,580,621	(95,739,239)
<i>Other metallic mining entities</i>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Metallic Total</b>	<b>321,980,855</b>	<b>37,459,723</b>	<b>(284,521,132)</b>	<b>148,739,518</b>	<b>(121,125,912)</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>321,980,855</b>	<b>37,459,723</b>	<b>(284,521,132)</b>	<b>148,739,518</b>	<b>(121,125,912)</b>
<b>2016</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<i>Chromite</i>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>					
Royalty for IPs	38,504,858	-	(38,504,858)	38,504,858	-
<i>Nickel</i>					
Royalty for IPs	227,676,718	29,209,722	(198,466,996)	116,773,241	(103,155,353)
<i>Other metallic mining entities</i>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Metallic Total</b>	<b>266,181,576</b>	<b>29,209,722</b>	<b>(236,971,854)</b>	<b>155,278,099</b>	<b>(103,155,353)</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>266,181,576</b>	<b>29,209,722</b>	<b>(236,971,854)</b>	<b>155,278,099</b>	<b>(103,155,353)</b>

For 2015 and 2016, DOE registered 0.16% and 0.12% of unexplained variances to total government reported amounts, respectively, followed by the BOC and BIR at 3% in 2015 and BIR and LGU at 0.20% and 12%, respectively, in 2016. For BIR and BOC, the minimal unexplained variances are primarily attributed to the centralization of reporting to national offices owing that most mining and oil and gas companies are considered large taxpayers, hence did not require significant level of coordination with their regional or branch offices. For DOE, the said government agency only monitors few on-going oil and gas projects as compared to MGB that oversees a number of large metallic and non-metallic mining companies.

The positive result of LGU reconciliation for 2016 is attributable to the implementation of ENRDMT as discussed in Section I, *The legal framework*, of Chapter 1 of this Report, and likewise stemming from recommendation by PH-EITI.

Consistent for 2015 and 2016, NCIP registered the highest percentage of unexplained variances to total government reported amounts at 323% and 353% for each year, respectively. Table 122 presents the details of unreconciled other taxes of NCIP for 2015 and 2016.

Table 122. **NCIP unreconciled revenue stream**

Entity	2015	% to government amount	2016	% to government amount
<b>Royalty for IPs</b>				
<b>Metallic</b>				
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>				
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	410,394	1%	-	-
Philex Mining Corporation	(25,797,067)	-69%	-	-
<i>Nickel</i>				
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	(3,603,876)	-10%	(26,672,378)	-91%
Berong Nickel Corp.	(30,624,251)	-82%	-	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	(38,424,592)	-103%	(19,112,420)	-65%
SR Metals, Inc.	-	-	(38,263,200)	-131%
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	(23,086,520)	-62%	(19,107,355)	-65%
<b>Metallic Total</b>	<b>(121,125,912)</b>	<b>-323%</b>	<b>(103,155,353)</b>	<b>-353%</b>

As discussed in this section, the NCIP is tasked only to monitor royalties for IPs, not to collect on their behalf. Thus, royalty for IPs is considered as 'other taxes' and not a revenue stream of the government.

Resulting unexplained variances are due to the lack of supporting documents for the amounts disclosed in the templates of participating companies. For 2015, significant unexplained variances pertain to unvalidated royalty for IPs disclosed by Carrascal Nickel Corporation (PHP38m), Berong Nickel Corp. (PHP31m), Philex Mining Corporation (PHP26m), and Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation (PHP23m). For 2016, significant unexplained variances pertain to unvalidated royalty for IPs disclosed by SR Metals, Inc. (PHP38m), Agata Mining Ventures, Inc. (PHP27m), Carrascal Nickel Corporation (PHP19m), and Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation (PHP19m). Had it been that supporting documents were provided by the said companies and validated, variance post-reconciliation would have been reduced to PHP3m or 9% and PHP0 (0%) in 2015 and 2016, respectively. Further, NCIP reported significantly lower royalty for IPs compared to the total company amount due to the unavailability of information at the central office. Continuous communication has been maintained with the Ancestral Domains Department to obtain said data, but unfortunately have not been furnished as of report date. Refer to Section VIII, *Discrepancies*, of this chapter for findings on variances.

It is also worth noting that despite posting a low percentage to total reported amounts in 2015 and 2016, the unexplained variance of BIR amounting to PHP323m in 2015 and PHP23m in 2016, respectively, remains to be the significant portion of the total variance post-reconciliation. Table 123 presents the details of unreconciled revenue streams of BIR for 2015 and 2016.

Table 123. BIR unreconciled revenue streams

Entity	Corporate income tax	Excise tax on minerals	Withholding taxes	Total	% to government amount	Remarks
<b>2015</b>						
<b>Metallic</b>						
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>						
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	-	(3,357,219)	-	(3,357,219)	-0.03%	B
Carmen Copper Corporation	-	(24,397,192)	-	(24,397,192)	-0.21%	B
<i>Nickel</i>						
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	-	-	(730,775)	(730,775)	-0.01%	B
Berong Nickel Corp.	-	-	(30,624,251)	(30,624,251)	-0.26%	B
Libjo Mining Corporation	-	255,768	(2,509,751)	(2,253,983)	-0.02%	B
<i>Other metallic mining entities</i>						
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	1,285,397	4,646,434	-	5,931,831	0.05%	C
Philippine Mining Development Corporation	15,748,272	-	-	15,748,272	0.14%	C
<b>Metallic Total</b>	<b>17,033,669</b>	<b>(22,852,209)</b>	<b>(33,864,777)</b>	<b>(39,683,317)</b>	<b>-0.34%</b>	
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>						
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	(120,997,401)	(35,125,608)	-	(156,123,009)	-1.35%	A
Solid Cement Corp.	(116,249,607)	(11,099,095)	-	(127,348,702)	-1.10%	A
<b>Non-metallic Total</b>	<b>(237,247,008)</b>	<b>(46,224,703)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(283,471,711)</b>	<b>-2.44%</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>(220,213,339)</b>	<b>(69,076,912)</b>	<b>(33,864,777)</b>	<b>(323,155,028)</b>	<b>-3%</b>	
<b>2016</b>						
<b>Metallic</b>						
<i>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</i>						
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	-	(3,119,298)	-	(3,119,298)	-0.03%	B
Benguet Corporation - Acupan	8,839,689	116,379	-	8,956,068	0.08%	C
<i>Nickel</i>						
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	19,907,721	-	-	19,907,721	0.18%	C
Libjo Mining Corporation	-	-	(47,783,152)	(47,783,152)	-0.42%	B
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	-	1,927,952	-	1,927,952	0.02%	B
<i>Other metallic mining entities</i>						
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	-	2,159,397	-	2,159,397	0.02%	C
Philippine Mining Development Corporation	1,038,871	-	-	1,038,871	0.01%	C
<b>Metallic Total</b>	<b>29,786,281</b>	<b>1,084,430</b>	<b>(47,783,152)</b>	<b>(16,912,441)</b>	<b>-0.14%</b>	
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>						
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	-	(6,198,968)	-	(6,198,968)	-0.05%	A
<b>Non-metallic Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6,198,968)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6,198,968)</b>	<b>-0.05%</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>29,795,567</b>	<b>(5,114,538)</b>	<b>(47,783,152)</b>	<b>(23,102,123)</b>	<b>-0.19%</b>	

A- No waiver submitted B- Absence of supporting schedules and documents C - No reporting templates

Main contributor to the BIR variance post-reconciliation in 2015 is corporate income tax at 1.90%, followed by excise tax on minerals at 0.60%, and withholding taxes at 0.29%. For 2016, variance post-reconciliation consists of withholding taxes at -0.40%, corporate income tax at 0.25%, and excise tax on minerals at -0.04%. The variance related to the corporate income tax mainly pertains to non-metallic participating entities who did not submit waivers resulting to unavailability of BIR

data. The variance on excise tax on minerals required additional supporting schedules and documents which were not provided before the reconciliation cut-off date of 11 December 2017. Had the waivers and supporting schedules and documents been received before the cut-off date, the variance post-reconciliation would have been 2.4% and 0.05% higher in 2015 and 2016, respectively. This has been a recurring observation and common cause of variance. In response, the MSG has advocated for the submission of reporting templates as mandated by the law. As mentioned in Chapter 1, there are already pending bills being deliberated by Congress on this initiative including the issuance of DAO 2017-07 by the DENR on 10 March 2017 that require compliance with EITI requirements.

Table 124. Percentage contribution of each agency to reported total collections or receipts

	Reconciled -Metallic	Reconciled- Non-metallic	Reconciled - Oil and Gas	Grand Total	%
<b>2015</b>					
BIR	4,208,633,670	589,088	7,628,875,869	11,838,098,627	43%
BOC	518,273,396	57,514,531		575,787,927	2%
DOE			13,252,679,561	13,252,679,561	49%
LGU	413,691,385	15,930,212		429,621,597	2%
MGB	1,044,196,862	-		1,044,196,862	4%
NCIP	148,739,518	-		148,739,518	1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,333,534,831</b>	<b>74,033,831</b>	<b>20,881,555,430</b>	<b>27,289,124,092</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>2016</b>					
BIR	4,265,707,891	3,524,501	7,757,069,809	12,026,302,201	44%
BOC	549,033,367	-		549,033,367	2%
DOE			13,265,524,122	13,265,524,122	48%
LGU	716,529,972	219,934		716,749,906	3%
MGB	839,990,854	-		839,990,854	3%
NCIP	155,278,099	-		155,278,099	1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,526,540,183</b>	<b>3,744,435</b>	<b>21,022,593,931</b>	<b>27,552,878,549</b>	

### Major collecting agents

Table 125. Total revenue streams and other taxes per mineral sector

	Chromite	Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc	Nickel	Other metallic mining entities	Non- metallic	Oil and gas	Grand Total
<b>2015</b>							
BIR	811,268	1,112,845,670	3,094,972,065	4,667	589,088	7,628,875,869	11,838,098,627
BOC	147,498	435,936,273	82,189,625	-	57,514,531	-	575,787,927
DOE	-	-	-	-	-	13,252,679,561	13,252,679,561
LGU	658,091	190,365,661	221,783,599	884,034	15,930,212	-	429,621,597
MGB	2,190,821	-	1,042,006,041	-	-	-	1,044,196,862
NCIP	-	26,158,897	122,580,621	-	-	-	148,739,518
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,807,678</b>	<b>1,765,306,501</b>	<b>4,563,531,951</b>	<b>888,701</b>	<b>74,033,831</b>	<b>20,881,555,430</b>	<b>27,289,124,092</b>
<b>2016</b>							
BIR	9,760,262	1,891,360,270	2,364,587,359	-	3,524,501	7,757,069,809	12,026,302,201
BOC	-	538,511,128	10,522,239	-	-	-	549,033,367
DOE						13,265,524,122	13,265,524,122
LGU	183,055	508,691,406	207,655,511	-	219,934		716,749,906
MGB	4,203,330	-	835,787,524	-	-		839,990,854



	Chromite	Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc	Nickel	Other metallic mining entities	Non- metallic	Oil and gas	Grand Total
NCIP	-	38,504,858	116,773,241	-	-		155,278,099
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,146,647</b>	<b>2,977,067,662</b>	<b>3,535,325,874</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,744,435</b>	<b>21,022,593,931</b>	<b>27,552,878,549</b>

Similar to 2014, payments to the DOE and BIR are the most significant revenue streams, which account for approximately 92% or PHP25bn and 91% or PHP25bn in 2015 and 2016 (2014 - 94% or PHP50bn), respectively, of total reconciled revenue streams and other payments, and represent 21% and 24% in 2015 and 2016, respectively, of reported sales of participating companies in (2014 - 29%). 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 in 2015 and 2016 are composed of government share in oil and gas operations (53% and 54%), corporate income tax (34% and 32%), withholding taxes (8%), and excise tax on minerals (5% and 6%).

### The four PH-EITI reports: In Hindsight

Figure 33. Percentage of unexplained variances to total reported collections or receipts

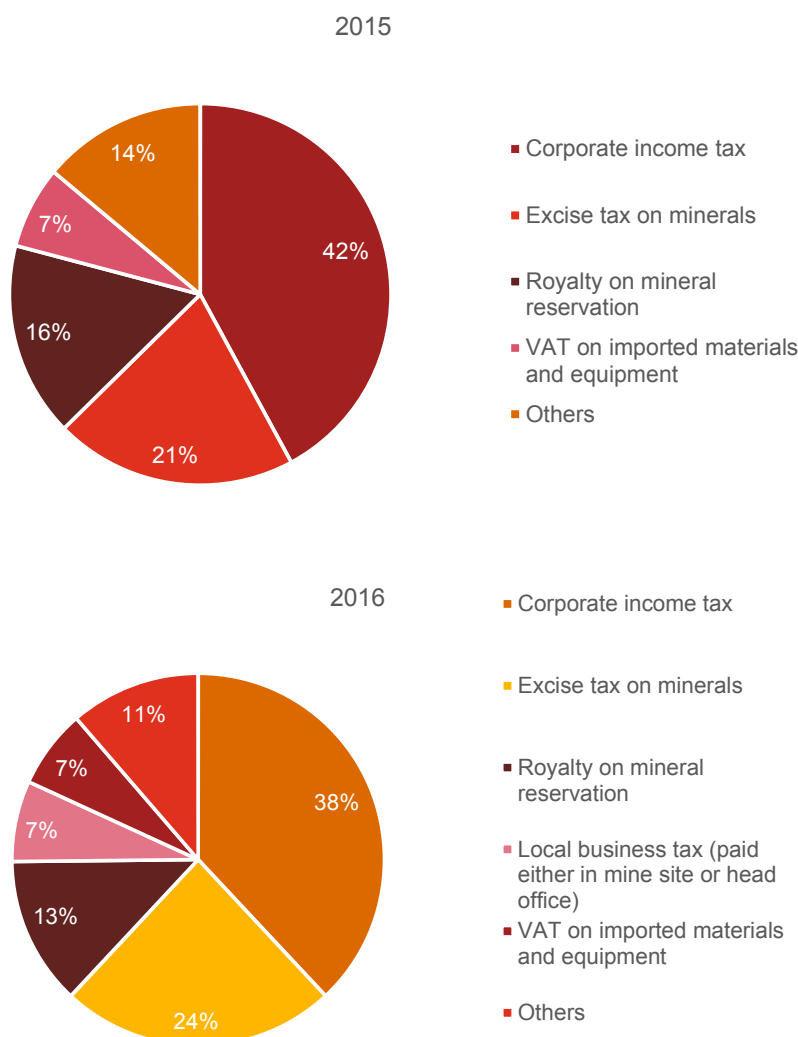


From the graphs presented for 2015 above, BIR and NCIP recorded the highest percentage of unreconciled variances with differences of PHP323m or 82% and PHP121m or 31% of total unreconciled variances, respectively (2014 - PHP56.6m or 17.6% and PHP117.1m or 38.6%, respectively). In 2016, BOC, MGB, and NCIP contributed PHP424m or 75%, PHP191m or 34%, and -PHP103m or -18% to total unreconciled variances, respectively. As discussed in the 'Final output preview' subsection, the variance for BIR is mainly attributable to unreconciled corporate income tax disclosed by non-metallic companies without waivers in 2015. Note that this is only the pilot year for non-metallic companies. For NCIP, BOC, and MGB, the nature of the variance is consistent with the previous PH-EITI reports and is mainly driven by lack of supporting schedules and documents to validate reported tax collections.

In this year's PH EITI report, results of improvements and initiatives started by LGU in prior years were realized and is more evident in the 2016 reconciliation wherein the reported LGU reconciled amount increased from PHP452m in 2014 to PHP626m in 2016. These improvements and initiatives were spearheaded by the Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF) and included close monitoring and coordination activities and introduction of the ENRDMT to permit separate disclosure and presentation of receipts from extractive industries for expedient and accurate submissions. With ENRDMT only implemented starting September 2016, LGUs disclosed receipts from extractive industries in 2015 only amounted to only PHP425m, which approximates that of 2014.

### Significant revenue streams per sector

Figure 34: Proportion of revenue streams for the metallic mining sector



Reconciled BIR revenue streams of the mining sector for 2015 and 2016 amounted to PHP4.2bn and PHP4.3bn (2014 - PHP7.5bn), respectively, with corporate income tax and excise tax on minerals as the main contributors with reported receipts of PHP2.7bn in 2015 and PHP2.5bn in 2016 and PHP1.3bn in 2015 and PHP1.6bn in 2016, respectively, or 63% and 62% of the total payments received in 2015 and 2016, respectively. The drop in the BIR revenue streams relative to the decrease in sales and production of the metallic mining sector as earlier noted in this section contributed to the overall decline of revenue streams and other taxes. Corporate income tax is calculated and paid based on taxable income which is directly related to a company's level of sales. On the other hand, excise tax on minerals is computed based on gross output. Despite the noted decline, significant portion of the reconciled BIR revenue streams remains to be the nickel operators contributing PHP3bn or 74% and PHP2.4bn or 55% of total BIR collections in 2015 and 2016, respectively. These include BIR payments of Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp. (2015 - PHP755m; 2016 - PHP612m), Taganito Mining Corporation (2015 - PHP743m; 2016 - PHP727m), Berong Nickel Corp. (2015 - PHP480m; 2016 - PHP168m), and Cagdianao Mining Corporation (2015 - PHP315m; 2016 - PHP236m).

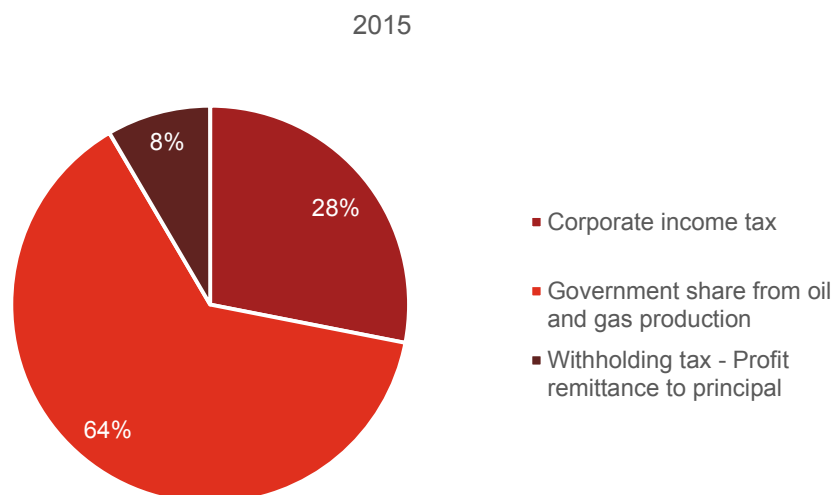
Another factor in 2015 that contributed to the overall decline of revenue streams and other taxes pertains to the royalty on mineral reservation which decreased to PHP1bn and PHP0.8bn in 2015 and 2016, respectively, from PHP2bn in 2014. The decrease was again driven by nickel operators making up almost 100% of mines in government-declared mineral reservation areas in Zambales, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, and Dinagat Islands. The royalty on mineral reservation represents 5% of the market value of the total gross output produced.

Metallic mining sector for the fourth PH-EITI report is represented by a total of 16 Nickel operators, nine (9) miners of gold, copper, silver, or zinc (collectively referred to as non-nickel), two (2) chromite producers, and one (1) other metallic mining company. Refer to Table 125 for the distribution of revenue streams paid by metallic mining sector to the different government agencies.

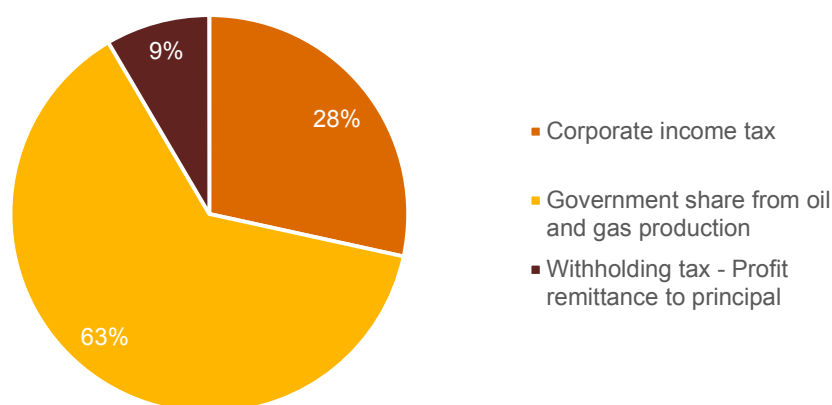
The following additional information may be considered for better appreciation of reported payments by participating mining companies:

- As discussed earlier, there were six (6) metallic mining companies under ITH that did not report corporate income tax payments in accordance with their registration with the BOI. There were no similar fiscal incentives seen in the oil and gas sector. Additionally, no other ITH incentive was awarded in 2015 and 2016.
- Among the 28 metallic mining companies, OceanaGold and FCF Minerals (started commercial operations in 2016) are under the FTAA regime, but still did not report any revenue stream in the form of AGS as discussed in Section I, *The legal framework*, of Chapter 1, which is only due after the recovery period (i.e., at least five years from start of commercial operations).

Figure 35. Proportion of revenue streams for the oil and gas sector



2016



Similar to 2014, government share and corporate income tax were the highest contributors with 92% and 91% share in total revenue streams for the oil and gas sector in 2015 and 2016, respectively. Same with the results of metallic mining reconciliation, total revenue streams for the oil and gas sector suffered a drop due to low market prices and decline in production.

### Non-metallic mining in its pilot year of inclusion in the PH-EITI report

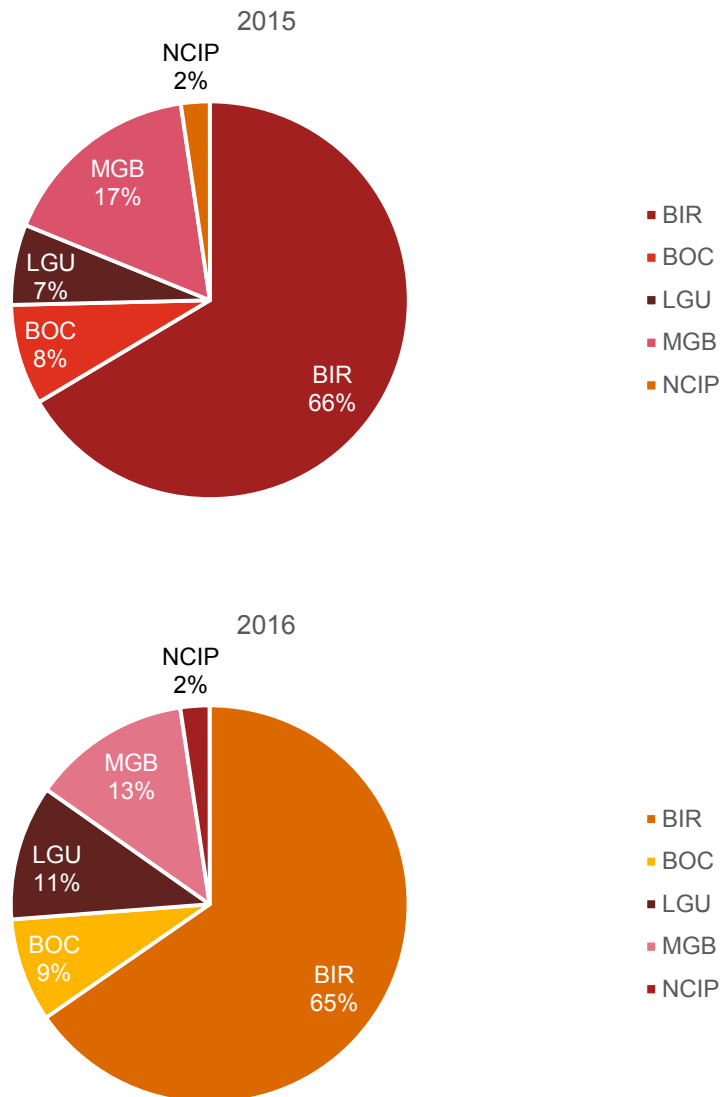
Table 126. Results of reconciliation of targeted non-metallic mining companies

Non-metallic	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>2015</b>					
BIR	284,060,799	-	(284,060,799)	589,088	(283,471,711)
BOC	107,192,871	98,962,636	(8,230,235)	57,514,531	-
LGU	33,537,592	18,955,914	(14,581,678)	15,930,212	(14,237,402)
MGB	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>424,791,262</b>	<b>117,918,550</b>	<b>(306,872,712)</b>	<b>74,033,831</b>	<b>(297,709,113)</b>
<b>2016</b>					
BIR	9,723,469	-	(9,723,469)	3,524,501	(6,198,968)
BOC	-	369,379,233	369,379,233	-	369,379,233
LGU	18,800,087	49,732,630	30,932,543	219,934	31,220,694
MGB	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,523,556</b>	<b>419,111,863</b>	<b>390,588,307</b>	<b>3,744,435</b>	<b>394,400,959</b>

In the first year of inclusion of the non-metallic sector in the Fourth PH-EITI report, total reconciled revenue streams amounted to PHP74m and PHP3.8m or 17% and 13% of company reported amounts in 2015 and 2016, respectively. These are attributable to the low response rate, delays in submission of reporting templates and supporting documents, and confidentiality restrictions. The overall results of reconciliation procedures over the five (5) targeted non-metallic projects were largely driven by the birth pains of their initial inclusion. Please refer to Table 105 for the list of participating non-metallic companies and Table 110 for their BIR waiver submissions.

### Distribution per region

Figure 36. Comparison of LGU collections to other national agencies in the metallic mining sector



For 2015 and 2016, PHP430m and PHP717m, respectively, (2014 - PHP320.8m) were directly remitted to LGUs as hosts of the mining projects, respectively. This was in addition to the LGU's Share in national wealth as distributed by the DBM, which is discussed in Section IV, *LGU in focus*, of this chapter. These allocations, however, may not necessarily have come from reported sales of participating companies in 2015 and 2016 given the amount of time from actual collection to distribution as discussed in Section III, *Revenue allocations*, of Chapter 1.

Figure 35: Distribution of LGU receipts from the mining sector

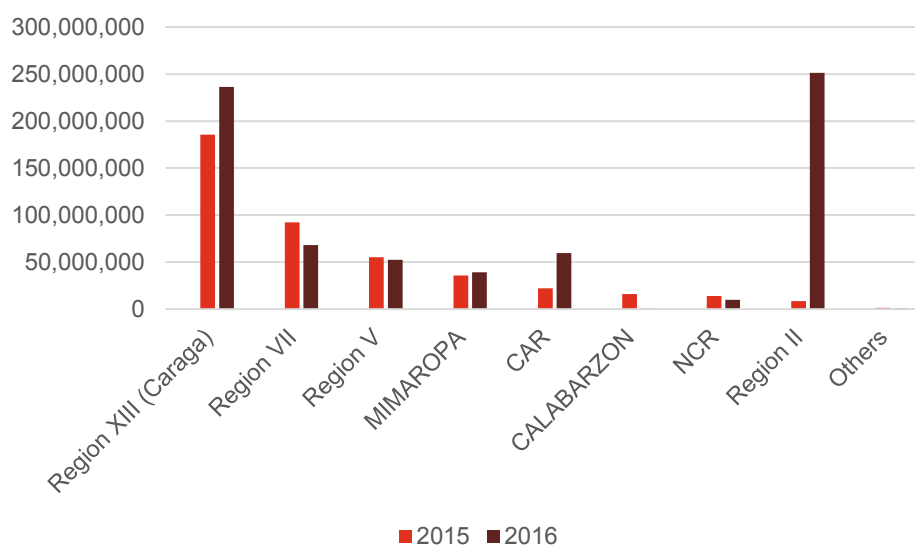


Table 127. Actual LGU receipts from participating mining companies per region

Region	2015	2016
CAR	21,867,988	59,353,202
NCR	13,873,437	9,676,374
Region I	359,140	443,871
Region II	8,464,245	251,302,187
Region III	1,175	650
CALABARZON	15,930,212	219,934
MIMAROPA	35,483,689	38,997,702
Region V	54,973,229	52,308,116
Region VII	92,143,834	67,992,238
Region VIII	925,190	-
Region XIII (Caraga)	185,599,458	236,455,632
<b>Total</b>	<b>429,621,597</b>	<b>716,749,906</b>

Of the total LGU receipts, Region XIII (Caraga), which hosts the most number of mines, continued to receive highest payment of local taxes at PHP186m or almost 43% of total in 2015 (2014 - PHP74m or 23%). The more significant contributors of local taxes in Region XIII (Caraga) in 2015 pertain to Taganito Mining Corporation (PHP64m), SR Metals, Inc. (PHP41m), Hinatuan Mining Corporation (PHP35m), and Cagdianao Mining Corporation (PHP28m).

In 2016, Region II reconciled the highest payment of local taxes at PHP251m or 35% of the total collections. This is attributable to local business taxes paid by OceanaGold Philippines, Inc. (OGPI) to the municipalities of Cabarroguis, Kasibu, and Nagtipunan of PHP162m following the end of OGPI's BOI exemption to pay such taxes on 15 December 2015. Further, OGPI paid a total of PHP66.8m in real property taxes which contributed to the significant collection of Region II. In 2015, real property taxes of OGPI were held under escrow due to the dispute of claiming LGUs. The remaining portion of local taxes of Region II pertains to real property taxes of FCF Minerals Corporation, which started commercial operations in 2016.

### *Mandatory social and environmental expenditures*

As in the previous PH-EITI reports, participating mining companies disclosed information on mandatory expenditures and funds that are mainly aimed to promote social development of host and neighboring communities and environmental protection and rehabilitation. Mandatory expenditures include Annual Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program (AEPEP), Annual Social Development Management Program (ASDMP), Annual Safety and Health Program, and Monitoring Trust Fund expenditures, which are discussed in detail under Section IV, *Social and environmental spending*, of Chapter 1.

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.

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

Table 128. **Summary of results for social and environmental expenditures**

	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>2015</b>					
Annual EPEP	1,977,496,175	1,150,506,331	(826,989,844)	1,209,218,781	(384,711,850)
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	2,400	2,081,405	2,079,005	-	2,079,005
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	100	-	(100)	100	-
Mine Wastes and Tailing fees	-	-	-	-	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	5,776,497	12,574,130	6,797,633	2,462,516	9,260,149
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	60,942,924	-	(60,942,924)	57,518,571	(3,424,353)
Safety and Health Programs	197,047,555	115,387,996	(81,659,559)	32,926,457	(65,485,306)
<b>Annual SDMP</b>					
Social Development and Management (host and neighboring communities)	642,937,602	321,212,164	(321,725,438)	446,726,900	(170,612,101)
Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	106,796,312	66,027,334	(40,768,978)	77,360,613	(28,806,200)
Mining Technology and Geosciences advancement	73,568,071	51,718,406	(21,849,665)	48,715,114	(9,468,809)

	Company amount	Government agency amount	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Subtotal	823,301,985	438,957,904	-384,344,081	572,802,627	-208,887,110
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,064,567,636</b>	<b>1,719,507,766</b>	<b>(1,345,059,870)</b>	<b>1,874,929,052</b>	<b>(651,169,465)</b>
<b>2016</b>					
Annual EPEP	2,060,407,720	1,574,186,642	(198,030,857)	1,862,376,863	(39,784,297)
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	1,600	-	(1,600)	-	(1,600)
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Mine Wastes and Tailing fees	85,420,846	-	(2,510,708)	82,910,138	(2,510,708)
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	3,569,237	2,288,987	(2,436,756)	1,132,481	(196,217)
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	78,559,674	77,631,731	(74,336,517)	4,223,157	2,159,145
Safety and Health Programs	163,094,167	39,601,869	(97,180,840)	65,913,327	(104,471,157)
Annual SDMP					
Social Development and Management (host and neighboring communities)	759,812,117	283,095,077	(487,818,302)	271,993,815	(372,051,771)
Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	168,703,354	82,580,911	(97,551,382)	71,151,972	(62,163,383)
Mining Technology and Geosciences advancement	93,981,627	50,607,401	(50,775,862)	43,205,765	(32,830,337)
Subtotal	1,022,497,098	416,283,389	-636,145,546	386,351,552	-467,045,491
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,413,550,342</b>	<b>2,109,992,618</b>	<b>(1,010,642,824)</b>	<b>2,402,907,518</b>	<b>(611,850,325)</b>

Total reconciled mandatory expenditures of participating mining companies, amounted to PHP1.9bn and PHP2.4bn in 2015 and 2016, respectively, (2014 – PHP3.0bn), which is 29.4% and 37% of reconciled mining revenue streams in 2015 and 2016, respectively, (2014 – 28.5%). Initial comparison of disclosures made by MGB and participating mining companies presented a negative variance of PHP1.3bn and PHP1.0bn of reported expenditures by MGB in 2015 and 2016, respectively (2014 - PHP192.4m). After the conduct of reconciliation procedures, total discrepancy resulted into a negative amount of PHP651.2m and PHP611.8m in 2015 and 2016, respectively, (2014 - PHP23.1m) or only 10% and 9% of reconciled mining revenue amount in 2015 and 2016, respectively (2014 - 1.9%).

**Environmental protection.** Of the total mandatory expenditures incurred by participating mining companies, 64% or PHP1.2bn and 78% PHP1.9bn in 2015 and 2016, respectively, pertain to environmental protection and rehabilitation such as reforestation based on reported EPEP and disbursements from the Monitoring Trust Fund. Top miners are Philex, Carmen Copper, Taganito Mining, and Platinum Group Metals.



**Social development.** Total expenditures on social development amounted to PHP573m or 31% and PHP386m or 16% of total mandatory expenditures reported by the participating entities in 2015 and 2016, respectively. These represent activities undertaken as part of participating companies' 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. Consistent with the prior report, top miners are OceanaGold, Philex, Filminera, and Carmen Copper.

Similar to movement of revenue streams from 2014 to 2016, total social and environmental expenditures decreased since these are primarily based on operating expenditures. The rate of decrease, however, is lower compared to revenue streams that are based on sales such as excise taxes and business taxes, which may indicate that mining companies reported production costs that did not fluctuate in the same proportion as sales; hence may have resulted in decreasing margins. Correspondingly, the amount expended for social development and environmental protection did not materially decrease from 2014 to 2016 compared to revenue streams.

### III. Reconciliation results overview

Table 129. Summary of reconciliation results per industry and government agency

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
BIR	811,268	-	(811,268)	811,268	-
BOC	147,498	147,498	-	147,498	-
LGU	658,091	4,012,012	3,353,921	658,091	3,376,255
MGB	2,190,821	2,190,821	-	2,190,821	-
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,807,678</b>	<b>6,350,331</b>	<b>2,542,653</b>	<b>3,807,678</b>	<b>3,376,255</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
BIR	1,474,068,807	1,008,928,154	(465,140,653)	1,112,845,670	(27,754,411)
BOC	583,141,970	480,818,269	(102,323,701)	435,936,273	12,100,195
LGU	247,298,102	189,038,551	(58,259,551)	190,365,661	(36,725,691)
MGB	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP	59,795,570	8,250,000	(51,545,570)	26,158,897	(25,386,673)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,364,304,449</b>	<b>1,687,034,974</b>	<b>(677,269,475)</b>	<b>1,765,306,501</b>	<b>(77,766,580)</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
BIR	3,172,038,596	2,977,025,287	(195,013,309)	3,094,972,065	(33,609,009)
BOC	84,491,500	78,207,476	(6,284,024)	82,189,625	597,541
LGU	283,007,298	208,233,487	(74,773,811)	221,783,599	(9,930,200)
MGB	1,061,087,237	1,093,898,722	32,811,485	1,042,006,041	52,546,757
NCIP	262,185,285	29,209,723	(232,975,562)	122,580,621	(95,739,239)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,862,809,916</b>	<b>4,386,574,695</b>	<b>(476,235,221)</b>	<b>4,563,531,951</b>	<b>(86,134,150)</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
BIR	4,667	21,684,770	21,680,103	4,667	21,680,103
BOC	-	4,128,975	4,128,975	-	4,128,975
LGU	1,034,749	884,280	(150,469)	884,034	-
MGB	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,039,416</b>	<b>26,698,025</b>	<b>25,658,609</b>	<b>888,701</b>	<b>25,809,078</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>7,231,961,459</b>	<b>6,106,658,025</b>	<b>(1,125,303,434)</b>	<b>6,333,534,831</b>	<b>(134,715,397)</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
BIR	284,060,799	-	(284,060,799)	589,088	(283,471,711)
BOC	107,192,871	98,962,636	(8,230,235)	57,514,531	-
LGU	33,537,592	18,955,914	(14,581,678)	15,930,212	(14,237,402)
MGB	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>424,791,262</b>	<b>117,918,550</b>	<b>(306,872,712)</b>	<b>74,033,831</b>	<b>(297,709,113)</b>
<b>Oil and gas</b>					
BIR	7,625,066,124	7,595,526,133	(29,539,991)	7,628,875,869	-
DOE	13,307,435,336	13,273,727,679	(33,707,657)	13,252,679,561	20,710,355
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,932,501,460</b>	<b>20,869,253,812</b>	<b>(63,247,648)</b>	<b>20,881,555,430</b>	<b>20,710,355</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
BIR	9,760,262	1,350,024	(8,410,238)	9,760,262	-
BOC	-	-	-	-	-
LGU	183,055	285,737	102,682	183,055	-
MGB	4,203,330	4,203,330	-	4,203,330	-
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,146,647</b>	<b>5,839,091</b>	<b>(8,307,556)</b>	<b>14,146,647</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
BIR	2,100,060,370	1,827,997,380	(272,062,990)	1,891,360,270	5,836,770
BOC	625,183,021	533,885,443	(91,297,578)	538,511,128	17,767,105
LGU	496,580,020	318,601,627	(177,978,393)	508,691,406	164,695
MGB	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP	38,504,858	-	(38,504,858)	38,504,858	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,260,328,269</b>	<b>2,680,484,450</b>	<b>(579,843,819)</b>	<b>2,977,067,662</b>	<b>23,768,570</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
BIR	2,211,525,425	2,301,754,709	90,229,284	2,364,587,359	(25,947,479)
BOC	12,091,538	37,317,053	25,225,515	10,522,239	25,985,978
LGU	214,678,053	231,858,275	17,180,222	207,655,511	39,704,928
MGB	841,982,284	1,058,531,848	216,549,564	835,787,524	191,575,305
NCIP	227,676,718	29,209,722	(198,466,996)	116,773,241	(103,155,353)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,507,954,018</b>	<b>3,658,671,607</b>	<b>150,717,589</b>	<b>3,535,325,874</b>	<b>128,163,379</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
BIR	-	3,198,268	3,198,268	-	3,198,268
BOC	-	-	-	-	-
LGU	-	-	-	-	-
MGB	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>6,782,428,934</b>	<b>6,348,193,416</b>	<b>(434,235,518)</b>	<b>6,526,540,183</b>	<b>155,130,217</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
BIR	9,723,469	-	(9,723,469)	3,524,501	(6,198,968)
BOC	-	369,379,233	369,379,233	-	369,379,233
LGU	18,800,087	49,732,630	30,932,543	219,934	31,220,694
MGB	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>28,523,556</b>	<b>419,111,863</b>	<b>390,588,307</b>	<b>3,744,435</b>	<b>394,400,959</b>
<b>Oil and gas</b>					
BIR	7,757,069,809	7,757,069,809	-	7,757,069,809	-
DOE	13,285,619,301	13,290,465,188	4,845,887	13,265,524,122	16,153,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,042,689,110</b>	<b>21,047,534,997</b>	<b>4,845,887</b>	<b>21,022,593,931</b>	<b>16,153,700</b>

Table 130. Details of the reconciliation results per industry sector and revenue stream

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	811,268	-	(811,268)	811,268	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>811,268</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(811,268)</b>	<b>811,268</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	147,498	147,498	-	147,498	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	430,095	3,806,350	3,376,255	430,095	3,376,255
Real property tax - Basic	113,998	102,831	(11,167)	113,998	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	113,998	102,831	(11,167)	113,998	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>658,091</b>	<b>4,012,012</b>	<b>3,353,921</b>	<b>658,091</b>	<b>3,376,255</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	2,190,821	2,190,821	-	2,190,821	-
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,807,678</b>	<b>6,350,331</b>	<b>2,542,653</b>	<b>3,807,678</b>	<b>3,376,255</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	459,191,760	448,710,464	(10,481,296)	449,505,873	-
Excise tax on minerals	955,453,986	503,456,145	(451,997,841)	606,578,252	(27,754,411)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	4,910,562	2,206,546	(2,704,016)	2,206,546	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	54,512,499	54,554,999	42,500	54,554,999	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,474,068,807</b>	<b>1,008,928,154</b>	<b>(465,140,653)</b>	<b>1,112,845,670</b>	<b>(27,754,411)</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	93,242,736	74,739,848	(18,502,888)	69,799,711	1,490,265
VAT on imported materials and equipment	489,899,234	406,078,421	(83,820,813)	366,136,562	10,609,930
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>583,141,970</b>	<b>480,818,269</b>	<b>(102,323,701)</b>	<b>435,936,273</b>	<b>12,100,195</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	177,218,087	162,969,586	(14,248,501)	136,537,421	(28,066,822)
Real property tax - Basic	43,439,761	13,092,673	(30,347,088)	29,812,691	(7,486,526)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	26,640,254	12,976,292	(13,663,962)	24,015,549	(1,172,343)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>247,298,102</b>	<b>189,038,551</b>	<b>(58,259,551)</b>	<b>190,365,661</b>	<b>(36,725,691)</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	59,795,570	8,250,000	(51,545,570)	26,158,897	(25,386,673)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,364,304,449</b>	<b>1,687,034,974</b>	<b>(677,269,475)</b>	<b>1,765,306,501</b>	<b>(77,766,580)</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	2,198,102,662	2,185,300,282	(12,802,380)	2,216,913,194	-
Excise tax on minerals	717,163,987	653,669,623	(63,494,364)	692,723,538	255,768
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	129,257,100	27,000,000	(102,257,100)	77,127,495	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	127,514,847	111,055,382	(16,459,465)	108,207,838	(33,864,777)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,172,038,596</b>	<b>2,977,025,287</b>	<b>(195,013,309)</b>	<b>3,094,972,065</b>	<b>(33,609,009)</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	10,400,831	9,530,181	(870,650)	6,823,580	(351,915)
VAT on imported materials and equipment	74,090,669	68,677,295	(5,413,374)	75,366,045	949,456
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>84,491,500</b>	<b>78,207,476</b>	<b>(6,284,024)</b>	<b>82,189,625</b>	<b>597,541</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	270,459,686	187,433,571	(83,026,115)	210,743,372	(11,308,982)
Real property tax - Basic	7,112,701	10,399,958	3,287,257	5,570,746	453,372
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	5,434,911	10,399,958	4,965,047	5,469,481	925,410
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>283,007,298</b>	<b>208,233,487</b>	<b>(74,773,811)</b>	<b>221,783,599</b>	<b>(9,930,200)</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	1,061,087,237	1,093,898,722	32,811,485	1,042,006,041	52,546,757
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	262,185,285	29,209,723	(232,975,562)	122,580,621	(95,739,239)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,862,809,916</b>	<b>4,386,574,695</b>	<b>(476,235,221)</b>	<b>4,563,531,951</b>	<b>(86,134,150)</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	17,033,669	17,033,669	-	17,033,669
Excise tax on minerals	-	4,646,434	4,646,434	-	4,646,434
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	4,667	4,667	-	4,667	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>21,684,770</b>	<b>21,680,103</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>21,680,103</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	-	547,073	547,073	-	547,073
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	3,581,902	3,581,902	-	3,581,902
<b>BOC Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	1,033,995	884,280	(149,715)	883,280	-
Real property tax - Basic	377	-	(377)	377	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	377	-	(377)	377	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,034,749</b>	<b>884,280</b>	<b>(150,469)</b>	<b>884,034</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,039,416</b>	<b>26,698,025</b>	<b>25,658,609</b>	<b>888,701</b>	<b>25,809,078</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>7,231,961,459</b>	<b>6,106,658,025</b>	<b>(1,125,303,434)</b>	<b>6,333,534,831</b>	<b>(134,715,397)</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	237,836,096	-	(237,836,096)	589,088	(237,247,008)
Excise tax on minerals	46,224,703	-	(46,224,703)	-	(46,224,703)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>284,060,799</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(284,060,799)</b>	<b>589,088</b>	<b>(283,471,711)</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	10,003,533	10,129,030	125,497	8,253,741	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	97,189,338	88,833,606	(8,355,732)	49,260,790	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>107,192,871</b>	<b>98,962,636</b>	<b>(8,230,235)</b>	<b>57,514,531</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	18,632,486	8,465,922	(10,166,564)	8,597,132	(9,889,010)
Real property tax - Basic	7,452,553	5,244,996	(2,207,557)	3,666,540	(2,174,196)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	7,452,553	5,244,996	(2,207,557)	3,666,540	(2,174,196)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>33,537,592</b>	<b>18,955,914</b>	<b>(14,581,678)</b>	<b>15,930,212</b>	<b>(14,237,402)</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>424,791,262</b>	<b>117,918,550</b>	<b>(306,872,712)</b>	<b>74,033,831</b>	<b>(297,709,113)</b>
<b>Oil and gas</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	5,859,458,881	5,855,716,899	(3,741,982)	5,863,268,626	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	1,765,607,243	1,739,809,234	(25,798,009)	1,765,607,243	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,625,066,124</b>	<b>7,595,526,133</b>	<b>(29,539,991)</b>	<b>7,628,875,869</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>DOE</b>					
Government share from oil and gas production	13,307,435,336	13,273,727,679	(33,707,657)	13,252,679,561	20,710,355
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,932,501,460</b>	<b>20,869,253,812</b>	<b>(63,247,648)</b>	<b>20,881,555,430</b>	<b>20,710,355</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	1,350,024	1,350,024	-	1,350,024	-
Excise tax on minerals	8,410,238	-	(8,410,238)	8,410,238	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,760,262</b>	<b>1,350,024</b>	<b>(8,410,238)</b>	<b>9,760,262</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	183,055	285,737	102,682	183,055	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>183,055</b>	<b>285,737</b>	<b>102,682</b>	<b>183,055</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	4,203,330	4,203,330	-	4,203,330	-
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,146,647</b>	<b>5,839,091</b>	<b>(8,307,556)</b>	<b>14,146,647</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	867,418,485	885,269,879	17,851,394	876,430,190	8,839,689
Excise tax on minerals	1,098,857,368	830,951,634	(267,905,734)	938,874,698	(3,002,919)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	79,439,791	35,206,544	(44,233,247)	35,206,544	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	54,344,726	76,569,323	22,224,597	40,848,838	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,100,060,370</b>	<b>1,827,997,380</b>	<b>(272,062,990)</b>	<b>1,891,360,270</b>	<b>5,836,770</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	157,234,466	141,763,154	(15,471,312)	101,069,104	1,941,793
VAT on imported materials and equipment	467,948,555	392,122,289	(75,826,266)	437,442,024	15,825,312
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>625,183,021</b>	<b>533,885,443</b>	<b>(91,297,578)</b>	<b>538,511,128</b>	<b>17,767,105</b>



2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	301,109,116	98,650,186	(202,458,930)	271,079,558	(5,654,503)
Real property tax - Basic	108,299,331	107,537,857	(761,474)	125,508,252	2,450,225
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	87,171,573	112,413,584	25,242,011	112,103,596	3,368,973
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>496,580,020</b>	<b>318,601,627</b>	<b>(177,978,393)</b>	<b>508,691,406</b>	<b>164,695</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	38,504,858	-	(38,504,858)	38,504,858	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,260,328,269</b>	<b>2,680,484,450</b>	<b>(579,843,819)</b>	<b>2,977,067,662</b>	<b>23,768,570</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	1,477,489,623	1,613,805,780	136,316,157	1,604,621,495	19,907,721
Excise tax on minerals	561,714,844	590,115,633	28,400,789	613,584,701	1,927,952
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	81,053,204	14,400,000	(66,653,204)	59,453,204	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	91,267,754	83,433,296	(7,834,458)	86,927,959	(47,783,152)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,211,525,425</b>	<b>2,301,754,709</b>	<b>90,229,284</b>	<b>2,364,587,359</b>	<b>(25,947,479)</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	2,181,111	2,949,585	768,474	1,935,109	871,016
VAT on imported materials and equipment	9,910,427	34,367,468	24,457,041	8,587,130	25,114,962
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12,091,538</b>	<b>37,317,053</b>	<b>25,225,515</b>	<b>10,522,239</b>	<b>25,985,978</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	193,339,618	182,005,618	(11,334,000)	187,170,999	37,165,275
Real property tax - Basic	11,355,999	29,457,664	18,101,665	10,399,939	901,185
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	9,982,436	20,394,993	10,412,557	10,084,573	1,638,468
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>214,678,053</b>	<b>231,858,275</b>	<b>17,180,222</b>	<b>207,655,511</b>	<b>39,704,928</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	841,982,284	1,058,531,848	216,549,564	835,787,524	191,575,305
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	227,676,718	29,209,722	(198,466,996)	116,773,241	(103,155,353)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,507,954,018</b>	<b>3,658,671,607</b>	<b>150,717,589</b>	<b>3,535,325,874</b>	<b>128,163,379</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	1,038,871	1,038,871	-	1,038,871
Excise tax on minerals	-	2,159,397	2,159,397	-	2,159,397

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	3,198,268	3,198,268	-	3,198,268
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>BOC Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	3,198,268	3,198,268	-	3,198,268
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>6,782,428,934</b>	<b>6,348,193,416</b>	<b>(434,235,518)</b>	<b>6,526,540,183</b>	<b>155,130,217</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	3,524,501	-	(3,524,501)	3,524,501	-
Excise tax on minerals	6,198,968	-	(6,198,968)	-	(6,198,968)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,723,469</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,723,469)</b>	<b>3,524,501</b>	<b>(6,198,968)</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	-	58,451,846	58,451,846	-	58,451,846
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	310,927,387	310,927,387	-	310,927,387
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>369,379,233</b>	<b>369,379,233</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>369,379,233</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	11,127,611	10,014,418	(1,113,193)	219,934	(825,042)
Real property tax - Basic	3,836,238	19,859,106	16,022,868	-	16,022,868

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	3,836,238	19,859,106	16,022,868	-	16,022,868
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18,800,087</b>	<b>49,732,630</b>	<b>30,932,543</b>	<b>219,934</b>	<b>31,220,694</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>28,523,556</b>	<b>419,111,863</b>	<b>390,588,307</b>	<b>3,744,435</b>	<b>394,400,959</b>
<b>Oil and gas</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	5,978,583,364	5,978,583,364	-	5,978,583,364	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	1,778,486,445	1,778,486,445	-	1,778,486,445	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,757,069,809</b>	<b>7,757,069,809</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,757,069,809</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>DOE</b>					
Government share from oil and gas production	13,285,619,301	13,290,465,188	4,845,887	13,265,524,122	16,153,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,042,689,110</b>	<b>21,047,534,997</b>	<b>4,845,887</b>	<b>21,022,593,931</b>	<b>16,153,700</b>

Table 131. Summary of reconciliation results per entity

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>BIR</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Cambayas Mining Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Krominco, Inc.	811,268	-	(811,268)	811,268	-
Techiron Resources, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>811,268</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(811,268)</b>	<b>811,268</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	59,991,605	56,676,886	(3,314,719)	11,432,158	(3,357,219)
Benguet Corporation - Acupan	-	-	-	-	-
Carmen Copper Corporation	248,649,541	224,252,349	(24,397,192)	36,830,750	(24,397,192)
Filminera Resources Corporation	344,343,541	261,550,160	(82,793,381)	344,343,541	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation	64,176,328	2,251,721	(61,924,607)	54,490,441	-

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	23,002,737	23,002,737	-	23,002,737	-
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	260,921,814	-	(260,921,814)	260,921,814	-
Philex Mining Corporation	472,186,250	440,397,310	(31,788,940)	381,027,238	-
Philsaga Mining Corporation	796,991	796,991	-	796,991	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,474,068,807</b>	<b>1,008,928,154</b>	<b>(465,140,653)</b>	<b>1,112,845,670</b>	<b>(27,754,411)</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	4,674,757	4,674,757	-	4,674,757	-
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	-	-	-	-	-
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	19,718,536	-	(19,718,536)	18,987,761	(730,775)
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	140,538,445	137,871,405	(2,667,040)	137,871,405	-
Berong Nickel Corp.	521,662,475	480,389,246	(41,273,229)	480,389,246	(30,624,251)
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	315,457,376	315,578,330	120,954	315,457,377	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	61,488,938	68,881,614	7,392,676	68,881,614	-
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran	-	-	-	-	-
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza	-	-	-	-	-
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	-	-	-	-	-
Eramen Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	220,051,241	220,051,241	-	220,051,241	-
Libjo Mining Corporation	11,418,220	9,164,237	(2,253,983)	-	(2,253,983)
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	54,402,905	70,061,898	15,658,993	73,104,421	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	57,953,550	62,582,262	4,628,712	62,582,262	-
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	130,638,777	120,481,895	(10,156,882)	120,481,894	-
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	799,279,690	731,553,922	(67,725,768)	755,401,341	-
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	1,782,100	-	(1,782,100)	1,782,100	-
SR Metals, Inc.	89,296,602	58,534,496	(30,762,106)	89,761,267	-
Taganito Mining Corporation	740,820,101	694,345,101	(46,475,000)	742,690,496	-
Wellex Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Westernshore Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	2,854,883	2,854,883	-	2,854,883	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,172,038,596</b>	<b>2,977,025,287</b>	<b>(195,013,309)</b>	<b>3,094,972,065</b>	<b>(33,609,009)</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
Leyte Ironsand Corporation	4,667	4,667	-	4,667	-
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	-	5,931,831	5,931,831	-	5,931,831
Philippine Mining Development Corporation	-	15,748,272	15,748,272	-	15,748,272
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>21,684,770</b>	<b>21,680,103</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>21,680,103</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>4,646,923,338</b>	<b>4,007,638,211</b>	<b>(639,285,127)</b>	<b>4,208,633,670</b>	<b>(39,683,317)</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.	589,088	-	(589,088)	589,088	-
Eagle Cement Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	156,123,009	-	(156,123,009)	-	(156,123,009)
Solid Cement Corp.	127,348,702	-	(127,348,702)	-	(127,348,702)
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>284,060,799</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(284,060,799)</b>	<b>589,088</b>	<b>(283,471,711)</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Cambayas Mining Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Krominco, Inc.	147,498	147,498	-	147,498	-
Techiron Resources, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	103,241,238	105,232,304	1,991,066	-	1,991,066
Benguet Corporation - Acupan	-	-	-	-	-
Carmen Copper Corporation	137,885,913	139,187,248	1,301,335	137,885,913	-
Filminera Resources Corporation	52,593	52,093	(500)	52,593	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation	26,790,182	27,406,021	615,839	26,304,119	-
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	32,545,295	32,251,775	(293,520)	32,182,206	-
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	123,789,191	122,397,428	(1,391,763)	123,738,068	-
Philex Mining Corporation	114,655,287	-	(114,655,287)	115,773,374	-
Philsaga Mining Corporation	44,182,271	54,291,400	10,109,129	-	10,109,129
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>583,141,970</b>	<b>480,818,269</b>	<b>(102,323,701)</b>	<b>435,936,273</b>	<b>12,100,195</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Nickel</b>					
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	-	949,456	949,456	-	949,456
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Berong Nickel Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	16,817,602	16,490,969	(326,633)	17,070,771	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran	-	-	-	-	-
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza	-	-	-	-	-
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	-	-	-	-	-
Eramen Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	25,785,321	25,795,396	10,075	23,079,711	-
Libjo Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	351,915	-	(351,915)	-	(351,915)

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	6,563,805	-	(6,563,805)	7,067,488	-
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
SR Metals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Taganito Mining Corporation	34,972,857	34,971,655	(1,202)	34,971,655	-
Wellex Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Westernshore Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>84,491,500</b>	<b>78,207,476</b>	<b>(6,284,024)</b>	<b>82,189,625</b>	<b>597,541</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
Leyte Ironsand Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	-	4,128,975	4,128,975	-	4,128,975
Philippine Mining Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>667,780,968</b>	<b>563,302,218</b>	<b>(104,478,750)</b>	<b>518,273,396</b>	<b>16,826,711</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle Cement Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-



2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Solid Cement Corp.	107,192,871	98,962,636	(8,230,235)	57,514,531	-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>107,192,871</b>	<b>98,962,636</b>	<b>(8,230,235)</b>	<b>57,514,531</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Cambayas Mining Corp.	-	3,376,255	3,376,255	-	3,376,255
Krominco, Inc.	658,091	635,757	(22,334)	658,091	-
Techiron Resources, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>658,091</b>	<b>4,012,012</b>	<b>3,353,921</b>	<b>658,091</b>	<b>3,376,255</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	29,976,698	6,225,373	(23,751,325)	-	(23,751,325)
Benguet Corporation - Acupan	-	-	-	-	-
Carmen Copper Corporation	84,331,793	-	(84,331,793)	92,143,834	-
Filminera Resources Corporation	54,973,229	-	(54,973,229)	54,973,229	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation	3,565,590	4,283,794	718,204	3,516,040	-
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	9,564,013	-	(9,564,013)	-	(9,564,013)
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	-	76,500,000	76,500,000	8,464,245	-
Philex Mining Corporation	32,340,155	72,893,113	40,552,958	31,268,313	-
Philsaga Mining Corporation	32,546,624	29,136,271	(3,410,353)	-	(3,410,353)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>247,298,102</b>	<b>189,038,551</b>	<b>(58,259,551)</b>	<b>190,365,661</b>	<b>(36,725,691)</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	3,566,286	2,787,646	(778,640)	3,566,286	29,758

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	-	85,877	85,877	-	85,877
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	1,280,185	1,286,685	6,500	1,286,685	-
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	1,515,931	3,175,160	1,659,229	-	1,659,229
Berong Nickel Corp.	13,063,819	-	(13,063,819)	-	(13,063,819)
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	28,960,102	28,052,133	(907,969)	28,946,902	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	33,650,462	8,299,672	(25,350,790)	6,000,000	34,609
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran	-	-	-	-	-
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza	-	-	-	-	-
Citnickel Mines and Development Corp.	-	843,538	843,538	-	843,538
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	-	8,236,510	8,236,510	-	8,236,510
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	-	-	-	-	-
Eramen Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	36,885,635	35,583,534	(1,302,101)	35,383,074	-
Libjo Mining Corporation	1,251,324	3,212,152	1,960,828	59,208	1,960,828
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	675	-	(675)	1,175	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	9,950,029	357,594	(9,592,435)	-	(9,592,435)
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	-	-	-	-	-

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	1,091,230	319,570	(771,660)	303,444	-
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	37,468,899	8,983,012	(28,485,887)	37,418,123	-
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	1,680,604	592,008	(1,088,596)	1,698,227	-
SR Metals, Inc.	42,973,932	31,840,763	(11,133,169)	40,845,053	-
Taganito Mining Corporation	65,901,574	70,935,317	5,033,743	66,275,422	-
Wellex Mining Corporation	-	2,642,316	2,642,316	-	2,642,316
Westernshore Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	3,766,611	-	(3,766,611)	-	(3,766,611)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>283,007,298</b>	<b>208,233,487</b>	<b>(74,773,811)</b>	<b>221,783,599</b>	<b>(9,930,200)</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
Leyte Ironsand Corporation	1,034,749	884,280	(150,469)	884,034	-
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Mining Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,034,749</b>	<b>884,280</b>	<b>(150,469)</b>	<b>884,034</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>531,998,240</b>	<b>402,168,330</b>	<b>(129,829,910)</b>	<b>413,691,385</b>	<b>(43,279,636)</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.	3,114,254	3,156,912	42,658	131,210	320,212
Eagle Cement Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	14,557,614	-	(14,557,614)	-	(14,557,614)
Solid Cement Corp.	15,865,724	15,799,002	(66,722)	15,799,002	-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>33,537,592</b>	<b>18,955,914</b>	<b>(14,581,678)</b>	<b>15,930,212</b>	<b>(14,237,402)</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>MGB</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Cambayas Mining Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Krominco, Inc.	2,190,821	2,190,821	-	2,190,821	-
Techiron Resources, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,190,821</b>	<b>2,190,821</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,190,821</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Benguet Corporation - Acupan	-	-	-	-	-
Carmen Copper Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Filminera Resources Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	-	-	-	-	-
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Philex Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Philsaga Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	10,052,275	9,328,807	(723,468)	9,328,807	-
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	-	44,425,165	44,425,165	-	44,425,165
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	119,525,965	118,698,774	(827,191)	118,698,774	-
Berong Nickel Corp.	-	-	-	-	-

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Cagdiano Mining Corporation	117,510,021	117,109,704	(400,317)	117,510,021	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	103,782,826	107,961,596	4,178,770	107,961,596	-
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran	-	-	-	-	-
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza	-	8,553,503	8,553,503	-	8,553,503
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	-	-	-	-	-
Eramen Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	115,741,126	110,920,612	(4,820,514)	110,255,462	-
Libjo Mining Corporation	15,152,363	15,791,732	639,369	-	639,369
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	322,681,666	322,681,666	-	322,681,666	-
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	2,079,685	-	(2,079,685)	2,079,685	-
SR Metals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Taganito Mining Corporation	253,490,030	238,427,163	(15,062,867)	253,490,030	-
Wellex Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Westernshore Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	1,071,280	-	(1,071,280)	-	(1,071,280)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,061,087,237</b>	<b>1,093,898,722</b>	<b>32,811,485</b>	<b>1,042,006,041</b>	<b>52,546,757</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
Leyte Ironsand Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Mining Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>1,063,278,058</b>	<b>1,096,089,543</b>	<b>32,811,485</b>	<b>1,044,196,862</b>	<b>52,546,757</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle Cement Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Solid Cement Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NCIP</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Cambayas Mining Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Krominco, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Techiron Resources, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	7,839,606	8,250,000	410,394	-	410,394
Benguet Corporation - Acupan	-	-	-	-	-
Carmen Copper Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Filminera Resources Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation	26,158,897	-	(26,158,897)	26,158,897	-
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	-	-	-	-	-
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Philex Mining Corporation	25,797,067	-	(25,797,067)	-	(25,797,067)
Philsaga Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>59,795,570</b>	<b>8,250,000</b>	<b>(51,545,570)</b>	<b>26,158,897</b>	<b>(25,386,673)</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	-	-	-	-	-
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	3,603,876	-	(3,603,876)	-	(3,603,876)
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Berong Nickel Corp.	30,624,251	-	(30,624,251)	-	(30,624,251)
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	38,424,592	-	(38,424,592)	-	(38,424,592)
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran	-	-	-	-	-
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza	-	-	-	-	-

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	-	-	-	-	-
Eramen Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Libjo Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	23,086,520	-	(23,086,520)	-	(23,086,520)
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	65,139,786	-	(65,139,786)	59,262,653	-
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	50,608,254	13,029,935	(37,578,319)	12,619,962	-
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
SR Metals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Taganito Mining Corporation	50,698,006	16,179,788	(34,518,218)	50,698,006	-
Wellex Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Westernshore Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>262,185,285</b>	<b>29,209,723</b>	<b>(232,975,562)</b>	<b>122,580,621</b>	<b>(95,739,239)</b>



2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
Leyte Ironsand Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Mining Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Metallic</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle Cement Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Solid Cement Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Oil and gas</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Chevron Malampaya LLC	3,672,851,458	3,649,832,92	(23,018,538)	3,675,630,929	-
Cosco Capital, Inc. (formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corp.)	-	-	-	-	-
Forum Energy Philippines Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Galoc Production Company	29,563,892	29,563,892	-	29,563,892	-
Nido Production Galoc	10,364,196	2,812,469	(7,551,727)	10,364,196	-
Oriental Petroleum & Minerals Corp.	-	-	-	-	-

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
PNOC - Exploration Corporation	581,303,780	582,334,054	1,030,274	582,334,054	-
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	3,330,982,798	3,330,982,798	-	3,330,982,798	-
The Philodrill Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Oil and gas</b>	<b>7,625,066,124</b>	<b>7,595,526,133</b>	<b>(29,539,991)</b>	<b>7,628,875,869</b>	<b>-</b>

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Chevron Malampaya LLC	-	-	-	-	-
Cosco Capital, Inc. (formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corp.)	-	-	-	-	-
Forum Energy Philippines Corp.	-	104,048	104,048	-	104,048
Galoc Production Company	353,299,730	353,299,730	-	353,299,730	-
Nido Production Galoc	110,555,227	-	(110,555,227)	-	-
Oriental Petroleum & Minerals Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
PNOC - Exploration Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	12,843,580,379	12,899,717,594	56,137,215	12,899,379,831	-
The Philodrill Corporation	-	20,606,307	20,606,307	-	20,606,307
<b>Total Oil and gas</b>	<b>13,307,435,336</b>	<b>13,273,727,679</b>	<b>(33,707,657)</b>	<b>13,252,679,561</b>	<b>20,710,355</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>BIR</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Emir Mineral Resources Corporation	7,727,869	1,263,829	(6,464,040)	7,727,869	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Krominco, Inc.	2,032,393	86,195	(1,946,198)	2,032,393	-
Techiron Resources, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,760,262</b>	<b>1,350,024</b>	<b>(8,410,238)</b>	<b>9,760,262</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	86,757,697	83,638,400	(3,119,297)	16,967,819	(3,119,298)
Benguet Corporation - Acupan	-	8,956,068	8,956,068	-	8,956,068
Carmen Copper Corporation	268,746,768	268,746,768	-	268,746,768	-
FCF Minerals Corporation	7,362,745	-	(7,362,745)	7,362,745	-
Filminera Resources Corporation	317,131,535	145,540,341	(171,591,194)	317,131,535	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation	175,319,007	142,116,877	(33,202,130)	200,676,604	-
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	28,712,967	28,737,966	24,999	28,737,966	-
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	272,503,945	272,503,945	-	272,503,945	-
Philex Mining Corporation	902,603,724	830,931,829	(71,671,895)	732,407,702	-
Philsaga Mining Corporation	40,921,982	46,825,186	5,903,204	46,825,186	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,100,060,370</b>	<b>1,827,997,380</b>	<b>(272,062,990)</b>	<b>1,891,360,270</b>	<b>5,836,770</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	6,837,799	6,837,799	-	6,837,799	-
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	-	-	-	-	-
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	64,572,566	-	(64,572,566)	64,572,566	-
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	26,476,591	28,584,715	2,108,124	28,584,715	-
Berong Nickel Corp.	-	168,212,164	168,212,164	168,212,164	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	235,712,665	235,940,354	227,689	235,712,668	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	53,038,639	84,261,123	31,222,484	84,261,123	-
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran	-	-	-	-	-
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza	-	-	-	-	-
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	-	19,907,721	19,907,721	-	19,907,721
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	-	-	-	-	-
Eramen Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	153,556,773	161,138,626	7,581,853	157,150,567	-
Libjo Mining Corporation	64,987,816	17,204,664	(47,783,152)	17,204,664	(47,783,152)
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	79,161,632	85,026,676	5,865,044	85,026,676	-
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	110,147,691	110,148,691	1,000	110,148,691	-
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	624,888,571	631,342,655	6,454,084	611,571,849	-
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	370,819	5,115	(365,704)	370,819	-
SR Metals, Inc.	63,432,413	67,562,503	4,130,090	67,414,061	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Taganito Mining Corporation	727,221,939	682,534,439	(44,687,500)	727,221,939	-
Wellex Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Westernshore Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	1,119,511	3,047,464	1,927,953	297,058	1,927,952
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,211,525,425</b>	<b>2,301,754,709</b>	<b>90,229,284</b>	<b>2,364,587,359</b>	<b>(25,947,479)</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	-	2,159,397	2,159,397	-	2,159,397
Philippine Mining Development Corporation	-	1,038,871	1,038,871	-	1,038,871
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>4,321,346,057</b>	<b>4,134,300,381</b>	<b>(187,045,676)</b>	<b>4,265,707,891</b>	<b>(16,912,441)</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.	3,524,501	-	(3,524,501)	3,524,501	-
Eagle Cement Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	6,198,968	-	(6,198,968)	-	(6,198,968)
Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>9,723,469</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,723,469)</b>	<b>3,524,501</b>	<b>(6,198,968)</b>
<b>BOC</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Emir Mineral Resources Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Krominco, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Techiron Resources, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	46,619,725	44,322,490	(2,297,235)	-	(2,297,235)
Benguet Corporation - Acupan	-	-	-	-	-
Carmen Copper Corporation	131,238,772	131,184,637	(54,135)	131,005,513	-
FCF Minerals Corporation	13,787,887	-	(13,787,887)	13,787,887	-
Filminera Resources Corporation	7,703,552	7,656,873	(46,679)	7,658,115	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation	44,514,305	45,958,966	1,444,661	43,562,099	-
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	13,372,758	13,344,699	(28,059)	13,372,070	-
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	234,119,995	234,446,327	326,332	234,446,327	-
Philex Mining Corporation	96,918,916	-	(96,918,916)	94,679,117	-
Philex Mining Corporation	36,907,111	56,971,451	20,064,340	-	20,064,340
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>625,183,021</b>	<b>533,885,443</b>	<b>(91,297,578)</b>	<b>538,511,128</b>	<b>17,767,105</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	-	4,921,262	4,921,262	-	4,921,262
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Berong Nickel Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	333,063	79,893	(253,170)	79,893	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran	-	10,602,708	10,602,708	-	10,602,708

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza	-	10,602,708	10,602,708	-	10,602,708
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	-	-	-	-	-
Eramen Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	1,846,025	2,491,171	645,146	1,846,025	-
Libjo Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	140,700	-	(140,700)	-	(140,700)
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	2,622,459	1,470,020	(1,152,439)	1,447,030	-
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
SR Metals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Taganito Mining Corporation	7,149,291	7,149,291	-	7,149,291	-
Wellex Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Westernshore Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12,091,538</b>	<b>37,317,053</b>	<b>25,225,515</b>	<b>10,522,239</b>	<b>25,985,978</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Mining Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>637,274,559</b>	<b>571,202,496</b>	<b>(66,072,063)</b>	<b>549,033,367</b>	<b>43,753,083</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle Cement Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.	-	369,379,233	369,379,233	-	369,379,233
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>369,379,233</b>	<b>369,379,233</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>369,379,233</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Emir Mineral Resources Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Krominco, Inc.	183,055	285,737	102,682	183,055	-
Techiron Resources, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>183,055</b>	<b>285,737</b>	<b>102,682</b>	<b>183,055</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	2,555,535	1,487,664	(1,067,871)	-	(1,067,871)
Benguet Corporation - Acupan	-	-	-	-	-



2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Carmen Copper Corporation	67,994,823	-	(67,994,823)	67,992,238	-
FCF Minerals Corporation	22,468,686	-	(22,468,686)	22,468,686	-
Filminera Resources Corporation	52,308,116	-	(52,308,116)	52,308,116	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation	70,217,900	60,475,556	(9,742,344)	70,217,467	-
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	11,454,444	-	(11,454,444)	8,829,344	(2,625,100)
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	172,563,912	172,030,515	(533,397)	228,833,501	-
Philex Mining Corporation	60,564,586	44,298,208	(16,266,378)	58,042,054	-
Philsaga Mining Corporation	36,452,018	40,309,684	3,857,666	-	3,857,666
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>496,580,020</b>	<b>318,601,627</b>	<b>(177,978,393)</b>	<b>508,691,406</b>	<b>164,695</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	6,950,518	6,690,792	(259,726)	6,714,935	-
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	-	6,516,290	6,516,290	-	6,516,290
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	6,510,575	4,882,925	(1,627,650)	6,510,575	-
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	1,048,404	998,749	(49,655)	-	(49,655)
Berong Nickel Corp.	-	20,408	20,408	-	20,408
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	19,295,503	18,642,468	(653,035)	19,295,503	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	29,958,160	6,299,672	(23,658,488)	29,662,322	23,084
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran	-	2,031,830	2,031,830	-	2,031,830
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza	-	-	-	-	-
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.	-	8,975,316	8,975,316	-	8,975,316

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	-	8,236,510	8,236,510	-	8,236,510
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	-	-	-	-	-
Eramen Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	17,619,586	16,310,573	(1,309,013)	16,257,982	-
Libjo Mining Corporation	896,392	3,354,422	2,458,030	69,654	2,458,028
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	650	-	(650)	650	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	4,410,667	8,582,360	4,171,693	-	4,171,693
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	-	7,777,061	7,777,061	-	7,777,061
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	12,655,530	34,885,372	22,229,842	13,000,214	-
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	37,039,357	25,602,833	(11,436,524)	38,997,702	-
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	660,232	582,312	(77,920)	640,232	-
SR Metals, Inc.	29,472,342	20,442,623	(9,029,719)	29,495,811	-
Taganito Mining Corporation	47,041,360	50,362,619	3,321,259	47,009,931	-
Wellex Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Westernshore Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	1,118,777	663,140	(455,637)	-	(455,637)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>214,678,053</b>	<b>231,858,275</b>	<b>17,180,222</b>	<b>207,655,511</b>	<b>39,704,928</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Mining Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>711,441,128</b>	<b>550,745,639</b>	<b>(160,695,489)</b>	<b>716,529,972</b>	<b>39,869,623</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.	3,752,833	-	(3,752,833)	219,934	(3,464,682)
Eagle Cement Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	15,047,254	-	(15,047,254)	-	(15,047,254)
Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.	-	49,732,630	49,732,630	-	49,732,630
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>18,800,087</b>	<b>49,732,630</b>	<b>30,932,543</b>	<b>219,934</b>	<b>31,220,694</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Emir Mineral Resources Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Krominco, Inc.	4,203,330	4,203,330	-	4,203,330	-
Techiron Resources, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	4,203,330	4,203,330	-	4,203,330	-
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Benguet Corporation - Acupan	-	-	-	-	-
Carmen Copper Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
FCF Minerals Corporation	-	-	-	-	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Filminera Resources Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	-	-	-	-	-
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Philex Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Philsaga Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	13,997,488	13,997,488	-	13,997,488	-
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	-	22,772,302	22,772,302	-	22,772,302
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	40,507,427	45,777,739	5,270,312	45,777,739	-
Berong Nickel Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	106,584,591	111,090,072	4,505,481	106,584,591	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	95,485,421	108,694,485	13,209,064	108,694,485	-
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran	-	2,288,930	2,288,930	-	2,288,930
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza	-	14,848,245	14,848,245	-	14,848,245
Citinnickel Mines and Development Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	-	62,635,646	62,635,646	-	62,635,646

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	-	87,495,296	87,495,296	-	87,495,296
Eramen Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	105,660,045	111,090,072	5,430,027	111,090,072	-
Libjo Mining Corporation	29,725,726	24,264,606	(5,461,120)	-	(5,461,120)
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	-	7,374,443	7,374,443	-	7,374,443
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	197,879,009	197,879,009	-	197,879,009	-
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
SR Metals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Taganito Mining Corporation	251,764,140	248,323,515	(3,440,625)	251,764,140	-
Wellex Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Westernshore Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	378,437	-	(378,437)	-	(378,437)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>841,982,284</b>	<b>1,058,531,848</b>	<b>216,549,564</b>	<b>835,787,524</b>	<b>191,575,305</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Philippine Mining Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>846,185,614</b>	<b>1,062,735,178</b>	<b>216,549,564</b>	<b>839,990,854</b>	<b>191,575,305</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle Cement Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NCIP</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Emir Mineral Resources Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Krominco, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Techiron Resources, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Benguet Corporation - Acupan	-	-	-	-	-
Carmen Copper Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
FCF Minerals Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Filminera Resources Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation	38,504,858	-	(38,504,858)	38,504,858	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	-	-	-	-	-
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Philex Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Philsaga Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>38,504,858</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(38,504,858)</b>	<b>38,504,858</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	-	-	-	-	-
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	26,672,378	-	(26,672,378)	-	(26,672,378)
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Berong Nickel Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	19,112,420	-	(19,112,420)	-	(19,112,420)
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran	-	-	-	-	-
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza	-	-	-	-	-
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican	-	-	-	-	-
Eramen Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Libjo Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation	19,107,355	-	(19,107,355)	-	(19,107,355)
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	32,895,898	-	(32,895,898)	25,147,774	-
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	41,272,639	13,029,935	(28,242,704)	41,272,639	-
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
SR Metals, Inc.	38,263,200	-	(38,263,200)	-	(38,263,200)
Taganito Mining Corporation	50,352,828	16,179,787	(34,173,041)	50,352,828	-
Wellex Mining Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Westernshore Nickel Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>227,676,718</b>	<b>29,209,722</b>	<b>(198,466,996)</b>	<b>116,773,241</b>	<b>(103,155,353)</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Mining Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>266,181,576</b>	<b>29,209,722</b>	<b>(236,971,854)</b>	<b>155,278,099</b>	<b>(103,155,353)</b>



2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle Cement Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Oil and gas</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Chevron Malampaya LLC	3,749,114,752	3,749,114,752	-	3,749,114,752	-
Cosco Capital, Inc. (formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corp.)	-	-	-	-	-
Forum Energy Philippines Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Galoc Production Company	63,735,701	63,735,701	-	63,735,701	-
Nido Production Galoc	26,821,716	26,821,716	-	26,821,716	-
Oriental Petroleum & Minerals Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
PNOC - Exploration Corporation	588,802,596	588,802,596	-	588,802,596	-
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	3,328,595,044	3,328,595,044	-	3,328,595,044	-
The Philodrill Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Oil and gas</b>	<b>7,757,069,809</b>	<b>7,757,069,809</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,757,069,809</b>	<b>-</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>DOE</b>					
Chevron Malampaya LLC	-	-	-	-	-
Cosco Capital, Inc. (formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corp.)	-	-	-	-	-
Forum Energy Philippines Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
Galoc Production Company	287,803,027	287,803,027	-	287,803,027	-
Nido Production Galoc	35,214,870	-	(35,214,870)	-	-
Oriental Petroleum & Minerals Corp.	-	-	-	-	-
PNOC - Exploration Corporation	-	-	-	-	-
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	12,962,601,404	12,986,508,461	23,907,057	12,977,721,095	-
The Philodrill Corporation	-	16,153,700	16,153,700	-	16,153,700
<b>Total Oil and gas</b>	<b>13,285,619,301</b>	<b>13,290,465,188</b>	<b>4,845,887</b>	<b>13,265,524,122</b>	<b>16,153,700</b>

Table 132. Detailed reconciliation results for each company and in scope revenue streams and other taxes

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>BIR</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Cambayas Mining Corp.					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Krominco, Inc.					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	811,268	-	(811,268)	811,268	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>811,268</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(811,268)</b>	<b>811,268</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Techiron Resources, Inc.</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Subtotal Chromite</b>	<b>3,666,151</b>	<b>2,854,883</b>	<b>(811,268)</b>	<b>3,666,151</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
<b>Apex Mining Company, Inc.</b>					
Corporate income tax	11,389,658	11,389,658	-	11,389,658	-
Excise tax on minerals	48,601,947	45,244,728	(3,357,219)	-	(3,357,219)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	42,500	42,500	42,500	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>59,991,605</b>	<b>56,676,886</b>	<b>(3,314,719)</b>	<b>11,432,158</b>	<b>(3,357,219)</b>
<b>Benguet Corporation - Acupan</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Carmen Copper Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	36,830,750	36,830,750	-	36,830,750	-
Excise tax on minerals	211,818,791	187,421,599	(24,397,192)	-	(24,397,192)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>248,649,541</b>	<b>224,252,349</b>	<b>(24,397,192)</b>	<b>36,830,750</b>	<b>(24,397,192)</b>
<b>Filminera Resources Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	152,080,055	152,080,055	-	152,080,055	-
Excise tax on minerals	192,263,486	109,470,105	(82,793,381)	192,263,486	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>344,343,541</b>	<b>261,550,160</b>	<b>(82,793,381)</b>	<b>344,343,541</b>	<b>-</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Greenstone Resources Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	11,937,608	2,251,721	(9,685,887)	2,251,721	-
Excise tax on minerals	52,238,720	-	(52,238,720)	52,238,720	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>64,176,328</b>	<b>2,251,721</b>	<b>(61,924,607)</b>	<b>54,490,441</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	22,928,337	22,928,337	-	22,928,337	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	74,400	74,400	-	74,400	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>23,002,737</b>	<b>23,002,737</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,002,737</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.</b>					
Corporate income tax	795,409	-	(795,409)	795,409	-
Excise tax on minerals	260,126,405	-	(260,126,405)	260,126,405	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>260,921,814</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(260,921,814)</b>	<b>260,921,814</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Philex Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	245,361,289	245,361,289	-	245,361,289	-
Excise tax on minerals	167,476,300	138,391,376	(29,084,924)	79,021,304	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	4,910,562	2,206,546	(2,704,016)	2,206,546	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	54,438,099	54,438,099	-	54,438,099	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>472,186,250</b>	<b>440,397,310</b>	<b>(31,788,940)</b>	<b>381,027,238</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Philsaga Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	796,991	796,991	-	796,991	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>796,991</b>	<b>796,991</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>796,991</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Subtotal Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>	<b>1,474,068,807</b>	<b>1,008,928,154</b>	<b>(465,140,653)</b>	<b>1,112,845,670</b>	<b>(27,754,411)</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	1,448,809	1,448,809	-	1,448,809	-
Excise tax on minerals	3,225,948	3,225,948	-	3,225,948	-

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,674,757</b>	<b>4,674,757</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,674,757</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Agata Mining Ventures Inc.</b>					
Corporate income tax	386,141	-	(386,141)	386,141	-
Excise tax on minerals	18,601,620	-	(18,601,620)	18,601,620	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	730,775	-	(730,775)	-	(730,775)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,718,536</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(19,718,536)</b>	<b>18,987,761</b>	<b>(730,775)</b>
<b>BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.</b>					
Corporate income tax	92,728,059	92,728,059	-	92,728,059	-
Excise tax on minerals	47,810,386	45,143,346	(2,667,040)	45,143,346	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>140,538,445</b>	<b>137,871,405</b>	<b>(2,667,040)</b>	<b>137,871,405</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Berong Nickel Corp.</b>					
Corporate income tax	429,789,721	429,789,721	-	429,789,721	-
Excise tax on minerals	61,248,503	50,599,525	(10,648,978)	50,599,525	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	30,624,251	-	(30,624,251)	-	(30,624,251)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>521,662,475</b>	<b>480,389,246</b>	<b>(41,273,229)</b>	<b>480,389,246</b>	<b>(30,624,251)</b>
<b>Cagdianao Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	197,324,859	197,324,860	1	197,324,860	-
Excise tax on minerals	47,004,008	47,124,961	120,953	47,004,008	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	71,128,509	71,128,509	-	71,128,509	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>315,457,376</b>	<b>315,578,330</b>	<b>120,954</b>	<b>315,457,377</b>	<b>-</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Carrascal Nickel Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	1,938,300	2,047,315	109,015	2,047,315	-
Excise tax on minerals	41,550,638	41,550,638	-	41,550,638	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	18,000,000	18,000,000	-	18,000,000	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	7,283,661	7,283,661	7,283,661	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>61,488,938</b>	<b>68,881,614</b>	<b>7,392,676</b>	<b>68,881,614</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Eramen Minerals, Inc.</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Hinatuan Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	173,752,791	173,752,791	-	173,752,791	-
Excise tax on minerals	46,298,450	46,298,450	-	46,298,450	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>220,051,241</b>	<b>220,051,241</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>220,051,241</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Libjo Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	6,060,925	6,316,693	255,768	-	255,768
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	5,357,295	2,847,544	(2,509,751)	-	(2,509,751)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,418,220</b>	<b>9,164,237</b>	<b>(2,253,983)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,253,983)</b>
<b>LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.</b>					
Corporate income tax	29,226,987	47,928,503	18,701,516	47,928,503	-
Excise tax on minerals	15,577,245	12,534,722	(3,042,523)	15,577,245	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	9,598,673	9,598,673	-	9,598,673	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>54,402,905</b>	<b>70,061,898</b>	<b>15,658,993</b>	<b>73,104,421</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	19,199,421	19,199,421	-	19,199,421	-
Excise tax on minerals	38,754,129	43,382,841	4,628,712	43,382,841	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>57,953,550</b>	<b>62,582,262</b>	<b>4,628,712</b>	<b>62,582,262</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Platinum Group Metals Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	1,574,128	1,574,128	-	1,574,128	-
Excise tax on minerals	129,064,649	118,907,767	(10,156,882)	118,907,766	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>130,638,777</b>	<b>120,481,895</b>	<b>(10,156,882)</b>	<b>120,481,894</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.</b>					
Corporate income tax	635,063,182	635,063,182	-	635,063,182	-
Excise tax on minerals	101,216,508	77,369,089	(23,847,419)	101,216,508	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	63,000,000	9,000,000	(54,000,000)	9,000,000	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	10,121,651	10,121,651	10,121,651	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>799,279,690</b>	<b>731,553,922</b>	<b>(67,725,768)</b>	<b>755,401,341</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	1,782,100	-	(1,782,100)	1,782,100	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,782,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,782,100)</b>	<b>1,782,100</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SR Metals, Inc.</b>					
Corporate income tax	31,226,771	-	(31,226,771)	31,226,771	-
Excise tax on minerals	58,069,831	58,534,496	464,665	58,534,496	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>89,296,602</b>	<b>58,534,496</b>	<b>(30,762,106)</b>	<b>89,761,267</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Taganito Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	583,088,001	583,088,001	-	583,088,001	-
Excise tax on minerals	101,396,012	101,396,012	-	101,396,012	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	46,475,000	-	(46,475,000)	48,345,395	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	9,861,088	9,861,088	-	9,861,088	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>740,820,101</b>	<b>694,345,101</b>	<b>(46,475,000)</b>	<b>742,690,496</b>	<b>-</b>



2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Wellex Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Westernshore Nickel Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	1,355,492	1,355,492	-	1,355,492	-
Excise tax on minerals	1,285,135	1,285,135	-	1,285,135	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	214,256	214,256	-	214,256	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,854,883</b>	<b>2,854,883</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,854,883</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Subtotal Nickel</b>	<b>3,172,038,596</b>	<b>2,977,025,287</b>	<b>(195,013,309)</b>	<b>3,094,972,065</b>	<b>(33,609,009)</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
<b>Leyte Ironsand Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	4,667	4,667	-	4,667	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Ore Asia Mining &amp; Development Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	1,285,397	1,285,397	-	1,285,397
Excise tax on minerals	-	4,646,434	4,646,434	-	4,646,434
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,931,831</b>	<b>5,931,831</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,931,831</b>
<b>Philippine Mining Development Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	15,748,272	15,748,272	-	15,748,272
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	15,748,272	15,748,272	-	15,748,272
<b>Subtotal Other metallic mining entities</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>21,684,770</b>	<b>21,680,103</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>21,680,103</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>4,646,923,338</b>	<b>4,007,638,211</b>	<b>(639,285,127)</b>	<b>4,208,633,670</b>	<b>(39,683,317)</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.					
Corporate income tax	589,088	-	(589,088)	589,088	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	589,088	-	(589,088)	589,088	-
Eagle Cement Corporation					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.					
Corporate income tax	120,997,401	-	(120,997,401)	-	(120,997,401)
Excise tax on minerals	35,125,608	-	(35,125,608)	-	(35,125,608)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	156,123,009	-	(156,123,009)	-	(156,123,009)
Solid Cement Corp.					
Corporate income tax	116,249,607	-	(116,249,607)	-	(116,249,607)
Excise tax on minerals	11,099,095	-	(11,099,095)	-	(11,099,095)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	127,348,702	-	(127,348,702)	-	(127,348,702)
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>284,060,799</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(284,060,799)</b>	<b>589,088</b>	<b>(283,471,711)</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>BOC</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Cambayas Mining Corp.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Krominco, Inc.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	147,498	147,498	-	147,498	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>-</b>
Techiron Resources, Inc.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Subtotal Chromite</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.					
Customs duties	13,260,586	13,343,116	82,530	-	82,530
VAT on imported materials and equipment	89,980,652	91,889,188	1,908,536	-	1,908,536
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>103,241,238</b>	<b>105,232,304</b>	<b>1,991,066</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,991,066</b>
Benguet Corporation - Acupan					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Carmen Copper Corporation					
Customs duties	7,789,051	7,988,498	199,447	7,789,051	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	130,096,862	131,198,750	1,101,888	130,096,862	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>137,885,913</b>	<b>139,187,248</b>	<b>1,301,335</b>	<b>137,885,913</b>	<b>-</b>
Filminera Resources Corporation					
Customs duties	4,412	3,912	(500)	4,412	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	48,181	48,181	-	48,181	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>52,593</b>	<b>52,093</b>	<b>(500)</b>	<b>52,593</b>	<b>-</b>
Greenstone Resources Corporation					
Customs duties	2,065,079	1,688,932	(376,147)	1,555,331	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	24,725,103	25,717,089	991,986	24,748,788	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>26,790,182</b>	<b>27,406,021</b>	<b>615,839</b>	<b>26,304,119</b>	<b>-</b>
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company					
Customs duties	6,198,403	5,940,729	(257,674)	5,875,128	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	26,346,892	26,311,046	(35,846)	26,307,078	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>32,545,295</b>	<b>32,251,775</b>	<b>(293,520)</b>	<b>32,182,206</b>	<b>-</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.					
Customs duties	35,869,980	35,562,784	(307,196)	35,204,821	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	87,919,211	86,834,644	(1,084,567)	88,533,247	-
Subtotal	123,789,191	122,397,428	(1,391,763)	123,738,068	-
Philex Mining Corporation					
Customs duties	19,251,083	-	(19,251,083)	19,370,968	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	95,404,204	-	(95,404,204)	96,402,406	-
Subtotal	114,655,287	-	(114,655,287)	115,773,374	-
Philsaga Mining Corporation					
Customs duties	8,804,142	10,211,877	1,407,735	-	1,407,735
VAT on imported materials and equipment	35,378,129	44,079,523	8,701,394	-	8,701,394
Subtotal	44,182,271	54,291,400	10,109,129	-	10,109,129
<b>Subtotal Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>	<b>583,141,970</b>	<b>480,818,269</b>	<b>(102,323,701)</b>	<b>435,936,273</b>	<b>12,100,195</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	949,456	949,456	-	949,456
Subtotal	-	949,456	949,456	-	949,456
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Berong Nickel Corp.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Cagdianao Mining Corporation					
Customs duties	2,737,518	2,847,745	110,227	2,842,819	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	14,080,084	13,643,224	(436,860)	14,227,952	-
Subtotal	16,817,602	16,490,969	(326,633)	17,070,771	-

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Carrascal Nickel Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Eramen Minerals, Inc.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation					
Customs duties	4,771,674	4,781,751	10,077	2,066,066	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	21,013,647	21,013,645	(2)	21,013,645	-
Subtotal	25,785,321	25,795,396	10,075	23,079,711	-
Libjo Mining Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation					
Customs duties	351,915	-	(351,915)	-	(351,915)
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>351,915</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(351,915)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(351,915)</b>
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Platinum Group Metals Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.					
Customs duties	639,039	-	(639,039)	14,010	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	5,924,766	-	(5,924,766)	7,053,478	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,563,805</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6,563,805)</b>	<b>7,067,488</b>	<b>-</b>
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
SR Metals, Inc.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Taganito Mining Corporation					
Customs duties	1,900,685	1,900,685	-	1,900,685	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	33,072,172	33,070,970	(1,202)	33,070,970	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>34,972,857</b>	<b>34,971,655</b>	<b>(1,202)</b>	<b>34,971,655</b>	<b>-</b>
Wellex Mining Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Westernshore Nickel Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Nickel</b>	<b>84,491,500</b>	<b>78,207,476</b>	<b>(6,284,024)</b>	<b>82,189,625</b>	<b>597,541</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
Leyte Ironsand Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation					
Customs duties	-	547,073	547,073	-	547,073
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	3,581,902	3,581,902	-	3,581,902
Subtotal	-	4,128,975	4,128,975	-	4,128,975
Philippine Mining Development Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Other metallic mining entities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>667,780,968</b>	<b>563,302,218</b>	<b>(104,478,750)</b>	<b>518,273,396</b>	<b>16,826,711</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle Cement Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Solid Cement Corp.					
Corporate income tax	10,003,533	10,129,030	125,497	8,253,741	-
Excise tax on minerals	97,189,338	88,833,606	(8,355,732)	49,260,790	-
Subtotal	107,192,871	98,962,636	(8,230,235)	57,514,531	-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>107,192,871</b>	<b>98,962,636</b>	<b>(8,230,235)</b>	<b>57,514,531</b>	<b>-</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>LGU</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Cambayas Mining Corp.					
Local business tax	-	3,376,255	3,376,255	-	3,376,255
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,376,255</b>	<b>3,376,255</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,376,255</b>
Krominco, Inc.					
Local business tax	430,095	430,095	-	430,095	-
Real property tax - Basic	113,998	102,831	(11,167)	113,998	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	113,998	102,831	(11,167)	113,998	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>658,091</b>	<b>635,757</b>	<b>(22,334)</b>	<b>658,091</b>	<b>-</b>
Techiron Resources, Inc.					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Subtotal Chromite</b>	<b>658,091</b>	<b>4,012,012</b>	<b>3,353,921</b>	<b>658,091</b>	<b>3,376,255</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.					
Local business tax	27,794,370	6,225,373	(21,568,997)	-	(21,568,997)
Real property tax - Basic	1,091,164	-	(1,091,164)	-	(1,091,164)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	1,091,164	-	(1,091,164)	-	(1,091,164)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>29,976,698</b>	<b>6,225,373</b>	<b>(23,751,325)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(23,751,325)</b>
Benguet Corporation - Acupan					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Carmen Copper Corporation					
Local business tax	76,495,647	-	(76,495,647)	76,471,541	-
Real property tax - Basic	7,836,146	-	(7,836,146)	10,448,195	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	5,224,098	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>84,331,793</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(84,331,793)</b>	<b>92,143,834</b>	<b>-</b>
Filminera Resources Corporation					
Local business tax	28,648,795	-	(28,648,795)	28,648,795	-
Real property tax - Basic	13,162,217	-	(13,162,217)	13,162,217	-



2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	13,162,217	-	(13,162,217)	13,162,217	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>54,973,229</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(54,973,229)</b>	<b>54,973,229</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Greenstone Resources Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	1,556,825	1,390,104	(166,721)	1,556,825	-
Real property tax - Basic	2,008,765	1,448,918	(559,847)	981,653	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	1,444,772	1,444,772	977,562	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,565,590</b>	<b>4,283,794</b>	<b>718,204</b>	<b>3,516,040</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company</b>					
Local business tax	3,249,830	-	(3,249,830)	-	(3,249,830)
Real property tax - Basic	6,314,183	-	(6,314,183)	-	(6,314,183)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,564,013</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,564,013)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,564,013)</b>
<b>OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.</b>					
Local business tax	-	76,500,000	76,500,000	8,464,245	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>76,500,000</b>	<b>76,500,000</b>	<b>8,464,245</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Philex Mining Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	22,110,560	64,740,044	42,629,484	21,396,015	-
Real property tax - Basic	5,435,004	4,132,652	(1,302,352)	5,220,626	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	4,794,591	4,020,417	(774,174)	4,651,672	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>32,340,155</b>	<b>72,893,113</b>	<b>40,552,958</b>	<b>31,268,313</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Philsaga Mining Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	17,362,060	14,114,065	(3,247,995)	-	(3,247,995)
Real property tax - Basic	7,592,282	7,511,103	(81,179)	-	(81,179)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	7,592,282	7,511,103	(81,179)	-	(81,179)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>32,546,624</b>	<b>29,136,271</b>	<b>(3,410,353)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3,410,353)</b>
<b>Subtotal Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>	<b>247,298,102</b>	<b>189,038,551</b>	<b>(58,259,551)</b>	<b>190,365,661</b>	<b>(36,725,691)</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	3,566,286	2,757,888	(808,398)	3,566,286	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	14,879	14,879	-	14,879
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	14,879	14,879	-	14,879
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,566,286</b>	<b>2,787,646</b>	<b>(778,640)</b>	<b>3,566,286</b>	<b>29,758</b>
<b>Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated</b>					
Local business tax	-	2,129	2,129	-	2,129
Real property tax - Basic	-	41,874	41,874	-	41,874

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	41,874	41,874	-	41,874
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85,877</b>	<b>85,877</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85,877</b>
<b>Agata Mining Ventures Inc.</b>					
Local business tax	1,280,185	1,286,685	6,500	1,286,685	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,280,185</b>	<b>1,286,685</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>1,286,685</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.</b>					
Local business tax	1,515,931	3,175,160	1,659,229	-	1,659,229
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,515,931</b>	<b>3,175,160</b>	<b>1,659,229</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,659,229</b>
<b>Berong Nickel Corp.</b>					
Local business tax	13,063,330	-	(13,063,330)	-	(13,063,330)
Real property tax - Basic	489	-	(489)	-	(489)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13,063,819</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(13,063,819)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(13,063,819)</b>
<b>Cagdianao Mining Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	28,572,511	27,685,147	(887,364)	28,559,311	-
Real property tax - Basic	195,856	183,493	(12,363)	195,856	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	191,735	183,493	(8,242)	191,735	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>28,960,102</b>	<b>28,052,133</b>	<b>(907,969)</b>	<b>28,946,902</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Carrascal Nickel Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	33,385,399	8,000,000	(25,385,399)	6,000,000	-
Real property tax - Basic	265,063	149,836	(115,227)	-	(115,227)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	149,836	149,836	-	149,836
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>33,650,462</b>	<b>8,299,672</b>	<b>(25,350,790)</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>34,609</b>
<b>Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	421,769	421,769	-	421,769
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	421,769	421,769	-	421,769
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>843,538</b>	<b>843,538</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>843,538</b>
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay					
Local business tax	-	8,000,000	8,000,000	-	8,000,000
Real property tax - Basic	-	118,255	118,255	-	118,255
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	118,255	118,255	-	118,255
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,236,510</b>	<b>8,236,510</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,236,510</b>
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Eramen Minerals, Inc.					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Hinatuan Mining Corporation					
Local business tax	36,727,241	35,341,918	(1,385,323)	35,341,918	-
Real property tax - Basic	79,197	120,808	41,611	20,578	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	79,197	120,808	41,611	20,578	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>36,885,635</b>	<b>35,583,534</b>	<b>(1,302,101)</b>	<b>35,383,074</b>	<b>-</b>
Libjo Mining Corporation					
Local business tax	1,192,116	3,152,944	1,960,828	-	1,960,828
Real property tax - Basic	29,604	29,604	-	29,604	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	29,604	29,604	-	29,604	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,251,324</b>	<b>3,212,152</b>	<b>1,960,828</b>	<b>59,208</b>	<b>1,960,828</b>
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.					
Local business tax	675	-	(675)	1,175	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(675)</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>-</b>
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation					
Local business tax	9,743,543	-	(9,743,543)	-	(9,743,543)
Real property tax - Basic	206,486	178,797	(27,689)	-	(27,689)

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	178,797	178,797	-	178,797
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,950,029</b>	<b>357,594</b>	<b>(9,592,435)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,592,435)</b>
<b>Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
<b>Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Platinum Group Metals Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	21,535	-	(21,535)	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	899,999	159,785	(740,214)	151,722	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	169,696	159,785	(9,911)	151,722	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,091,230</b>	<b>319,570</b>	<b>(771,660)</b>	<b>303,444</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.</b>					
Local business tax	29,707,747	-	(29,707,747)	29,656,971	-
Real property tax - Basic	3,900,543	4,491,506	590,963	3,900,543	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	3,860,609	4,491,506	630,897	3,860,609	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>37,468,899</b>	<b>8,983,012</b>	<b>(28,485,887)</b>	<b>37,418,123</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	1,627,566	525,710	(1,101,856)	1,645,189	-
Real property tax - Basic	26,519	33,149	6,630	26,519	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	26,519	33,149	6,630	26,519	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,680,604</b>	<b>592,008</b>	<b>(1,088,596)</b>	<b>1,698,227</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SR Metals, Inc.</b>					
Local business tax	42,554,360	31,743,463	(10,810,897)	40,577,339	-
Real property tax - Basic	419,572	48,650	(370,922)	156,551	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	48,650	48,650	111,163	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>42,973,932</b>	<b>31,840,763</b>	<b>(11,133,169)</b>	<b>40,845,053</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Taganito Mining Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	63,734,650	62,120,211	(1,614,439)	64,108,498	-
Real property tax - Basic	1,089,373	4,407,553	3,318,180	1,089,373	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	1,077,551	4,407,553	3,330,002	1,077,551	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>65,901,574</b>	<b>70,935,317</b>	<b>5,033,743</b>	<b>66,275,422</b>	<b>-</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Wellex Mining Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	-	2,642,316	2,642,316	-	2,642,316
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	2,642,316	2,642,316	-	2,642,316
<b>Westernshore Nickel Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	3,766,611	-	(3,766,611)	-	(3,766,611)
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	3,766,611	-	(3,766,611)	-	(3,766,611)
<b>Subtotal Nickel</b>	<b>283,007,298</b>	<b>208,233,487</b>	<b>(74,773,811)</b>	<b>221,783,599</b>	<b>(9,930,200)</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
<b>Leyte Ironsand Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	1,033,995	884,280	(149,715)	883,280	-
Real property tax - Basic	377	-	(377)	377	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	377	-	(377)	377	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	1,034,749	884,280	(150,469)	884,034	-
<b>Ore Asia Mining &amp; Development Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Philippine Mining Development Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Other metallic mining entities</b>	<b>1,034,749</b>	<b>884,280</b>	<b>(150,469)</b>	<b>884,034</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>531,998,240</b>	<b>402,168,330</b>	<b>(129,829,910)</b>	<b>413,691,385</b>	<b>(43,279,636)</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
<b>Concrete Aggregates Corp.</b>					
Local business tax	277,554	-	(277,554)	131,210	-
Real property tax - Basic	1,418,350	1,578,456	160,106	-	160,106

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	1,418,350	1,578,456	160,106	-	160,106
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,114,254</b>	<b>3,156,912</b>	<b>42,658</b>	<b>131,210</b>	<b>320,212</b>
<b>Eagle Cement Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Holcim Mining and Development Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.</b>					
Local business tax	9,889,010	-	(9,889,010)	-	(9,889,010)
Real property tax - Basic	2,334,302	-	(2,334,302)	-	(2,334,302)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	2,334,302	-	(2,334,302)	-	(2,334,302)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,557,614</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(14,557,614)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(14,557,614)</b>
<b>Solid Cement Corp.</b>					
Local business tax	8,465,922	8,465,922	-	8,465,922	-
Real property tax - Basic	3,699,901	3,666,540	(33,361)	3,666,540	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	3,699,901	3,666,540	(33,361)	3,666,540	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>15,865,724</b>	<b>15,799,002</b>	<b>(66,722)</b>	<b>15,799,002</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>33,537,592</b>	<b>18,955,914</b>	<b>(14,581,678)</b>	<b>15,930,212</b>	<b>(14,237,402)</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
<b>Cambayas Mining Corp.</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Krominco, Inc.</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	2,190,821	2,190,821	-	2,190,821	-
<b>Techiron Resources, Inc.</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Chromite</b>	<b>2,190,821</b>	<b>2,190,821</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,190,821</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
<b>Apex Mining Company, Inc.</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Benguet Corporation - Acupan					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Carmen Copper Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Filminera Resources Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Philex Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Philsaga Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	10,052,275	9,328,807	(723,468)	9,328,807	-
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	44,425,165	44,425,165	-	44,425,165
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	119,525,965	118,698,774	(827,191)	118,698,774	-
Berong Nickel Corp.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Cagdianao Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	117,510,021	117,109,704	(400,317)	117,510,021	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	103,782,826	107,961,596	4,178,770	107,961,596	-
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	8,553,503	8,553,503	-	8,553,503
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Eramen Minerals, Inc.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	115,741,126	110,920,612	(4,820,514)	110,255,462	-
Libjo Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	15,152,363	15,791,732	639,369	-	639,369
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	322,681,666	322,681,666	-	322,681,666	-
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	2,079,685	-	(2,079,685)	2,079,685	-
SR Metals, Inc.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Taganito Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	253,490,030	238,427,163	(15,062,867)	253,490,030	-
Wellex Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-



2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Westernshore Nickel Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	1,071,280	-	(1,071,280)	-	(1,071,280)
<b>Subtotal Nickel</b>	<b>1,061,087,237</b>	<b>1,093,898,722</b>	<b>32,811,485</b>	<b>1,042,006,041</b>	<b>52,546,757</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
Leyte Ironsand Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Mining Development Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Other metallic mining entities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>1,063,278,058</b>	<b>1,096,089,543</b>	<b>32,811,485</b>	<b>1,044,196,862</b>	<b>52,546,757</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle Cement Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Solid Cement Corp.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NCIP</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Cambayas Mining Corp.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Krominco, Inc.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Techiron Resources, Inc.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Chromite</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.					
Royalty for IPs	7,839,606	8,250,000	410,394	-	410,394

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Benguet Corporation - Acupan					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Carmen Copper Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Filminera Resources Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	26,158,897	-	(26,158,897)	26,158,897	-
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Philex Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	25,797,067	-	(25,797,067)	-	(25,797,067)
Philsaga Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>	<b>59,795,570</b>	<b>8,250,000</b>	<b>(51,545,570)</b>	<b>26,158,897</b>	<b>(25,386,673)</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.					
Royalty for IPs	3,603,876	-	(3,603,876)	-	(3,603,876)
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Berong Nickel Corp.					
Royalty for IPs	30,624,251	-	(30,624,251)	-	(30,624,251)
Cagdianao Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	38,424,592	-	(38,424,592)	-	(38,424,592)
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Eramen Minerals, Inc.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Libjo Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	23,086,520	-	(23,086,520)	-	(23,086,520)
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	65,139,786	-	(65,139,786)	59,262,653	-
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.					
Royalty for IPs	50,608,254	13,029,935	(37,578,319)	12,619,962	-
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
SR Metals, Inc.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Taganito Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	50,698,006	16,179,788	(34,518,218)	50,698,006	-
Wellex Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Westernshore Nickel Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Nickel</b>	<b>262,185,285</b>	<b>29,209,723</b>	<b>(232,975,562)</b>	<b>122,580,621</b>	<b>(95,739,239)</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
Leyte Ironsand Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Mining Development Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Other metallic mining entities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>321,980,855</b>	<b>37,459,723</b>	<b>(284,521,132)</b>	<b>148,739,518</b>	<b>(121,125,912)</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle Cement Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Solid Cement Corp.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Oil and gas</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Chevron Malampaya LLC					
Corporate income tax	2,601,594,490	2,604,373,961	2,779,471	2,604,373,961	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	1,071,256,968	1,045,458,959	(25,798,009)	1,071,256,968	-
Subtotal	3,672,851,458	3,649,832,920	(23,018,538)	3,675,630,929	-
Cosco Capital, Inc. (formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corp.)					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Forum Energy Philippines Corp.					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Galoc Production Company					
Corporate income tax	29,563,892	29,563,892	-	29,563,892	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	29,563,892	29,563,892	-	29,563,892	-
Nido Production Galoc					
Corporate income tax	10,364,196	2,812,469	(7,551,727)	10,364,196	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	10,364,196	2,812,469	(7,551,727)	10,364,196	-
Oriental Petroleum & Minerals Corp.					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
PNOC - Exploration Corporation					
Corporate income tax	581,303,780	582,334,054	1,030,274	582,334,054	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	581,303,780	582,334,054	1,030,274	582,334,054	-
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.					
Corporate income tax	2,636,632,523	2,636,632,523	-	2,636,632,523	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	694,350,275	694,350,275	-	694,350,275	-
Subtotal	3,330,982,798	3,330,982,798	-	3,330,982,798	-
The Philodrill Corporation					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,625,066,124</b>	<b>7,595,526,133</b>	<b>(29,539,991)</b>	<b>7,628,875,869</b>	<b>-</b>

2015	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>DOE</b>					
Chevron Malampaya LLC					
Government share from oil and gas production	-	-	-	-	-
Cosco Capital, Inc. (formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corp.)					
Government share from oil and gas production	-	-	-	-	-
Forum Energy Philippines Corp.					
Government share from oil and gas production	-	104,048	104,048	-	104,048
Galoc Production Company					
Government share from oil and gas production	353,299,730	353,299,730	-	353,299,730	-
Nido Production Galoc					
Government share from oil and gas production	110,555,227	-	(110,555,227)	-	-
Oriental Petroleum & Minerals Corp.					
Government share from oil and gas production	-	-	-	-	-
PNOC - Exploration Corporation					
Government share from oil and gas production	-	-	-	-	-
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.					
Government share from oil and gas production	12,843,580,379	12,899,717,594	56,137,215	12,899,379,831	-
The Philodrill Corporation					
Government share from oil and gas production	-	20,606,307	20,606,307	-	20,606,307
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,307,435,336</b>	<b>13,273,727,679</b>	<b>(33,707,657)</b>	<b>13,252,679,561</b>	<b>20,710,355</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>BIR</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Emir Mineral Resources Corporation					
Corporate income tax	1,263,829	1,263,829	-	1,263,829	-
Excise tax on minerals	6,464,040	-	(6,464,040)	6,464,040	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,727,869</b>	<b>1,263,829</b>	<b>(6,464,040)</b>	<b>7,727,869</b>	<b>-</b>
Krominco, Inc.					
Corporate income tax	86,195	86,195	-	86,195	-
Excise tax on minerals	1,946,198	-	(1,946,198)	1,946,198	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,032,393</b>	<b>86,195</b>	<b>(1,946,198)</b>	<b>2,032,393</b>	<b>-</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Techiron Resources, Inc.					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal chromite</b>	<b>9,760,262</b>	<b>1,350,024</b>	<b>(8,410,238)</b>	<b>9,760,262</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.					
Corporate income tax	16,967,818	16,967,819	1	16,967,819	-
Excise tax on minerals	69,789,879	66,670,581	(3,119,298)	-	(3,119,298)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	86,757,697	83,638,400	(3,119,297)	16,967,819	(3,119,298)
Benguet Corporation - Acupan					
Corporate income tax	-	8,839,689	8,839,689	-	8,839,689
Excise tax on minerals	-	116,379	116,379	-	116,379
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	8,956,068	8,956,068	-	8,956,068
Carmen Copper Corporation					
Corporate income tax	52,010,276	52,010,276	-	52,010,276	-
Excise tax on minerals	216,736,492	216,736,492	-	216,736,492	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	268,746,768	268,746,768	-	268,746,768	-
FCF Minerals Corporation					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	7,362,745	-	(7,362,745)	7,362,745	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	7,362,745	-	(7,362,745)	7,362,745	-
Filminera Resources Corporation					
Corporate income tax	71,637,642	71,637,642	-	71,637,642	-
Excise tax on minerals	245,493,893	73,902,699	(171,591,194)	245,493,893	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>317,131,535</b>	<b>145,540,341</b>	<b>(171,591,194)</b>	<b>317,131,535</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Greenstone Resources Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	99,428,486	108,440,190	9,011,704	108,440,190	-
Excise tax on minerals	75,890,521	17,430,794	(58,459,727)	75,990,521	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	16,245,893	16,245,893	16,245,893	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>175,319,007</b>	<b>142,116,877</b>	<b>(33,202,130)</b>	<b>200,676,604</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	28,638,567	28,663,566	24,999	28,663,566	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	74,400	74,400	-	74,400	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>28,712,967</b>	<b>28,737,966</b>	<b>24,999</b>	<b>28,737,966</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.</b>					
Corporate income tax	215,552	215,552	-	215,552	-
Excise tax on minerals	272,288,393	272,288,393	-	272,288,393	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>272,503,945</b>	<b>272,503,945</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>272,503,945</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Philex Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	586,236,729	586,236,729	-	586,236,729	-
Excise tax on minerals	182,656,878	155,141,730	(27,515,148)	92,338,088	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	79,439,791	35,206,544	(44,233,247)	35,206,544	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	54,270,326	54,346,826	76,500	18,626,341	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>902,603,724</b>	<b>830,931,829</b>	<b>(71,671,895)</b>	<b>732,407,702</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Philsaga Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	40,921,982	40,921,982	-	40,921,982	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	5,902,204	5,902,204	5,902,204	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>40,921,982</b>	<b>46,825,186</b>	<b>5,903,204</b>	<b>46,825,186</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Subtotal Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>	<b>2,100,060,370</b>	<b>1,827,997,380</b>	<b>(272,062,990)</b>	<b>1,891,360,270</b>	<b>5,836,770</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	1,238,804	1,238,804	-	1,238,804	-
Excise tax on minerals	5,598,995	5,598,995	-	5,598,995	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,837,799</b>	<b>6,837,799</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,837,799</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Agata Mining Ventures Inc.</b>					
Corporate income tax	10,871,878	-	(10,871,878)	10,871,878	-
Excise tax on minerals	50,206,025	-	(50,206,025)	50,206,025	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	3,494,663	-	(3,494,663)	3,494,663	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>64,572,566</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(64,572,566)</b>	<b>64,572,566</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.</b>					
Corporate income tax	10,273,620	10,273,620	-	10,273,620	-
Excise tax on minerals	16,202,971	18,311,095	2,108,124	18,311,095	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>26,476,591</b>	<b>28,584,715</b>	<b>2,108,124</b>	<b>28,584,715</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Berong Nickel Corp.</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	123,538,077	123,538,077	123,538,077	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	44,674,087	44,674,087	44,674,087	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>168,212,164</b>	<b>168,212,164</b>	<b>168,212,164</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cagdianao Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	163,235,142	163,235,142	-	163,235,142	-
Excise tax on minerals	42,633,837	42,861,523	227,686	42,633,837	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-



2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	29,843,686	29,843,689	3	29,843,689	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>235,712,665</b>	<b>235,940,354</b>	<b>227,689</b>	<b>235,712,668</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Carrascal Nickel Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	4,013,800	4,013,800	-	4,013,800	-
Excise tax on minerals	38,224,839	38,224,839	-	38,224,839	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	10,800,000	10,800,000	-	10,800,000	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	31,222,484	31,222,484	31,222,484	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>53,038,639</b>	<b>84,261,123</b>	<b>31,222,484</b>	<b>84,261,123</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	19,907,721	19,907,721	-	19,907,721
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,907,721</b>	<b>19,907,721</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,907,721</b>
<b>CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Eramen Minerals, Inc.</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Hinatuan Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	111,941,958	115,535,753	3,593,795	115,535,753	-
Excise tax on minerals	41,614,815	45,602,873	3,988,058	41,614,814	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>153,556,773</b>	<b>161,138,626</b>	<b>7,581,853</b>	<b>157,150,567</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Libjo Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	5,314,374	5,314,374	-	5,314,374	-
Excise tax on minerals	11,890,290	11,890,290	-	11,890,290	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	47,783,152	-	(47,783,152)	-	(47,783,152)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>64,987,816</b>	<b>17,204,664</b>	<b>(47,783,152)</b>	<b>17,204,664</b>	<b>(47,783,152)</b>
<b>LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	39,500,820	39,500,820	-	39,500,820	-
Excise tax on minerals	39,660,812	45,525,856	5,865,044	45,525,856	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>79,161,632</b>	<b>85,026,676</b>	<b>5,865,044</b>	<b>85,026,676</b>	<b>-</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Platinum Group Metals Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	30,977,221	30,977,221	-	30,977,221	-
Excise tax on minerals	79,170,470	79,171,470	1,000	79,171,470	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>110,147,691</b>	<b>110,148,691</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>110,148,691</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.</b>					
Corporate income tax	517,143,293	517,143,293	-	517,143,293	-
Excise tax on minerals	82,545,278	102,360,141	19,814,863	82,589,335	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	25,200,000	3,600,000	(21,600,000)	3,600,000	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	8,239,221	8,239,221	8,239,221	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>624,888,571</b>	<b>631,342,655</b>	<b>6,454,084</b>	<b>611,571,849</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	5,115	5,115	-	5,115	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	365,704	-	(365,704)	365,704	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>370,819</b>	<b>5,115</b>	<b>(365,704)</b>	<b>370,819</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SR Metals, Inc.</b>					
Corporate income tax	10,994,011	11,142,453	148,442	10,994,011	-
Excise tax on minerals	52,438,402	52,438,402	-	52,438,402	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	3,981,648	3,981,648	3,981,648	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>63,432,413</b>	<b>67,562,503</b>	<b>4,130,090</b>	<b>67,414,061</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Taganito Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	571,758,217	571,758,217	-	571,758,217	-
Excise tax on minerals	100,705,656	100,705,656	-	100,705,656	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	44,687,500	-	(44,687,500)	44,687,500	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	10,070,566	10,070,566	-	10,070,566	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>727,221,939</b>	<b>682,534,439</b>	<b>(44,687,500)</b>	<b>727,221,939</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Wellex Mining Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Westernshore Nickel Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	221,370	221,370	-	221,370	-
Excise tax on minerals	822,454	2,750,406	1,927,952	-	1,927,952
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	75,687	75,688	1	75,688	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,119,511</b>	<b>3,047,464</b>	<b>1,927,953</b>	<b>297,058</b>	<b>1,927,952</b>
<b>Subtotal Nickel</b>	<b>2,211,525,425</b>	<b>2,301,754,709</b>	<b>90,229,284</b>	<b>2,364,587,359</b>	<b>(25,947,479)</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
<b>Ore Asia Mining &amp; Development Corporation</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	2,159,397	2,159,397	-	2,159,397
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,159,397</b>	<b>2,159,397</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,159,397</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Philippine Mining Development Corporation					
Corporate income tax	-	1,038,871	1,038,871	-	1,038,871
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	1,038,871	1,038,871	-	1,038,871
<b>Subtotal Other metallic mining entities</b>	-	<b>3,198,268</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>	-	<b>3,198,268</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>4,321,346,057</b>	<b>4,134,300,381</b>	<b>(187,045,676)</b>	<b>4,265,707,891</b>	<b>(16,912,441)</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.					
Corporate income tax	3,524,501	-	(3,524,501)	3,524,501	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	3,524,501	-	(3,524,501)	3,524,501	-
Eagle Cement Corporation					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	6,198,968	-	(6,198,968)	-	(6,198,968)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	6,198,968	-	(6,198,968)	-	(6,198,968)
Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Excise tax on minerals	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>9,723,469</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,723,469)</b>	<b>3,524,501</b>	<b>(6,198,968)</b>

## BOC

### Metallic

#### Chromite

Emir Mineral Resources Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Krominco, Inc.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Techiron Resources, Inc.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Chromite</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

#### Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc

Apex Mining Company, Inc.					
Customs duties	46,619,725	44,284,640	(2,335,085)	-	(2,335,085)
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	37,850	37,850	-	37,850
Subtotal	46,619,725	44,322,490	(2,297,235)	-	(2,297,235)
Benguet Corporation - Acupan					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Carmen Copper Corporation					
Customs duties	9,190,852	8,810,573	(380,279)	8,866,781	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	122,047,920	122,374,064	326,144	122,138,732	-
Subtotal	131,238,772	131,184,637	(54,135)	131,005,513	-
FCF Minerals Corporation					
Customs duties	1,657,494	-	(1,657,494)	1,657,494	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	12,130,393	-	(12,130,393)	12,130,393	-
Subtotal	13,787,887	-	(13,787,887)	13,787,887	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Filminera Resources Corporation</b>					
Customs duties	681,578	639,629	(41,949)	662,199	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	7,021,974	7,017,244	(4,730)	6,995,916	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,703,552</b>	<b>7,656,873</b>	<b>(46,679)</b>	<b>7,658,115</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Greenstone Resources Corporation</b>					
Customs duties	4,847,829	3,923,432	(924,397)	3,921,721	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	39,666,476	42,035,534	2,369,058	39,640,378	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>44,514,305</b>	<b>45,958,966</b>	<b>1,444,661</b>	<b>43,562,099</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company</b>					
Customs duties	1,710,059	1,708,012	(2,047)	1,710,059	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	11,662,699	11,636,687	(26,012)	11,662,011	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13,372,758</b>	<b>13,344,699</b>	<b>(28,059)</b>	<b>13,372,070</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.</b>					
Customs duties	71,608,764	70,731,169	(877,595)	70,731,169	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	162,511,231	163,715,158	1,203,927	163,715,158	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>234,119,995</b>	<b>234,446,327</b>	<b>326,332</b>	<b>234,446,327</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Philex Mining Corporation</b>					
Customs duties	13,529,344	-	(13,529,344)	13,519,681	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	83,389,572	-	(83,389,572)	81,159,436	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>96,918,916</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(96,918,916)</b>	<b>94,679,117</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Philsaga Mining Corporation</b>					
Customs duties	7,388,821	11,665,699	4,276,878	-	4,276,878
VAT on imported materials and equipment	29,518,290	45,305,752	15,787,462	-	15,787,462
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>36,907,111</b>	<b>56,971,451</b>	<b>20,064,340</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,064,340</b>
<b>Subtotal Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>	<b>625,183,021</b>	<b>533,885,443</b>	<b>(91,297,578)</b>	<b>538,511,128</b>	<b>17,767,105</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated</b>					
Customs duties	-	164,310	164,310	-	164,310
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	4,756,952	4,756,952	-	4,756,952
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,921,262</b>	<b>4,921,262</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,921,262</b>
<b>Agata Mining Ventures Inc.</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Berong Nickel Corp.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Cagdianao Mining Corporation					
Customs duties	124,703	19,401	(105,302)	19,401	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	208,360	60,492	(147,868)	60,492	-
Subtotal	333,063	79,893	(253,170)	79,893	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran					
Customs duties	-	423,703	423,703	-	423,703
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	10,179,005	10,179,005	-	10,179,005
Subtotal	-	10,602,708	10,602,708	-	10,602,708
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza					
Customs duties	-	423,703	423,703	-	423,703
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	10,179,005	10,179,005	-	10,179,005
Subtotal	-	10,602,708	10,602,708	-	10,602,708
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Eramen Minerals, Inc.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-



2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Hinatuan Mining Corporation					
Customs duties	946,711	946,711	-	946,711	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	899,314	1,544,460	645,146	899,314	-
Subtotal	1,846,025	2,491,171	645,146	1,846,025	-
Libjo Mining Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation					
Customs duties	140,700	-	(140,700)	-	(140,700)
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	140,700	-	(140,700)	-	(140,700)
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.					
Customs duties	398,486	401,246	2,760	398,486	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	2,223,973	1,068,774	(1,155,199)	1,048,544	-
Subtotal	2,622,459	1,470,020	(1,152,439)	1,447,030	-
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
SR Metals, Inc.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Taganito Mining Corporation</b>					
Customs duties	570,511	570,511	-	570,511	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	6,578,780	6,578,780	-	6,578,780	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,149,291</b>	<b>7,149,291</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,149,291</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Wellex Mining Corporation</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Westernshore Nickel Corporation</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Subtotal Nickel</b>	<b>12,091,538</b>	<b>37,317,053</b>	<b>25,225,515</b>	<b>10,522,239</b>	<b>25,985,978</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
<b>Ore Asia Mining &amp; Development Corporation</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Philippine Mining Development Corporation</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Subtotal Other metallic mining entities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>637,274,559</b>	<b>571,202,496</b>	<b>(66,072,063)</b>	<b>549,033,367</b>	<b>43,753,083</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
<b>Concrete Aggregates Corp.</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Eagle Cement Corporation</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.					
Corporate income tax	-	58,451,846	58,451,846	-	58,451,846
Excise tax on minerals	-	310,927,387	310,927,387	-	310,927,387
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	369,379,233	369,379,233	-	369,379,233
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	-	<b>369,379,233</b>	<b>369,379,233</b>	-	<b>369,379,233</b>
<b>LGU</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Emir Mineral Resources Corporation					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Krominco, Inc.					
Local business tax	183,055	285,737	102,682	183,055	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	183,055	285,737	102,682	183,055	-
Techiron Resources, Inc.					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Chromite</b>	<b>183,055</b>	<b>285,737</b>	<b>102,682</b>	<b>183,055</b>	-
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.					
Local business tax	1,207,455	545,382	(662,073)	-	(662,073)
Real property tax - Basic	1,207,455	545,182	(662,273)	-	(662,273)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	140,625	397,100	256,475	-	256,475
<b>Subtotal</b>	2,555,535	1,487,664	(1,067,871)	-	(1,067,871)

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Benguet Corporation - Acupan</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Carmen Copper Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	54,790,222	-	(54,790,222)	54,787,637	-
Real property tax - Basic	13,204,601	-	(13,204,601)	8,803,067	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	4,401,534	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>67,994,823</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(67,994,823)</b>	<b>67,992,238</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>FCF Minerals Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	11,234,343	-	(11,234,343)	11,234,343	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	11,234,343	-	(11,234,343)	11,234,343	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>22,468,686</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(22,468,686)</b>	<b>22,468,686</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Filminera Resources Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	25,983,682	-	(25,983,682)	25,983,682	-
Real property tax - Basic	13,162,217	-	(13,162,217)	13,162,217	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	13,162,217	-	(13,162,217)	13,162,217	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>52,308,116</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(52,308,116)</b>	<b>52,308,116</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Greenstone Resources Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	8,495,917	-	(8,495,917)	8,495,917	-
Real property tax - Basic	30,862,387	30,239,782	(622,605)	30,862,171	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	30,859,596	30,235,774	(623,822)	30,859,379	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>70,217,900</b>	<b>60,475,556</b>	<b>(9,742,344)</b>	<b>70,217,467</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company</b>					
Local business tax	2,625,100	-	(2,625,100)	-	(2,625,100)
Real property tax - Basic	8,829,344	-	(8,829,344)	8,829,344	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,454,444</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(11,454,444)</b>	<b>8,829,344</b>	<b>(2,625,100)</b>
<b>OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.</b>					
Local business tax	170,482,410	76,500,000	(93,982,410)	162,018,165	-
Real property tax - Basic	1,040,751	45,251,349	44,210,598	33,407,668	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	1,040,751	50,279,166	49,238,415	33,407,668	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>172,563,912</b>	<b>172,030,515</b>	<b>(533,397)</b>	<b>228,833,501</b>	<b>-</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Philex Mining Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	20,157,000	6,604,804	(13,552,196)	19,794,157	-
Real property tax - Basic	19,215,889	18,846,702	(369,187)	19,209,442	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	21,191,697	18,846,702	(2,344,995)	19,038,455	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>60,564,586</b>	<b>44,298,208</b>	<b>(16,266,378)</b>	<b>58,042,054</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Philsaga Mining Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	17,367,330	15,000,000	(2,367,330)	-	(2,367,330)
Real property tax - Basic	9,542,344	12,654,842	3,112,498	-	3,112,498
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	9,542,344	12,654,842	3,112,498	-	3,112,498
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>36,452,018</b>	<b>40,309,684</b>	<b>3,857,666</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,857,666</b>
<b>Subtotal Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>	<b>496,580,020</b>	<b>318,601,627</b>	<b>(177,978,393)</b>	<b>508,691,406</b>	<b>164,695</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	6,882,516	6,643,948	(238,568)	6,643,958	-
Real property tax - Basic	68,002	23,422	(44,580)	56,098	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	23,422	23,422	14,879	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,950,518</b>	<b>6,690,792</b>	<b>(259,726)</b>	<b>6,714,935</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated</b>					
Local business tax	-	6,417,468	6,417,468	-	6,417,468
Real property tax - Basic	-	49,411	49,411	-	49,411
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	49,411	49,411	-	49,411
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,516,290</b>	<b>6,516,290</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,516,290</b>
<b>Agata Mining Ventures Inc.</b>					
Local business tax	6,510,575	4,882,925	(1,627,650)	6,510,575	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,510,575</b>	<b>4,882,925</b>	<b>(1,627,650)</b>	<b>6,510,575</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.</b>					
Local business tax	1,048,404	998,749	(49,655)	-	(49,655)
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,048,404</b>	<b>998,749</b>	<b>(49,655)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(49,655)</b>
<b>Berong Nickel Corp.</b>					
Local business tax	-	20,408	20,408	-	20,408
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,408</b>	<b>20,408</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,408</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Cagdianao Mining Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	18,790,456	18,158,026	(632,430)	18,790,456	-
Real property tax - Basic	254,584	242,221	(12,363)	254,584	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	250,463	242,221	(8,242)	250,463	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,295,503</b>	<b>18,642,468</b>	<b>(653,035)</b>	<b>19,295,503</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Carrascal Nickel Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	29,681,572	6,000,000	(23,681,572)	29,662,322	-
Real property tax - Basic	276,588	149,836	(126,752)	-	(126,752)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	149,836	149,836	-	149,836
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>29,958,160</b>	<b>6,299,672</b>	<b>(23,658,488)</b>	<b>29,662,322</b>	<b>23,084</b>
<b>Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran</b>					
Local business tax	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Real property tax - Basic	-	15,915	15,915	-	15,915
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	15,915	15,915	-	15,915
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,031,830</b>	<b>2,031,830</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,031,830</b>
<b>Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Citnickel Mines and Development Corp.</b>					
Local business tax	-	6,981,448	6,981,448	-	6,981,448
Real property tax - Basic	-	996,934	996,934	-	996,934
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	996,934	996,934	-	996,934
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,975,316</b>	<b>8,975,316</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,975,316</b>
<b>CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay</b>					
Local business tax	-	8,000,000	8,000,000	-	8,000,000
Real property tax - Basic	-	118,255	118,255	-	118,255
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	118,255	118,255	-	118,255
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,236,510</b>	<b>8,236,510</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,236,510</b>
<b>CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Eramen Minerals, Inc.					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation					
Local business tax	17,294,578	16,230,035	(1,064,543)	16,203,758	-
Real property tax - Basic	289,984	40,269	(249,715)	27,112	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	35,024	40,269	5,245	27,112	-
Subtotal	17,619,586	16,310,573	(1,309,013)	16,257,982	-
Libjo Mining Corporation					
Local business tax	826,740	3,284,768	2,458,028	-	2,458,028
Real property tax - Basic	34,826	34,827	1	34,827	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	34,826	34,827	1	34,827	-
Subtotal	896,392	3,354,422	2,458,030	69,654	2,458,028
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.					
Local business tax	650	-	(650)	650	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	650	-	(650)	650	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation					
Local business tax	4,028,738	8,000,000	3,971,262	-	3,971,262
Real property tax - Basic	381,929	291,180	(90,749)	-	(90,749)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	291,180	291,180	-	291,180
Subtotal	4,410,667	8,582,360	4,171,693	-	4,171,693
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation					
Local business tax	-	7,741,264	7,741,264	-	7,741,264
Real property tax - Basic	-	18,860	18,860	-	18,860
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	16,937	16,937	-	16,937
Subtotal	-	7,777,061	7,777,061	-	7,777,061
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Platinum Group Metals Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	10,000,000	19,925,870	9,925,870	10,218,025	-
Real property tax - Basic	1,327,765	7,177,569	5,849,804	1,475,943	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	1,327,765	7,781,933	6,454,168	1,306,246	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12,655,530</b>	<b>34,885,372</b>	<b>22,229,842</b>	<b>13,000,214</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.</b>					
Local business tax	29,231,787	7,722,375	(21,509,412)	31,190,132	-
Real property tax - Basic	3,915,263	13,772,785	9,857,522	3,915,263	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	3,892,307	4,107,673	215,366	3,892,307	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>37,039,357</b>	<b>25,602,833</b>	<b>(11,436,524)</b>	<b>38,997,702</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	602,312	582,312	(20,000)	582,312	-
Real property tax - Basic	28,960	-	(28,960)	28,960	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	28,960	-	(28,960)	28,960	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>660,232</b>	<b>582,312</b>	<b>(77,920)</b>	<b>640,232</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SR Metals, Inc.</b>					
Local business tax	29,192,288	20,324,441	(8,867,847)	29,165,317	-
Real property tax - Basic	276,275	59,091	(217,184)	200,397	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	3,779	59,091	55,312	130,097	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>29,472,342</b>	<b>20,442,623</b>	<b>(9,029,719)</b>	<b>29,495,811</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Taganito Mining Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	38,210,914	37,428,441	(782,473)	38,203,494	-
Real property tax - Basic	4,421,134	6,467,089	2,045,955	4,406,755	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	4,409,312	6,467,089	2,057,777	4,399,682	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>47,041,360</b>	<b>50,362,619</b>	<b>3,321,259</b>	<b>47,009,931</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Wellex Mining Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Westernshore Nickel Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	1,038,088	663,140	(374,948)	-	(374,948)
Real property tax - Basic	80,689	-	(80,689)	-	(80,689)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,118,777</b>	<b>663,140</b>	<b>(455,637)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(455,637)</b>
<b>Subtotal Nickel</b>	<b>214,678,053</b>	<b>231,858,275</b>	<b>17,180,222</b>	<b>207,655,511</b>	<b>39,704,928</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
<b>Ore Asia Mining &amp; Development Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Philippine Mining Development Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Subtotal Other metallic mining entities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>711,441,128</b>	<b>550,745,639</b>	<b>(160,695,489)</b>	<b>716,529,972</b>	<b>39,869,623</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
<b>Concrete Aggregates Corp.</b>					
Local business tax	288,151	-	(288,151)	219,934	-
Real property tax - Basic	1,732,341	-	(1,732,341)	-	(1,732,341)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	1,732,341	-	(1,732,341)	-	(1,732,341)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,752,833</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3,752,833)</b>	<b>219,934</b>	<b>(3,464,682)</b>
<b>Eagle Cement Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Holcim Mining and Development Corporation</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.					
Local business tax	10,839,460	-	(10,839,460)	-	(10,839,460)
Real property tax - Basic	2,103,897	-	(2,103,897)	-	(2,103,897)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	2,103,897	-	(2,103,897)	-	(2,103,897)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>15,047,254</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(15,047,254)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(15,047,254)</b>
Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.					
Local business tax	-	10,014,418	10,014,418	-	10,014,418
Real property tax - Basic	-	19,859,106	19,859,106	-	19,859,106
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-	19,859,106	19,859,106	-	19,859,106
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49,732,630</b>	<b>49,732,630</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49,732,630</b>
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>18,800,087</b>	<b>49,732,630</b>	<b>30,932,543</b>	<b>219,934</b>	<b>31,220,694</b>
<b>MGB</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Emir Mineral Resources Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Krominco, Inc.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	4,203,330	4,203,330	-	4,203,330	-
Techiron Resources, Inc.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Chromite</b>	<b>4,203,330</b>	<b>4,203,330</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,203,330</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Benguet Corporation - Acupan					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Carmen Copper Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Filminera Resources Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Philex Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Philsaga Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Nickel</b>					
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	13,997,488	13,997,488	-	13,997,488	-
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	22,772,302	22,772,302	-	22,772,302
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	40,507,427	45,777,739	5,270,312	45,777,739	-
Berong Nickel Corp.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Cagdianao Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	106,584,591	111,090,072	4,505,481	106,584,591	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	95,485,421	108,694,485	13,209,064	108,694,485	-
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	2,288,930	2,288,930	-	2,288,930
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	14,848,245	14,848,245	-	14,848,245
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	62,635,646	62,635,646	-	62,635,646
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	87,495,296	87,495,296	-	87,495,296
Eramen Minerals, Inc.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	105,660,045	111,090,072	5,430,027	111,090,072	-
Libjo Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	29,725,726	24,264,606	(5,461,120)	-	(5,461,120)
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	7,374,443	7,374,443	-	7,374,443
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation)					
Royalty on mineral reservation	197,879,009	197,879,009	-	197,879,009	-
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
SR Metals, Inc.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Taganito Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	251,764,140	248,323,515	(3,440,625)	251,764,140	-
Wellex Mining Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Westernshore Nickel Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	378,437	-	(378,437)	-	(378,437)
<b>Subtotal Nickel</b>	<b>841,982,284</b>	<b>1,058,531,848</b>	<b>216,549,564</b>	<b>835,787,524</b>	<b>191,575,305</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Mining Development Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Other metallic mining entities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>846,185,614</b>	<b>1,062,735,178</b>	<b>216,549,564</b>	<b>839,990,854</b>	<b>191,575,305</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle Cement Corporation					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation					
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.					
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-
Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.					
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>					
<b>NCIP</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
Emir Mineral Resources Corporation					
	Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-
Krominco, Inc.					
	Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-
Techiron Resources, Inc.					
	Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Chromite</b>					
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
Apex Mining Company, Inc.					
	Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-
Benguet Corporation - Acupan					
	Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-
Carmen Copper Corporation					
	Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-
FCF Minerals Corporation					
	Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-
Filminera Resources Corporation					
	Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-
Greenstone Resources Corporation					
	Royalty for IPs	38,504,858	(38,504,858)	38,504,858	-
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company					
	Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-
OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.					
	Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-
Philex Mining Corporation					
	Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-
Philsaga Mining Corporation					
	Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
<b>Nickel</b>					
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation					
	Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-
Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated					
	Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.					
Royalty for IPs	26,672,378	-	(26,672,378)	-	(26,672,378)
BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Berong Nickel Corp.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Cagdianao Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Carrascal Nickel Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	19,112,420	-	(19,112,420)	-	(19,112,420)
Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Eramen Minerals, Inc.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Hinatuan Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Libjo Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	19,107,355	-	(19,107,355)	-	(19,107,355)
Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Platinum Group Metals Corporation)					
Royalty for IPs	32,895,898	-	(32,895,898)	25,147,774	-
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.					
Royalty for IPs	41,272,639	13,029,935	(28,242,704)	41,272,639	-
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
SR Metals, Inc.					
Royalty for IPs	38,263,200	-	(38,263,200)	-	(38,263,200)
Taganito Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	50,352,828	16,179,787	(34,173,041)	50,352,828	-
Wellex Mining Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Westernshore Nickel Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Nickel</b>	<b>227,676,718</b>	<b>29,209,722</b>	<b>(198,466,996)</b>	<b>116,773,241</b>	<b>(103,155,353)</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Mining Development Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal Other metallic mining entities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>266,181,576</b>	<b>29,209,722</b>	<b>(236,971,854)</b>	<b>155,278,099</b>	<b>(103,155,353)</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
Concrete Aggregates Corp.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle Cement Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Holcim Mining and Development Corporation					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Oil and gas</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Chevron Malampaya LLC					
Corporate income tax	2,655,610,453	2,655,610,453	-	2,655,610,453	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	1,093,504,299	1,093,504,299	-	1,093,504,299	-
Subtotal	3,749,114,752	3,749,114,752	-	3,749,114,752	-
Cosco Capital, Inc. (formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corp.)					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Forum Energy Philippines Corp.					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Galoc Production Company					
Corporate income tax	63,735,701	63,735,701	-	63,735,701	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	63,735,701	63,735,701	-	63,735,701	-
Nido Production Galoc					
Corporate income tax	26,821,716	26,821,716	-	26,821,716	-

2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	26,821,716	26,821,716	-	26,821,716	-
Oriental Petroleum & Minerals Corp.					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
PNOC - Exploration Corporation					
Corporate income tax	588,802,596	588,802,596	-	588,802,596	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	588,802,596	588,802,596	-	588,802,596	-
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.					
Corporate income tax	2,643,612,898	2,643,612,898	-	2,643,612,898	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	684,982,146	684,982,146	-	684,982,146	-
Subtotal	3,328,595,044	3,328,595,044	-	3,328,595,044	-
The Philodrill Corporation					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,757,069,809</b>	<b>7,757,069,809</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,757,069,809</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>DOE</b>					
Chevron Malampaya LLC					
Government share from oil and gas production	-	-	-	-	-
Cosco Capital, Inc. (formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corp.)					
Government share from oil and gas production	-	-	-	-	-
Forum Energy Philippines Corp.					
Government share from oil and gas production	-	-	-	-	-
Galoc Production Company					
Government share from oil and gas production	287,803,027	287,803,027	-	287,803,027	-
Nido Production Galoc					
Government share from oil and gas production	35,214,870	-	(35,214,870)	-	-
Oriental Petroleum & Minerals Corp.					
Government share from oil and gas production	-	-	-	-	-
PNOC - Exploration Corporation					
Government share from oil and gas production	-	-	-	-	-
Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.					
Government share from oil and gas production	12,962,601,404	12,986,508,461	23,907,057	12,977,721,095	-



2016	Per Participating Company	Per Government Agency	Variance Pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation	
The Philodrill Corporation						
	Government share from oil and gas production	-	16,153,700	16,153,700	-	16,153,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,285,619,301</b>	<b>13,290,465,188</b>	<b>4,845,887</b>	<b>13,265,524,122</b>	<b>16,153,700</b>	

Refer to Annex AC for the detailed reconciliation results per participating company.

Table 133 covers the unilateral disclosures of government agencies for the non-participating companies.

Table 133. Summary of revenue streams and other taxes and funds per non-participating company and per agency

*Revenue streams and other taxes*

2015	per agency amount
<b>Metallic</b>	
<b>Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated</b>	
BIR	
Corporate income tax	-
Excise tax on minerals	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>
BOC	
Customs duties	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	949,456
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>949,456</b>
LGU	
Local business tax	2,129
Real property tax - Basic	41,874
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	41,874
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>85,877</b>
MGB	
Royalty on mineral reservation	44,425,165
NCIP	
Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,460,498</b>
<b>Benguet Corporation - Acupan</b>	
BIR	
Corporate income tax	-
Excise tax on minerals	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>
BOC	
Customs duties	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>

2015	per agency amount
<b>LGU</b>	
Local business tax	-
Real property tax - Basic	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>MGB</b>	
Royalty on mineral reservation	-
<b>NCIP</b>	
Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Cambayas Mining Corp.</b>	
<b>BIR</b>	
Corporate income tax	-
Excise tax on minerals	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>BOC</b>	
Customs duties	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>LGU</b>	
Local business tax	3,376,255
Real property tax - Basic	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,376,255</b>
<b>MGB</b>	
Royalty on mineral reservation	-
<b>NCIP</b>	
Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,376,255</b>
<b>Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran</b>	
<b>BIR</b>	
Corporate income tax	-
Excise tax on minerals	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>BOC</b>	
Customs duties	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>LGU</b>	
Local business tax	-
Real property tax - Basic	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-

2015		per agency amount
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>		-
<b>Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Excise tax on minerals	-
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
BOC		
	Customs duties	-
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
LGU		
	Local business tax	-
	Real property tax - Basic	-
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	8,553,503
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,553,503</b>
<b>Citnickel Mines and Development Corp.</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Excise tax on minerals	-
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
BOC		
	Customs duties	-
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
LGU		
	Local business tax	-
	Real property tax - Basic	421,769
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	421,769
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>843,538</b>
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>843,538</b>

2015	per agency amount
<b>CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay</b>	
BIR	
Corporate income tax	-
Excise tax on minerals	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
BOC	
Customs duties	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
LGU	
Local business tax	8,000,000
Real property tax - Basic	118,255
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	118,255
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,236,510</b>
MGB	
Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP	
Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,236,510</b>
<b>CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican</b>	
BIR	
Corporate income tax	-
Excise tax on minerals	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
BOC	
Customs duties	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
LGU	
Local business tax	-
Real property tax - Basic	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
MGB	
Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP	
Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Eramen Minerals, Inc.</b>	
BIR	
Corporate income tax	-
Excise tax on minerals	-

2015		per agency amount
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
BOC		
	Customs duties	-
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
LGU		
	Local business tax	-
	Real property tax - Basic	-
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>		-
<b>Ore Asia Mining &amp; Development Corporation</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	1,285,397
	Excise tax on minerals	4,646,434
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,931,831</b>
BOC		
	Customs duties	547,073
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	3,581,902
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>
LGU		
	Local business tax	-
	Real property tax - Basic	-
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,060,806</b>
<b>Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Excise tax on minerals	-
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-

2015		per agency amount
BOC		
	Customs duties	-
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
LGU		
	Local business tax	1,000,000
	Real property tax - Basic	-
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,000,000</b>
<b>Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Excise tax on minerals	-
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
BOC		
	Customs duties	-
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
LGU		
	Local business tax	-
	Real property tax - Basic	-
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>		-
<b>Philippine Mining Development Corporation</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	15,748,272
	Excise tax on minerals	-
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>15,748,272</b>
BOC		
	Customs duties	-
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-

2015	per agency amount
<b>LGU</b>	
Local business tax	-
Real property tax - Basic	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>MGB</b>	
Royalty on mineral reservation	-
<b>NCIP</b>	
Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,748,272</b>
<b>Techiron Resources, Inc.</b>	
<b>BIR</b>	
Corporate income tax	-
Excise tax on minerals	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>BOC</b>	
Customs duties	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>LGU</b>	
Local business tax	-
Real property tax - Basic	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>MGB</b>	
Royalty on mineral reservation	-
<b>NCIP</b>	
Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Wellex Mining Corporation</b>	
<b>BIR</b>	
Corporate income tax	-
Excise tax on minerals	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>BOC</b>	
Customs duties	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>LGU</b>	
Local business tax	2,642,316
Real property tax - Basic	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,642,316</b>

2015		per agency amount
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>		2,642,316
<b>Westernshore Nickel Corporation</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Excise tax on minerals	-
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
BOC		
	Customs duties	-
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
LGU		
	Local business tax	-
	Real property tax - Basic	-
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>		-
<b>Total Metallic</b>		<b>95,921,698</b>
<b>Non-metallic</b>		
<b>Eagle Cement Corporation</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Excise tax on minerals	-
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
BOC		
	Customs duties	-
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	-
LGU		
	Local business tax	-
	Real property tax - Basic	-
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-



2015		per agency amount
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>		-
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>		-
<b>Oil and gas</b>		
<b>Cosco Capital, Inc. (formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corp.)</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-
<b>Subtotal</b>		-
DOE		
	Government share from oil and gas production	-
<b>Total</b>		-
<b>Forum Energy Philippines Corp.</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-
<b>Subtotal</b>		-
DOE		
	Government share from oil and gas production	104,048
<b>Total</b>		104,048
<b>Oriental Petroleum &amp; Minerals Corp.</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-
<b>Subtotal</b>		-
DOE		
	Government share from oil and gas production	-
<b>Total</b>		-
<b>The Philodrill Corporation</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-
<b>Subtotal</b>		-
DOE		
	Government share from oil and gas production	20,606,307
<b>Total</b>		20,606,307
<b>Total Oil and gas</b>		20,710,355

2016		per agency amount
<b>Metallic</b>		
<b>Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Excise tax on minerals	-
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
<b>Subtotal</b>		-

2016		per agency amount
<b>BOC</b>		
	Customs duties	164,310
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	4,756,952
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,921,262</b>
<b>LGU</b>		
	Local business tax	6,417,468
	Real property tax - Basic	49,411
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	49,411
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,516,290</b>
<b>MGB</b>		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	22,772,302
<b>NCIP</b>		
	Royalty for IPs	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34,209,854</b>
<b>Benguet Corporation - Acupan</b>		
<b>BIR</b>		
	Corporate income tax	8,839,689
	Excise tax on minerals	116,379
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,956,068</b>
<b>BOC</b>		
	Customs duties	-
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>LGU</b>		
	Local business tax	-
	Real property tax - Basic	-
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>MGB</b>		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-
<b>NCIP</b>		
	Royalty for IPs	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,956,068</b>
<b>Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran</b>		
<b>BIR</b>		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Excise tax on minerals	-
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>BOC</b>		
	Customs duties	423,703
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	10,179,005
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,602,708</b>

2016		per agency amount
LGU		
	Local business tax	2,000,000
	Real property tax - Basic	15,915
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	15,915
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,031,830</b>
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	2,288,930
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,923,468</b>
<b>Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Excise tax on minerals	-
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>
BOC		
	Customs duties	423,703
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	10,179,005
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,602,708</b>
LGU		
	Local business tax	-
	Real property tax - Basic	-
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	14,848,245
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,450,953</b>
<b>Citnickel Mines and Development Corp.</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Excise tax on minerals	-
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>
BOC		
	Customs duties	-
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>
LGU		
	Local business tax	6,981,448
	Real property tax - Basic	996,934
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	996,934
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,975,316</b>

2016		per agency amount
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,975,316</b>
<b>CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	19,907,721
	Excise tax on minerals	-
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,907,721</b>
BOC		
	Customs duties	-
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>
LGU		
	Local business tax	8,000,000
	Real property tax - Basic	118,255
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	118,255
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,236,510</b>
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	62,635,646
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>90,779,877</b>
<b>CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Excise tax on minerals	-
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>
BOC		
	Customs duties	-
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>
LGU		
	Local business tax	-
	Real property tax - Basic	-
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	87,495,296
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>87,495,296</b>

2016		per agency amount
<b>Eramen Minerals, Inc.</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Excise tax on minerals	-
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
BOC		
	Customs duties	-
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
LGU		
	Local business tax	-
	Real property tax - Basic	-
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
	<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Ore Asia Mining &amp; Development Corporation</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Excise tax on minerals	2,159,397
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,159,397</b>
BOC		
	Customs duties	-
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
LGU		
	Local business tax	-
	Real property tax - Basic	-
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,159,397</b>
<b>Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Excise tax on minerals	-

2016	per agency amount
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
BOC	
Customs duties	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
LGU	
Local business tax	7,741,264
Real property tax - Basic	18,860
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	16,937
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,777,061</b>
MGB	
Royalty on mineral reservation	7,374,443
NCIP	
Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,151,504</b>

#### Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation

BIR	
Corporate income tax	-
Excise tax on minerals	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
BOC	
Customs duties	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
LGU	
Local business tax	-
Real property tax - Basic	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
MGB	
Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP	
Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>	-

#### Philippine Mining Development Corporation

BIR	
Corporate income tax	1,038,871
Excise tax on minerals	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,038,871</b>
BOC	
Customs duties	-

2016	per agency amount
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>LGU</b>	
Local business tax	-
Real property tax - Basic	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>MGB</b>	
Royalty on mineral reservation	-
<b>NCIP</b>	
Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,038,871</b>
<b>Techiron Resources, Inc.</b>	
<b>BIR</b>	
Corporate income tax	-
Excise tax on minerals	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>BOC</b>	
Customs duties	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>LGU</b>	
Local business tax	-
Real property tax - Basic	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>MGB</b>	
Royalty on mineral reservation	-
<b>NCIP</b>	
Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Wellex Mining Corporation</b>	
<b>BIR</b>	
Corporate income tax	-
Excise tax on minerals	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>BOC</b>	
Customs duties	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>LGU</b>	
Local business tax	-
Real property tax - Basic	-

2016	per agency amount
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
MGB	
Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP	
Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Westernshore Nickel Corporation</b>	
BIR	
Corporate income tax	-
Excise tax on minerals	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
BOC	
Customs duties	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
LGU	
Local business tax	-
Real property tax - Basic	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
MGB	
Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP	
Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>289,140,604</b>
<b>Non-metallic</b>	
<b>Eagle Cement Corporation</b>	
BIR	
Corporate income tax	-
Excise tax on minerals	-
<b>Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends</b>	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
BOC	
<b>Customs duties</b>	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-
LGU	
Local business tax	-
<b>Real property tax - Basic</b>	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-



2016		per agency amount
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP		
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
<b>Total</b>		-
<b>Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Excise tax on minerals	-
	Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-
	Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
BOC		
	Customs duties	58,451,846
	VAT on imported materials and equipment	310,927,387
	<b>Subtotal</b>	369,379,233
LGU		
	Local business tax	10,014,418
	Real property tax - Basic	19,859,106
	Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	19,859,106
	<b>Subtotal</b>	49,732,630
MGB		
	Royalty on mineral reservation	-
NCIP		
	Royalty for IPs	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>419,111,863</b>
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>		<b>419,111,863</b>
<b>Oil and gas</b>		
<b>Cosco Capital, Inc. (formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corp.)</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
DOE		
	Government share from oil and gas production	-
<b>Total</b>		-
<b>Forum Energy Philippines Corp.</b>		
BIR		
	Corporate income tax	-
	Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	-
	<b>Subtotal</b>	-
DOE		
	Government share from oil and gas production	-
<b>Total</b>		-

2016		per agency amount
<b>Oriental Petroleum &amp; Minerals Corp.</b>		
BIR		
Corporate income tax		-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal		-
<b>Subtotal</b>		-
DOE		
Government share from oil and gas production		-
<b>Total</b>		-
<b>The Philodrill Corporation</b>		
BIR		
Corporate income tax		-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal		-
<b>Subtotal</b>		-
DOE		
Government share from oil and gas production		16,153,700
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,153,700</b>
<b>Total Oil and gas</b>		<b>16,153,700</b>

### Funds

2015		per agency amount
<b>Metallic</b>		
<b>Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated</b>		
Annual EPEP		-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure		-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure		-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)		2,159,922
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees		-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement		1,316,045
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure		-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure		-
Safety and Health Programs		-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)		10,714,919
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,190,886</b>
<b>Benguet Corporation - Acupan</b>		
Annual EPEP		-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure		-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure		-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)		-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees		-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement		-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure		-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure		-
Safety and Health Programs		-

2015	per agency amount
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Cambayas Mining Corp.</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-

2015	per agency amount
<b>Citnickel Mines and Development Corp.</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Eramen Minerals, Inc.</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-

2015	per agency amount
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Ore Asia Mining &amp; Development Corporation</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-

2015	per agency amount
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Philippine Mining Development Corporation</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Techiron Resources, Inc.</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Wellex Mining Corporation</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-

2015	per agency amount
<b>Westernshore Nickel Corporation</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Total metallic</b>	<b>14,190,886</b>
<b>Non-metallic</b>	
<b>Eagle Cement Corporation</b>	
Annual EPEP	15,084,600
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	4,817,774
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,902,374</b>
<b>Total non-metallic</b>	<b>19,902,374</b>

2016	per agency amount
<b>Metallic</b>	
<b>Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	1,717,033
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-

2016	per agency amount
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	1,010,279
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	2,666,650
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	7,580,148
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,974,110</b>
<b>Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Century Peak Corporation - Esperanza</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-



2016	per agency amount
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Dahican</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Eramen Minerals, Inc.</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-

2016	per agency amount
<b>Ore Asia Mining &amp; Development Corporation</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Philippine Mining Development Corporation</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-

2016	per agency amount
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Techiron Re- sources, Inc.</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Wellex Mining Corporation</b>	
Annual EPEP	-
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Westernshore Nickel Corporation</b>	
Annual EPEP	12,316,742
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	-
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	-
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	2,159,145

2016	per agency amount
Safety and Health Programs	-
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,475,887</b>
<b>Total Metallic</b>	<b>27,449,997</b>
<b>Non-metallic</b>	
<b>Eagle Cement Corporation</b>	
Annual EPEP	13,975,000
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	1,218,302
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	471,039
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	7,246,340
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	3,838,607
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,749,288</b>
<b>Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc.</b>	
Annual EPEP	12,206,186
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	721,941
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	-
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	481,294
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	-
Safety and Health Programs	1,028,000
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	3,609,705
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,047,126</b>
<b>Total Non-metallic</b>	<b>44,796,414</b>

## IV. LGUs in focus

The details of LGU reconciliation results and corresponding analysis are presented in this section. Share in national wealth, MGB releases and DBM allocation are also covered in this section.

The succeeding tables itemize LGU reconciled amounts with corresponding mapping to regions, provinces and municipalities. The unreconciled amounts are presented in Section VIII, *Discrepancies*, of this chapter.

Table 134. Summary of reconciled LGU collections disaggregated per region

2015	Reconciled amount
CAR	21,867,988
NCR	13,873,437
Region I	359,140
Region II	8,464,245
Region III	1,175
CALABARZON	15,930,212
MIMAROPA	35,483,689
Region V	54,973,229
Region VII	92,143,834
Region VIII	925,190
Region XIII (Caraga)	185,599,458
<b>Total</b>	<b>429,621,597</b>

2016	Reconciled amount
CAR	59,353,202
NCR	9,676,374
Region I	443,871
Region II	251,302,187
Region III	650
CALABARZON	219,934
MIMAROPA	38,997,702
Region V	52,308,116
Region VII	67,992,238
Region XIII (Caraga)	236,455,632
<b>Total</b>	<b>716,749,906</b>

Table 135. Summary of reconciled LGU collections disaggregated by province

2015	Province	Reconciled amount
CAR	Benguet	21,867,988
NCR	Metro Manila	13,873,437
Region I	La Union	359,140
Region II	Nueva Vizcaya	8,464,245
Region III	Zambales	1,175
CALABARZON	Rizal	15,930,212
MIMAROPA	Palawan	35,483,689
Region V	Masbate	54,973,229
Region VII	Cebu	92,143,834
Region VIII	Eastern Samar	41,156
	Leyte	884,034
Region XIII (Caraga)	Agusan del Norte	42,131,738
	Dinagat Islands	34,054,550
	Surigao del Norte	103,413,170
	Surigao del Sur	6,000,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>429,621,597</b>

2016	Province	Reconciled amount
CAR	Benguet	59,353,202
NCR	Metro Manila	9,676,374
Region I	Ilocos Norte	39,401
	La Union	404,470
Region II	Nueva Vizcaya	251,302,187
Region III	Zambales	650
CALABARZON	Rizal	219,934
MIMAROPA	Palawan	38,997,702
Region V	Masbate	52,308,116
Region VII	Cebu	67,992,238
Region XIII (Caraga)	Agusan del Norte	36,006,386
	Dinagat Islands	26,235,428
	Surigao del Norte	144,551,496
	Surigao del Sur	29,662,322
<b>Total</b>		<b>716,749,906</b>

Table 136. Summary of reconciled LGU collections disaggregated by municipality/city

2015	Province	Municipality/City	Reconciled amount
CAR	Benguet	Baguio City	12,179
		Itogon	17,965,991
		Tuba	3,889,818
NCR	Metro Manila	Pasig City	9,041,186
		Taguig City	4,832,251

2015	Province	Municipality/City	Reconciled amount
Region I	La Union	San Fernando City	359,140
Region II	Nueva Vizcaya	Kasibu	8,464,245
Region III	Zambales	Santa Cruz	1,175
CALABARZON	Rizal	Antipolo City	15,930,212
MIMAROPA	Palawan	Not applicable	7,761,152
		Bataraza	27,722,537
Region V	Masbate	Aroroy	54,973,229
Region VII	Cebu	Toledo City	92,143,834
Region VIII	Eastern Samar	Guiuan	41,156
	Leyte	Macarthur	884,034
Region XIII (Caraga)	Agusan del Norte	Tubay	42,131,738
		Dinagat Islands	Not applicable
	Surigao del Norte	Cagdianao	28,072,738
		Loreto	2,356,318
		Libjo	59,208
		Claver	64,531,471
	Surigao del Sur	Mainit	677,898
		Surigao City	44,471
		Tagana-an	35,341,918
		Tubod	2,817,412
	Carrascal	6,000,000	
<b>Total</b>			<b>429,621,597</b>

2016	Province	Municipality/City	Reconciled amount
CAR	Benguet	Baguio City	12,179
		Mankayan	8,829,344
		Itogon	43,906,875
		Tuba	6,604,804
NCR	Metro Manila	Makati City	292,155
		Paranaque City	339,393
		Pasig City	7,074,325
		Taguig City	1,970,501
Region I	Ilocos Norte	Curimao	39,401
	La Union	San Fernando City	404,470
Region II	Nueva Vizcaya	Kasibu	228,833,501
		Quezon	22,468,686
Region III	Zambales	Santa Cruz	650
CALABARZON	Rizal	Antipolo City	219,934
MIMAROPA	Palawan	Bataraza	38,997,702
Region V	Masbate	Aroroy	52,308,116
Region VII	Cebu	Toledo City	67,992,238

2016	Province	Municipality/City	Reconciled amount
Region XIII (Caraga)	Surigao del Norte	Claver	58,040,948
		Surigao City	53,093
		Mainit	3,147,830
		Tagana-an	16,257,982
		Tubod	67,051,643
	Surigao del Sur	Carrascal	29,662,322
	Agusan del Norte	Tubay	36,006,386
	Dinagat Islands	Not applicable	6,714,935
		Cagdianao	18,627,552
		Loreto	823,287
		Libjo	69,654
<b>Total</b>		<b>716,749,906</b>	

Table 137. Summary of reconciled LGU collections per region, segregated per participating entity

2015	Amount - Mining
CAR	
Philex Mining Corporation	21,867,988
NCR	
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	874,162
Philex Mining Corporation	9,041,186
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	1,934,434
Taganito Mining Corporation	2,023,655
Region I	
Philex Mining Corporation	359,140
Region II	
Oceana Gold (Philippines), Inc.	8,464,245
Region III	
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	1,175
CALABARZON	
Concrete Aggregates Corp.	131,210
Solid Cement Corp.	15,799,002
MIMAROPA	
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	35,483,689
Region V	
Filminera Resources Corporation	54,973,229
Region VII	
Carmen Copper Corporation	92,143,834
Region VIII	
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	41,156
Leyte Iron Sand Mining Corporation	884,034
Region XIII (CARAGA)	
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	3,566,286
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	1,286,685
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	28,072,738
Greenstone Resources Corporation	3,516,041
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	6,000,000



2015	Amount - Mining
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	35,341,918
Krominco Inc.	658,091
Libjo Mining Corporation	59,208
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	303,444
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	1,698,227
SR Metals, Inc.	40,845,053
Taganito Mining Corporation	64,251,767
<b>Total</b>	<b>429,621,597</b>

2016	Amount - Mining
CAR	
Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	8,829,344
Philex Mining Corporation	50,523,858
NCR	
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	667,951
Philex Mining Corporation	7,074,325
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	631,548
Taganito Mining Corporation	1,302,550
Region I	
Philex Mining Corporation	443,871
Region II	
FCF Minerals Corporation	22,468,686
Oceana Gold (Philippines), Inc.	228,833,501
Region III	
LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	650
CALABARZON	
Concrete Aggregates Corp.	219,934
MIMAROPA	
Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	38,997,702
Region V	
Filminera Resources Corporation	52,308,116
Region VII	
Carmen Copper Corporation	67,992,238
Region VIII	
Leyte Iron Sand Mining Corporation	6,714,935
Region XIII (CARAGA)	
AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	18,627,552
Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	29,662,322
Cagdianao Mining Corporation	70,217,467
Carrascal Nickel Corporation	16,257,982
Greenstone Resources Corporation	183,055
Hinatuan Mining Corporation	69,654
Krominco Inc.	12,368,666
Libjo Mining Corporation	640,232
Pacific Nickel Phils., Inc.	29,495,811
Platinum Group Metals Corporation	45,707,381
Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	640,232

2016	Amount - Mining
SR Metals, Inc.	29,495,811
Taganito Mining Corporation	45,707,381
<b>Total</b>	<b>716,749,906</b>

Table 138. LGU collections per region and municipality/city

2015	Reconciled amount
<b>AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation</b>	
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Dinagat Islands	3,566,286
<b>Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.</b>	
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Tubay	1,286,685
<b>Cagdianao Mining Corporation</b>	
NCR	
Taguig City	874,162
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Cagdianao	28,072,738
<b>Carmen Copper Corporation</b>	
Region VII	
Toledo City	92,143,834
<b>Carrascal Nickel Corporation</b>	
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Carrascal	6,000,000
<b>Concrete Aggregates Corp.</b>	
CALABARZON	
Antipolo City	131,210
<b>Filminera Resources Corporation</b>	
Region V	
Aroroy	54,973,229
<b>Greenstone Resources Corporation</b>	
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Mainit	677,898
Surigao City	20,731
Tubod	2,817,412
<b>Hinatuan Mining Corporation</b>	
Region VIII	
Guiuan	41,156
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Tagana-an	35,341,918
<b>Leyte Ironsand Mining Corporation</b>	
Region VIII	
Macarthur	658,091
<b>Libjo Mining Corporation</b>	
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Libjo	884,034

2015	Reconciled amount
<b>LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.</b>	
Region III	
Santa Cruz	1,175
<b>Oceana Gold (Philippines), Inc.</b>	
Region II	
Kasibu	8,464,245
<b>Philex Mining Corporation</b>	
CAR	
Baguio City	12,179
Itogon	17,965,991
Tuba	3,889,818
NCR	
Pasig City	9,041,186
Region I	
San Fernando City	359,140
<b>Platinum Group Metals Corporation</b>	
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Claver	303,444
<b>Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation</b>	
MIMAROPA	
Bataraza	35,483,689
NCR	
Taguig City	1,934,434
<b>Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation</b>	
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Loreto	1,698,227
<b>Solid Cement Corp.</b>	
CALABARZON	
Antipolo City	15,799,002
<b>SR Metals, Inc</b>	
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Tubay	40,845,053
<b>Taganito Mining Corporation</b>	
NCR	
Taguig City	2,023,655
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Claver	64,228,027
Surigao City	23,740
<b>Total</b>	<b>429,621,597</b>

2016	Reconciled amount
<b>AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation</b>	
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Dinagat Islands	6,714,935
<b>Agata Mining Ventures, Inc.</b>	
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Tubay	6,510,575

2016	Reconciled amount
<b>Cagdianao Mining Corporation</b>	
NCR	
Taguig City	667,951
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Cagdianao	18,627,552
<b>Carmen Copper Corporation</b>	
Region VII	
Toledo City	67,992,238
<b>Carrascal Nickel Corporation</b>	
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Carrascal	29,662,322
<b>Concrete Aggregates Corp.</b>	
CALABARZON	
Antipolo City	219,934
<b>FCF Minerals Corporation</b>	
Region II	
Quezon	22,468,686
<b>Filminera Resources Corporation</b>	
Region V	
Aroroy	52,308,116
<b>Greenstone Resources Corporation</b>	
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Mainit	3,147,830
Surigao City	17,994
Tubod	67,051,643
<b>Hinatuan Mining Corporation</b>	
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Tagana-an	16,257,982
<b>Krominco Inc.</b>	
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Loreto	183,055
<b>Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company</b>	
CAR	
Mankayan	8,829,344
<b>Libjo Mining Corporation</b>	
Region XIII (Caraga)	
Libjo	69,654
<b>LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.</b>	
Region III	
Santa Cruz	650
<b>Oceana Gold (Philippines), Inc.</b>	
Region II	
Kasibu	228,833,501
<b>Philex Mining Corporation</b>	
CAR	
Baguio	12,179
Itogon	43,906,875
Tuba	6,604,804

2016	Reconciled amount
<b>NCR</b>	
Pasig City	7,074,325
<b>Region I</b>	
Curimao	39,401
San Fernando City	404,470
<b>Platinum Group Metals Corporation</b>	
<b>NCR</b>	
Makati City	292,155
Paranaque City	339,393
<b>Region XIII (Caraga)</b>	
Claver	12,368,666
<b>Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation</b>	
<b>MIMAROPA</b>	
Bataraza	38,997,702
<b>Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation</b>	
<b>Region XIII (Caraga)</b>	
Loreto	640,232
<b>SR Metals, Inc</b>	
<b>Region XIII (Caraga)</b>	
Tubay	29,495,811
<b>Taganito Mining Corporation</b>	
<b>NCR</b>	
Taguig City	1,302,550
<b>Region XIII (Caraga)</b>	
Claver	45,672,282
Surigao City	35,099
<b>Total</b>	<b>716,749,906</b>

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

Reconciled amount in the following tables are based on the traced information that were both reported by the DBM and LGUs.

Note that allocations with nil amount based on reporting templates of both DBM and LGU are not presented in the table.

Table 139. Shares in national wealth

**Reconciliation of Shares in National Wealth from Mining Taxes****2015**

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation	
CAR	Benguet		15,797,647	10,177,715	5,619,932	10,858,828	-	
		Baguio City	11,257	-	11,257	-	11,257	
		Itogon	15,137,744	15,137,744	-	15,137,744	-	
		Mankayan	5,269,217	5,269,217	-	5,269,217	-	
		Tuba	15,137,744	15,137,744	-	15,137,744	-	
	Kalinga	Tabuk City	988	-	988	-	988	
	Mountain Province		4,086	-	4,086	-	4,086	
		Barlig	260	-	260	-	260	
		Bauko	4,142	4,142	-	4,142	-	
		Bontoc	4,522	-	4,522	-	4,522	
		Sabangan	131	-	131	-	131	
	Region I	La Union		1,306	-	1,306	-	1,306
			San Fernando City	4,701	-	4,701	-	4,701
Bacnotan			1,048	-	1,048	-	1,048	
Luna			1,530	-	1,530	-	1,530	
Pangasinan		San Juan	360	-	360	-	360	
		Sison	93,502	-	93,502	-	93,502	
Region III	Bataan	Balanga City	69,206	-	69,206	-	69,206	
		Pilar	3,047	-	3,047	-	3,047	
	Bulacan		546,699	-	546,699	-	546,699	
		Dona Remedios	349,538	-	349,538	-	349,538	
		Norzagaray	583,959	-	583,959	-	583,959	
		San Ildefonso	293,532	427,647	(134,115)	293,532	-	
		Zambales	6,899,002	6,899,002	-	6,899,002	-	
		Candelaria	1,053,933	-	1,053,933	-	1,053,933	
		San Felipe	25,974	-	25,974	-	25,974	
		San Marcelino	192,600	-	192,600	-	192,600	
		Santa Cruz	14,250,247	4,107,207	10,143,040	3,679,799	-	
	CALABARZON	Rizal		990,957	990,957	-	990,957	-
Antipolo City			1,495,923	2,361,789	(865,866)	1,477,768	-	
Rodriguez (Montalban)			10,058	-	10,058	-	10,058	
Binangonan			49,228	-	49,228	-	49,228	
Angono			2,164,929	2,164,929	-	2,164,929	-	
Teresa			5,438	-	5,438	-	5,438	

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation	
MIMAROPA	Palawan		-	2,043,969	(2,043,969)	-	(2,043,969)	
		Bataraza	-	6,339,296	(6,339,296)	-	(6,339,296)	
		Sofronio Espanola	-	2,499,075	(2,499,075)	-	(2,499,075)	
Region V	Albay		611,194	-	611,194	-	611,194	
		Legazpi City	6,036	-	6,036	-	6,036	
		Ligao City	25,515	-	25,515	-	25,515	
		Tabaco City	704	-	704	-	704	
		Rapu-Rapu	1,369,651	-	1,369,651	-	1,369,651	
		Sto. Domingo	3,459	-	3,459	-	3,459	
	Camarines Sur		44,005	-	44,005	-	44,005	
		Iriga City	4,988	-	4,988	-	4,988	
		Baao	15,262	-	15,262	-	15,262	
		Goa	155,415	-	155,415	-	155,415	
		Ocampo	5,344	-	5,344	-	5,344	
	Catanduanes		5,383	-	5,383	-	5,383	
		Caramoan	1,790	-	1,790	-	1,790	
		Viga	162	-	162	-	162	
		Virac	10,114	-	10,114	-	10,114	
	Masbate		12,042,685	-	12,042,685	-	12,042,685	
		Aroroy	34,912,276	-	34,912,276	-	34,912,276	
	Region VI	Negros Occidental		27,941	153,158	(125,217)	-	(125,217)
			Cadiz City	3,573	-	3,573	-	3,573
Escalante City			477	-	477	-	477	
Sagay City			71,771	-	71,771	-	71,771	
San Carlos City			182,312	-	182,312	-	182,312	
Victorias City			7,306	-	7,306	-	7,306	
Calatrava			7,420	7,420	-	7,420	-	
E.B. Magalona			54,668	-	54,668	-	54,668	
Manapla			714	-	714	-	714	
Antique			-	128,371,467	(128,371,467)	-	(128,371,467)	
Region VII	Cebu		578,483	501,157	77,326	151,917	-	
		Toledo City	78,521,472	49,775,687	28,745,785	49,775,687	-	
		Alcoy	962,267	1,057,814	(95,547)	198,493	-	
		Dalaguete	-	322,381	(322,381)	-	(322,381)	
		San Fernando	568,616	281,474	287,142	281,474	-	
		Naga City	1,520,252	-	1,520,252	-	1,520,252	
		Argao	1,143	-	1,143	-	1,143	
		Barili	135	-	135	-	135	
		Minglanilla	432	-	432	-	432	
		Pinamungajan	608	-	608	-	608	
		Siquijor		7,896	-	7,896	-	7,896
			Lazi	17,766	-	17,766	-	17,766

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation
Region VIII	Leyte		187,495	-	187,495	-	187,495
		Tacloban City	3,633	-	3,633	-	3,633
		Abuyog	446	446	-	446	-
		Burauen	492	-	492	-	492
		Julita	2,058	594	1,464	-	1,464
		MacArthur	414,353	158	414,195	-	414,195
		Mahaplag	203	-	203	-	203
		Palo	1,370	-	1,370	-	1,370
		Southern Leyte	1,792	-	1,792	-	1,792
		Saint Bernard	2,243	-	2,243	-	2,243
		Sogod	363	-	363	-	363
		Maasin City	179,710	-	179,710	-	179,710
		Bontoc	1,426	-	1,426	-	1,426
Region IX	Zamboanga Del Norte		651,165	651,165	-	651,165	-
		Siocon	1,465,121	-	1,465,121	-	1,465,121
		Tawi-Tawi	13,573,090	-	13,573,090	-	13,573,090
		Languyan	30,539,453	-	30,539,453	-	30,539,453
Region X	Lanao del Norte	Iligan City	106,708	-	106,708	-	106,708
		Misamis Oriental	248,070	-	248,070	-	248,070
		Lugait	558,158	-	558,158	-	558,158
Region XI	Davao del Sur	Bansalan	-	2,160	(2,160)	-	(2,160)
		Magsaysay	-	5,940	(5,940)	-	(5,940)
		Compostela Valley	-	868,637	(868,637)	-	(868,637)
		Maco	-	1,954,435	(1,954,435)	-	(1,954,435)
Region XII	Sarangani	Alabel	1,320	-	1,320	-	1,320
		South Cotabato	4,445	-	4,445	-	4,445
		Sultan Kudarat	1,342	-	1,342	-	1,342
		Tacurong City	1,093	900	193	-	193
		Lambayong	3,020	-	3,020	-	3,020



Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation
Region XIII	Agusan del Norte		4,943,618	3,171,736	1,771,882	1,957,350	-
		Butuan City	50,479	-	50,479	-	50,479
		Cabadbaran City	258,467	-	258,467	-	258,467
		Buenavista	5,919	-	5,919	-	5,919
		Jabonga	846	-	846	-	846
		Kitcharao	144	-	144	-	144
		Nasipit	158	-	158	-	158
		Tubay	11,115,601	11,115,601	-	11,115,601	-
	Agusan del Sur		38,364	-	-	-	-
		Bayugan	605	-	605	-	605
		Rosario	84,973	-	84,973	-	84,973
		Sta. Josefa	740	-	740	-	740
	Dinagat Islands		8,343,336	1,398,451	6,944,885	1,398,451	-
		Basilisa	2,468,991	2,468,991	-	2,468,991	-
		Cagdianao	4,245,578	4,245,578	-	4,245,578	-
		Libjo	528,014	4,431,397	(3,903,383)	-	(3,903,383)
		Loreto	5,048,088	11,736,966	(6,688,878)	1,908,771	-
		Tubajon	6,481,835	4,113,631	2,368,204	4,113,631	-
	Surigao del Norte		37,860,457	13,066,338	24,794,119	13,066,338	-
		Surigao City	7,488,881	-	7,488,881	-	7,488,881
		Tagana-an	8,263,458	28,349,575	(20,086,117)	8,263,458	-
		Mainit	10,662	-	10,662	-	10,662
		Cantilan	5,137,348	5,137,348	-	5,137,348	-
		Claver	62,944,490	148,121,895	(85,177,405)	-	(85,177,405)
	Surigao del Sur		1,930,667	-	1,930,667	-	1,930,667
		Carrascal	13,174,075	13,174,075	-	13,174,075	-
	<b>Total</b>		<b>440,788,433</b>	<b>508,047,008</b>	<b>(67,258,575)</b>	<b>179,829,857</b>	<b>(120,140,366)</b>

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation
CAR	Benguet		21,967,339	16,565,939	5,401,400	12,137,630	-
		Baguio City	57,379	98,800	(41,421)	31,231	-
		Itogon	20,924,310	25,348,730	(4,424,420)	20,924,310	-
		Mankayan	7,577,893	8,752,747	(1,174,854)	7,577,893	-
		Tuba	20,924,310	21,264,853	(340,543)	16,746,360	-
Region I	La Union		7,491	-	7,491	-	7,491
		Naguilian	9,667	-	9,667	-	9,667
		Luna	900	-	900	-	900
		San Fernando City	1,144	-	1,144	-	1,144
		Balaoan	2,768	-	2,768	-	2,768
		Bauang	1,701	-	1,701	-	1,701
		Sudipen	1,819	-	1,819	-	1,819
		Pangasinan	768,240	-	768,240	-	768,240
	Sison	1,728,541	611,979	1,116,562	611,979	-	
Region II	Isabela	Quezon	97,653	-	97,653	-	97,653
		Nueva Vizcaya	5,544,937	-	5,544,937	-	5,544,937
		Aritao	17,844	-	17,844	-	17,844
		Bagabag	2,938	-	2,938	-	2,938
		Bambang	30,196	-	30,196	-	30,196
		Bayombong	27,039	-	27,039	-	27,039
		Dupax del Sur	3,327	-	3,327	-	3,327
		Kasibu	12,278,028	12,278,028	-	12,278,028	-
		Solano	19,084	-	19,084	-	19,084
Region III	Bataan		15,241	-	15,241	-	15,241
		Balanga City	70,422	-	70,422	-	70,422
		Pilar	144	-	144	-	144
	Bulacan		1,638,375	1,412,163	226,212	163,880	-
		Sta. Maria	119	-	119	-	119
		Norzagaray	2,371,830	-	2,371,830	-	2,371,830
		San Ildefonso	1,261,108	1,261,108	-	1,261,108	-
		Angat	52,502	-	52,502	-	52,502
		Dona Remedios	787	-	787	-	787
		Meycauayan City	59,193	-	59,193	-	59,193
		Zambales	5,275,709	4,168,598	1,107,111	506,774	-
	Zambales	Candelaria	231,324	-	231,324	-	231,324
		San Marcelino	47	-	47	-	47
		Santa Cruz	11,629,582	-	11,629,582	3,679,799	-
		Iba	9,393	-	9,393	-	9,393

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation	
CALABARZON	Rizal		848,233	848,233	-	848,233	-	
		Angono	1,551,925	1,551,925	-	1,551,925	-	
		Antipolo City	5,011,097	3,611,436	1,399,661	2,699,108	-	
		Rodriguez (Montalban)	356,599	82,129	274,470	82,129	-	
MIMAROPA	Occidental Mindoro		13,918	-	13,918	-	-	
		Mamburao	4,901	-	4,901	-	4,901	
		Rizal	110	-	110	-	-	
		San Jose	25,921	-	25,921	-	25,921	
		Sta. Cruz	383	-	383	-	-	
	Palawan		19,511,647	24,576,427	(5,064,780)	19,511,647	-	
		Bataraza	34,224,630	9,042,300	25,182,330	-	25,182,330	
		Sofrionio Espanola	4,113,807	5,286,455	(1,172,648)	2,973,631	-	
	Narra	5,562,770	5,993,209	(430,439)	3,044,472	-		
Region V	Albay		15,533	-	15,533	-	15,533	
		Legazpi City	23,396	-	23,396	-	23,396	
		Sto. Domingo	1,117	-	1,117	-	1,117	
		Bacacay	7,306	-	7,306	-	7,306	
		Camalig	19,482	-	19,482	-	19,482	
		Daraga	4,218	-	4,218	-	4,218	
		Malilipot	551	-	551	-	551	
		Polangui	410	-	410	-	410	
		San Andres	9,258	-	9,258	-	9,258	
	Camarines Sur		1,696	-	1,696	-	1,696	
		Baao	3,815	-	3,815	-	3,815	
		Bato	2,658	-	2,658	-	2,658	
		Catanduanes	32,580	-	32,580	-	32,580	
	Catanduanes	Viga	1,973	-	1,973	-	1,973	
		Virac	49,746	-	49,746	-	49,746	
		Caramoran	9,670	-	9,670	-	9,670	
	Masbate		17,748,734	-	17,748,734	-	17,748,734	
		Aroroy	39,934,652	-	39,934,652	-	39,934,652	
	Region VI	Antique		-	144,967,491	(144,967,491)	-	(144,967,491)
			Caluya	-	326,176,854	(326,176,854)	-	(326,176,854)
Negros Occidental			59,833	26,123	33,710	-	33,710	
		Cadiz City	3,626	-	3,626	-	3,626	
		Calatrava	13,126	6,083	7,043	-	7,043	
		E.B. Magalona	117,518	-	117,518	-	117,518	
		Escalante City	861	-	861	-	861	
		Manapla	3,980	-	3,980	-	3,980	
		Sagay City	4,841	-	4,841	-	4,841	
		San Carlos City	58,537	-	58,537	-	58,537	
		Victorias City	1,824	-	1,824	-	1,824	

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation	
Region VII	Bohol		713	-	713	-	713	
		Candijay	993	-	993	-	993	
		Guindulman	36	-	36	-	36	
		Tubigon	576	-	576	-	576	
	Cebu		604,393	641,187	(36,794)	115,239	-	
		Alcoy	1,104,136	1,278,496	(174,360)	905,393	-	
		Barili	5	-	5	-	5	
		Dalaguete	-	187,128	(187,128)	-	(187,128)	
		Naga City	3,293,612	-	3,293,612	-	3,293,612	
		Pinamungajan	8,479	-	8,479	-	8,479	
		San Fernando	246,092	628,491	(382,399)	-	(382,399)	
		Toledo City	100,746,159	120,653,103	(19,906,944)	35,667,512	-	
		Balamban	1,171	-	1,171	-	1,171	
		Danao City	-	185,442	(185,442)	-	(185,442)	
		Negros Occidental	Talisay City	6,130	-	6,130	-	6,130
		Region VIII	Eastern Samar		68,621	-	68,621	-
Guiuan	154,398			-	154,398	-	154,398	
Iloilo	Jaro		1,493	-	1,493	-	1,493	
Leyte			300,007	255,621	44,386	-	44,386	
	Abuyog		2,535	3,435	(900)	-	(900)	
	Burauen		3,415	-	3,415	-	3,415	
	Julita		7,512	10,082	(2,570)	2,283	-	
	MacArthur		618,978	-	618,978	-	618,978	
	Mahaplag		1,208	-	1,208	-	1,208	
	Palo		8,658	-	8,658	-	8,658	
	Tacloban City		1,967	-	1,967	-	1,967	
	Alangalang		203	-	203	-	203	
	Dagami		4,748	-	4,748	-	4,748	
	Dulag		3,469	-	3,469	-	3,469	
	Javier		119	119	-	119	-	
	Pastrana		11,948	-	11,948	-	11,948	
	Tanauan		10,731	-	10,731	-	10,731	
	Northern Samar			2,376	-	2,376	-	2,376
			Catarman	692	-	692	-	692
			Bobon	4,295	-	4,295	-	4,295
			Palapag	360	-	360	-	360
Southern Leyte				9,021	-	9,021	-	9,021
	Sogod	20,296	-	20,296	-	20,296		
	Maasin City	70,807	-	70,807	-	70,807		
Region IX	Zamboanga del Sur	Zamboanga City	37,050	-	37,050	-	37,050	

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation
Region X	Lanao del Norte	Iligan City	593,876	-	593,876	-	593,876
	Misamis Oriental		411,636	-	411,636	-	411,636
		Lugait	926,182	-	926,182	-	926,182
Region XI	Compostela Valley		6,135,880	6,135,880	-	6,135,880	-
		Maco	13,805,729	11,494,353	2,311,376	11,494,353	-
	Davao del Sur		28,368	248	28,120	-	28,120
		Magsaysay	540	-	540	-	540
		Digos City	16,692	-	16,692	-	16,692
		Hagonoy	13,878	-	13,878	-	13,878
		Kiblawan	1,080	-	1,080	-	1,080
		Matanao	8,100	1,000	7,100	-	7,100
		Padada	31,320	-	31,320	-	31,320
		Sta. Cruz	7,830	14,580	(6,750)	-	(6,750)
	Sulop	1,080	-	1,080	-	1,080	
Region XII	Cotabato	Libungan	1,398	-	1,398	-	1,398
	North Cotabato		621	621	-	621	-
	Sarangani		176	-	176	-	176
		Alabel	396	-	396	-	396
	South Cotabato	General Santos City	25,648	-	25,648	-	25,648
	Sultan Kudarat		5,059	-	5,059	-	5,059
		Lambayong	531	-	531	-	531
		Bagumbayan	263	-	263	-	263
		Esperanza	8,712	-	8,712	-	8,712
		Isulan	1,794	-	1,794	-	1,794
		Lebak	81	-	81	-	81

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation	
Region XIII	Agusan del Norte		10,882,034	13,868,306	(2,986,272)	-	(2,986,272)	
		Buenavista	6,053	-	6,053	-	6,053	
		Butuan City	71,285	-	71,285	-	71,285	
		Cabadbaran City	234,398	86,271	148,127	-	148,127	
		Jabonga	1,158	-	1,158	-	1,158	
		Kitcharao	315	-	315	-	315	
	Dinagat Islands	Tubay	24,476,944	24,476,944	-	24,476,944	-	
			14,000,247	42,745,353	(28,745,106)	14,000,287	-	
		Basilisa	-	83,753	(83,753)	-	(83,753)	
		Cagdianao	17,958,931	50,772,575	(32,813,644)	14,656,944	-	
		Loreto	975,146	15,056,843	(14,081,697)	975,146	-	
	Surigao del Norte	Tubajon	12,566,478	35,261,902	(22,695,424)	-	(22,695,424)	
			20,013,693	99,111,817	(79,098,124)	5,342,945	-	
		Claver	20,449,682	161,407,941	(140,958,259)	20,449,682	-	
		Surigao City	3,659,355	20,258,839	(16,599,484)	3,658,147	-	
		Tagana-an	21,216,595	62,209,963	(40,993,368)	13,275,641	-	
		Surigao del Sur		6,248,440	48,431,776	(42,183,336)	6,248,440	-
			Bislig City	-	1,063,995	(1,063,995)	-	(1,063,995)
			Carrascal	17,423,522	8,143,723	9,279,799	8,143,723	-
			Carmen	108	-	108	-	108
Lingig			-	33,566	(33,566)	-	(33,566)	
<b>Total</b>			<b>543,535,862</b>	<b>1,338,434,963</b>	<b>(794,899,101)</b>	<b>272,179,436</b>	<b>(399,416,894)</b>	

### Reconciliation of Shares in National Wealth from Mineral Resources

#### 2015

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation
Region III	Zambales		3,417,154	3,417,154	-	3,417,154	-
		Santa Cruz	7,688,597	7,688,597	-	7,688,597	-
Region VII	Cebu		-	444,136	(444,136)	-	(444,136)
Region IX	Zamboanga Sibugay	Diplahan	-	629,069	(629,069)	-	(629,069)
		Imelda	-	213,322	(213,322)	-	(213,322)
	Zamboanga del Sur	Malangas	-	2,507	(2,507)	-	(2,507)

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation
Region XIII	Dinagat Islands		18,405,968	22,846,376	(4,440,408)	18,405,968	-
		Basilisa	1,382,222	1,382,222	-	1,382,222	-
		Cagdianao	13,527,945	13,527,945	-	13,527,945	-
		Tubajon	13,763,026	16,131,230	(2,368,204)	13,763,026	-
		Loreto	9,828,195	-	9,828,195	-	9,828,195
		Libjo	3,615,590	-	3,615,590	-	3,615,590
		Surigao del Norte	50,059,171	74,853,290	(24,794,119)	-	(24,794,119)
		Surigao City	8,320,175	-	8,320,175	-	8,320,175
		Claver	85,177,405	-	85,177,405	-	85,177,405
		Tagana-an	20,086,117	-	20,086,117	-	20,086,117
		Surigao del Sur	21,954,600	-	21,954,600	-	21,954,600
		Carrascal	48,397,850	48,397,850	-	48,397,850	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>305,624,015</b>	<b>189,533,698</b>	<b>116,090,317</b>	<b>106,582,762</b>	<b>122,898,929</b>

## 2016

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation
Region III	Zambales		8,546,312	13,195,850	(4,649,538)	1,140,241	-
		Santa Cruz	19,229,201	38,829,243	(19,600,042)	2,565,542	-
CALABARZON	Palawan	Narra	-	1,142,094	(1,142,094)	-	(1,142,094)
Region IX	Zamboanga Sibugay	Diplahan	-	346,566	(346,566)	-	(346,566)
		Imelda	-	518,378	(518,378)	-	(518,378)
Region VII	Cebu		-	569,150	(569,150)	-	(569,150)
Region XIII	Surigao del Norte	Surigao City	518,823	-	518,823	-	518,823
		Dinagat Islands	16,862,823	9,702,923	7,159,900	-	7,159,900
		Basilisa	79,717	-	79,717	-	79,717
		Cagdianao	20,514,629	1,724,863	18,789,766	1,724,863	-
		Tubajon	9,663,789	-	9,663,789	-	9,663,789
		Loreto	3,893,202	-	3,893,202	-	3,893,202
		Libjo	3,790,014	-	3,790,014	-	3,790,014
		Surigao Del Norte	55,009,491	28,347,014	26,662,477	3,240,420	-
		Surigao City	518,823	-	518,823	-	518,823
		Claver	103,081,637	53,069,888	50,011,749	53,069,888	-
		Tagana-an	20,170,896	-	20,170,896	-	20,170,896
		Surigao del Sur	17,597,450	-	17,597,450	-	17,597,450
		Carrascal	39,594,262	22,642,676	16,951,586	22,642,676	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>318,552,246</b>	<b>170,088,645</b>	<b>148,463,601</b>	<b>84,383,630</b>	<b>60,297,603</b>

## Reconciliation of Shares in National Wealth from Energy Resources

2015

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation	
CAR	Benguet	Bokod	-	15,686,892	(15,686,892)	-	(15,686,892)	
		Itogon	-	13,298,641	(13,298,641)	-	(13,298,641)	
		La Trinidad	-	2,113,236	(2,113,236)	-	2,113,236	
	Ifugao	Aguinaldo	-	3,158,269	(3,158,269)	-	(3,158,269)	
		Lagawe	-	3,236,490	(3,236,490)	-	(3,236,490)	
		Mayoyao	-	1,946,630	(1,946,630)	-	(1,946,630)	
			-			-		
Region I	Pangasinan	-	1,192,176	(1,192,176)	-	(1,192,176)		
Region II	Cagayan	Solano	8,410	-	8,410	-	8,410	
		Nueva Vizcaya	3,738	-	3,738	-	3,738	
		Diadi	-	1,814,542	(1,814,542)	-	(1,814,542)	
Region III	Bulacan	Dona Remedios	-	847,506	(847,506)	-	(847,506)	
	Nueva Ecija	Pantabangan	-	5,054,369	(5,054,369)	-	(5,054,369)	
CALABARZON	Batangas		1,277,981	-	1,277,981	-	1,277,981	
		Santo Tomas	2,612,529	-	2,612,529	-	2,612,529	
	Laguna		1,201,358	13,976,190	(12,774,832)	1,201,358	-	
		Calamba City	193,226	-	193,226	-	193,226	
		Bay	1,132,398	-	1,132,398	-	1,132,398	
		Calauan	2,389,131	-	2,389,131	-	2,389,131	
		Los Banos	55,500	-	55,500	-	55,500	
MIMAROPA	Palawan	-	123,863,417	(123,863,417)	-	(123,863,417)		
Region V	Albay		1,941,038	-	1,941,038	-	1,941,038	
		Manito	311,255	311,255	-	311,255		
		Rapu-Rapu	418,596	-	418,596	-	418,596	
		Tiwi	2,871,673	-	2,871,673	-	2,871,673	
	Catanduanes		69,521	-	69,521	-	69,521	
		Caramoran	84,023	-	84,023	-	84,023	
		San Miguel	72,398	-	72,398	-	72,398	
		Sorsogon	339,713	-	339,713	-	339,713	
			Sorsogon City	1,530,168	1,530,168	-	1,530,168	
Region VI	Antique		128,371,467	-	128,371,467	-	128,371,467	
		Caluya	288,835,802	-	288,835,802	-	288,835,802	
Region VII	Bohol		13,658	-	13,658	-	13,658	
		Loboc	30,730	-	30,730	-	30,730	
	Cebu		732,177	-	732,177	-	732,177	
		Bogo City	49,667	-	49,667	-	49,667	
		Danao City	506,190	-	506,190	-	506,190	
		Toledo City	3,093	-	3,093	-	3,093	
		Argao	753,086	-	753,086	-	753,086	
		Balamban	12,983	-	12,983	-	12,983	
		Dalaguete	322,381	-	322,381	-	322,381	
		Negros Oriental		6,723,290	6,723,290	-	6,723,290	-
			Valencia (Luzurriaga)	15,127,402	15,127,402	-	15,127,402	-



Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation
Region VIII	Leyte		8,022,626	-	8,022,626	-	8,022,626
		Ormoc City	9,947,028	9,947,028	-	9,947,028	
		Kananga	18,050,910	18,050,910	-	18,050,910	
Region IX	Zamboanga Sibugay		124,777	-	124,777	-	124,777
		Buug	66,226	-	66,226	-	66,226
		Diplahan	80,750	-	80,750	-	80,750
		Imelda	652	-	652	-	652
		Payao	133,122	-	133,122	-	133,122
Region XI	Davao del Sur	Santa Cruz	-	9,143,001	(9,143,001)	-	(9,143,001)
Region XII	Cotabato	Kidapawan City	2,463,299	-	2,463,299	-	2,463,299
		North Cotabato	1,094,800	-	1,094,800	-	1,094,800
Region XIII	Surigao del Sur		445,113	-	445,113	-	-
		Bislig City	940,055	-	940,055	-	-
		Lingig	61,449	-	61,449	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>499,425,389</b>	<b>248,486,048</b>	<b>250,939,341</b>	<b>52,891,411</b>	<b>262,267,556</b>

## 2016

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation
CAR	Benguet		41,810	-	41,810	-	41,810
		Bokod	-	6,926,318	(6,926,318)	-	(6,926,318)
		La Trinidad	-	2,437,840	(2,437,840)	-	(2,437,840)
		Tuba	94,073	-	94,073	-	94,073
		Ifugao	-	311,043	(311,043)	-	(311,043)
		Aguinaldo	-	851,668	(851,668)	-	(851,668)
		Lagawe	-	611,520	(611,520)	-	(611,520)
		Mountain Province	35,484	-	35,484	-	35,484
	Sabangan	79,839	-	79,839	-	79,839	
Region I	Ilocos Norte		1,021,330	1,021,330	-	1,021,330	-
		Bangui	73,618	73,618	-	73,618	-
		Pagudpud	1,081,907	1,081,907	-	1,081,907	-
		San Nicolas	-	1,234,764	(1,234,764)	-	(1,234,764)
		Pangasinan	-	1,590,566	(1,590,566)	-	(1,590,566)
		Burgos	1,142,468	1,142,468	-	1,142,468	-
Region II	Nueva Vizcaya	Diadi	-	1,212,694	(1,212,694)	-	(1,212,694)
Region III	Nueva Ecija		-	4,254,398	(4,254,398)	-	(4,254,398)
		Pantabangan	-	4,922,542	(4,922,542)	-	(4,922,542)

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation
CALABARZON	Batangas		1,296,538	-	1,296,538	-	1,296,538
		Batangas City	-	45,981,303	(45,981,303)	-	(45,981,303)
		Santo Tomas	3,478,957	3,478,957	-	3,478,957	-
	Laguna		2,396,552	15,178,157	(12,781,605)	2,396,552	-
		Pagsanjan	-	6,640,367	(6,640,367)	-	(6,640,367)
		Calamba City	346,058	-	346,058	-	346,058
		Kalayaan	-	8,505,189	(8,505,189)	-	(8,505,189)
		Luisiana	-	278,989	(278,989)	-	(278,989)
		Majayjay	-	366,694	(366,694)	-	(366,694)
		Bay	669,272	669,272	-	669,272	-
		Calauan	3,591,010	-	3,591,010	-	3,591,010
		Los Banos	99,397	-	99,397	-	99,397
Region V	Albay		2,734,319	-	2,734,319	-	2,734,319
		Manito	1,018,458	1,018,458	-	1,018,458	-
		Rapu-Rapu	874,785	-	874,785	-	874,785
		Tiwi	1,753,159	1,753,159	-	1,753,159	-
		San Miguel	21,492	-	21,492	-	21,492
	Camarines Sur		18,232	-	18,232	-	18,232
		Caramoan	19,529	-	19,529	-	19,529
	Sorsogon		1,384,225	-	1,384,225	-	1,384,225
	Sorsogon City	5,620,321	5,620,321	-	5,620,321	-	
Region VI	Antique		144,967,491	-	144,967,491	-	144,967,491
		Caluya	326,176,854	-	326,176,854	-	326,176,854
	Negros Occidental		471	672,797	(672,326)	-	(672,326)
		Calatrava	1,059	-	1,059	-	1,059
Region VII	Bohol		13,384	-	13,384	-	13,384
		Loboc	30,114	-	30,114	-	30,114
	Cebu		567,262	1,299,439	(732,177)	567,262	-
		Bogo City	27,609	-	27,609	-	27,609
		Danao City	185,442	-	185,442	-	185,442
		Toledo City	595	-	595	-	595
		Argao	865,536	-	865,536	-	865,536
		Balamban	10,031	-	10,031	-	10,031
		Dalaguete	187,128	-	187,128	-	187,128
		Negros Oriental		6,129,566	6,129,566	-	6,129,566
		Valencia (Luzurriaga)	13,791,523	13,791,523	-	13,791,523	-
Region VIII	Leyte		6,737,044	-	6,737,044	-	6,737,044
		Ormoc City	10,092,493	10,092,493	-	10,092,493	-
		Kananga	15,158,349	15,158,349	-	15,158,349	-
Region IX	Zamboanga Sibugay		63,344	-	63,344	-	63,344
		Buug	16,915	-	16,915	-	16,915
		Diplahan	18,472	-	18,472	-	18,472
		Payao	85,138	-	85,138	-	85,138
		Siay	21,998	-	21,998	-	21,998

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation
Region X	Lanao del Norte		-	2,873,941	(2,873,941)	-	(2,873,941)
	Bukidnon		23,824	-	23,824	-	23,824
		Manolo Fortich	53,605	-	53,605	-	53,605
Region XI	Davao del Sur		325,319	-	325,319	-	325,319
	Digos City		172,778	-	172,778	-	172,778
		Sta. Cruz	559,191	9,289,950	(8,730,759)	559,191	-
	Davao Oriental		1,341	-	1,341	-	1,341
	Manay		3,016	-	3,016	-	3,016
Region XII	Cotabato	Kidapawan City	3,110,081	3,110,081	-	3,110,081	-
	North Cotabato		1,382,258	1,382,258	-	1,382,258	-
Region XIII	Surigao del Sur		331,086	-	331,086	-	331,086
		Lingig	33,566	-	33,566	-	33,566
		Bislig City	706,660	48,970	657,690	-	657,690
		Tandag City	4,716	-	4,716	-	4,716
<b>Total</b>			<b>560,748,092</b>	<b>181,012,909</b>	<b>379,735,183</b>	<b>69,046,765</b>	<b>401,979,724</b>

### Reconciliation of Shares in National Wealth from Forestry Charges

#### 2015

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post- reconciliation
CALABARZON	Laguna	Calamba City	-	83,655	(83,655)	-	(83,655)
Region IX	Zamboanga Sibugay		24,916	-	24,916	-	24,916
		Siyay	26,386	-	26,386	-	26,386
		Mabuhay	45,916	-	45,916	-	45,916
		Olutanga	67,211	-	67,211	-	67,211
		Talusan	84,730	-	84,730	-	84,730
<b>Total</b>			<b>249,159</b>	<b>83,655</b>	<b>165,504</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>165,504</b>

#### 2016

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post- reconciliation
CALABARZON	Laguna	Calamba City	-	210,000	(210,000)	-	(210,000)
		Cavinti	-	28,440	(28,440)	-	(28,440)
		Siniloan	-	35,580	(35,580)	-	(35,580)
Region VIII	Leyte	Julita	-	225	(225)	-	(225)
Region XIII	Agusan del Norte	Bayugan City	-	14,160	(14,160)	-	(14,160)
		Buenavista	-	14,820	(14,820)	-	(14,820)
		Jabonga	-	7,575	(7,575)	-	(7,575)
		Kitcharao	-	9,240	(9,240)	-	(9,240)

Region	Province	City/ Municipality	Amount released per DBM	Amount received per LGU	Variance pre- reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post- reconciliation
		Las Nieves	-	11,160	(11,160)	-	(11,160)
		Magallanes	-	8,800	(8,800)	-	(8,800)
		Nasipit	-	1,796	(1,796)	-	(1,796)
		Prosperidad	-	31,560	(31,560)	-	(31,560)
		Remedios T. Romualdez	-	5,397	(5,397)	-	(5,397)
		Rosario	-	1,200	(1,200)	-	(1,200)
		Sta. Josefa	-	2,320	(2,320)	-	(2,320)
		Santiago	-	17,640	(17,640)	-	(17,640)
		Tubay	-	18,000	(18,000)	-	(18,000)
	Agusan del Sur	San Francisco	-	11,560	(11,560)	-	(11,560)
		Sibagat	-	520	(520)	-	(520)
		Talacogon	-	1,560	(1,560)	-	(1,560)
		Trento	-	24,480	(24,480)	-	(24,480)
	Cebu	Alegria	-	2,580	(2,580)	-	(2,580)
	Pangasinan	Sison	-	10,200	(10,200)	-	(10,200)
	Sultan Kudarat	Esperanza	-	23,220	(23,220)	-	(23,220)
	Suriagao del Norte	Mainit	-	4,720	(4,720)	-	(4,720)
		Malimono	-	1,560	(1,560)	-	(1,560)
		Pilar	-	1,000	(1,000)	-	(1,000)
		Placer	-	8,040	(8,040)	-	(8,040)
		San Agustin	-	19,520	(19,520)	-	(19,520)
		Surigao City	-	40,020	(40,020)	-	(40,020)
		Liangá	-	15,600	(15,600)	-	(15,600)
		San Isidro	-	6,123	(6,123)	-	(6,123)
		Socorro	-	6,360	(6,360)	-	(6,360)
		Tagana-an	-	480	(480)	-	(480)
		Tubod	-	24,760	(24,760)	-	(24,760)
	Suriago del Sur	Barobo	-	209,440	(209,440)	-	(209,440)
		General Luna	-	5,360	(5,360)	-	(5,360)
		Hinatuan	-	189,560	(189,560)	-	(189,560)
		Madrid	-	2,100	(2,100)	-	(2,100)
		Tagbina	-	113,000	(113,000)	-	(113,000)
		Tago	-	35,700	(35,700)	-	(35,700)
		Bislig City	-	40,800	(40,800)	-	(40,800)
		Tandag City	-	4,716	(4,716)	-	(4,716)
		Cagwait	-	1	(1)	-	(1)
		Carmen	-	26,560	(26,560)	-	(26,560)
<b>Total</b>			-	<b>1,247,453</b>	<b>(1,247,453)</b>	-	<b>(1,247,453)</b>

### *DBM releases vs. MGB allocation*

The succeeding tables compare the amounts of royalties from mineral reservation released by the DBM in 2015 which pertain to 2014 collections, and amounts of royalties from mineral reservation processed for release by the DBM in 2016 which pertain to 2015 collections, as allocated by the MGB.

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.

Based on the results of reconciliation performed, the amounts processed for release by the DBM in 2016 agreed with those allocated by the MGB. The improvement may be attributed to the implementation of DOF-DBM Joint Circular No. 2016-1. It is to be noted that under the joint circular, the BTr releases the share in national wealth through authorized government banks. Actual releases by the BTr in 2016 are not included in the reconciliation presented. While in 2015, releases are handled by the DBM regional offices.

Note that allocations with nil amount based on reporting templates of both DBM and LGU are not presented in the table.

## 2015

Region	Province	City/Municipality	Royalties from Mineral Reservation per DBM	MGB	Variance
Region III	Zambales		3,417,154	6,959,581	(3,542,427)
		Santa Cruz	7,688,597	15,659,057	(7,970,460)
Region XIII	Surigao Del Norte		50,059,171	103,990,165	(53,930,994)
		Surigao City	8,320,175	16,945,367	(8,625,192)
		Claver	85,177,405	176,123,915	(90,946,510)
		Taganaan	20,086,117	40,908,589	(20,822,472)
	Dinagat Islands		18,405,968	37,486,697	(19,080,729)
		Basilisa	1,382,222	1,382,222	-
		Cagdianao	13,527,945	27,551,823	(14,023,878)
		Carrascal	48,397,850	100,606,620	(52,208,770)
		Tubajon	13,763,026	28,030,603	(14,267,577)
		Loreto	9,828,195	20,016,691	(10,188,496)
	Libjo	3,615,590	7,363,728	(3,748,138)	
	Surigao Del Sur		21,954,600	44,714,053	(22,759,453)
<b>Total</b>			<b>305,624,015</b>	<b>627,739,111</b>	<b>(294,067,340)</b>

2016

Region	Province	Municipality/City	Royalties from Mineral Reservation per DBM	MGB	Variance	
Region III	Zambales		8,546,312	8,546,312	-	
		Santa Cruz	19,229,201	19,229,201	-	
Region XIII	Surigao Del Norte		55,009,491	55,009,491	-	
		Surigao City	518,823	518,823	-	
		Claver	103,081,637	103,081,637	-	
		Taganaan	20,170,896	20,170,896	-	
		Dinagat Islands		16,862,823	16,862,823	-
			Basilisa	79,717	79,717	-
		Cagdianao	20,514,629	20,514,629	-	
		Carrascal	39,594,262	39,594,262	-	
		Tubajon	9,663,789	9,663,789	-	
		Loreto	3,893,202	3,893,202	-	
		Libjo	3,790,014	3,790,014	-	
		Surigao Del Sur	17,597,450	17,597,450	-	
		<b>Total</b>			<b>318,552,246</b>	<b>318,552,246</b>

## V. Deep dive into variances

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

Table 140 summarizes the variances on a per industry and government basis with details provided in the succeeding tables.

Table 140. **Variance per industry sector and per government agency**

### Mining

<b>Metallic</b>	<b>Per government agency</b>	<b>Variance post-reconciliation</b>	<b>% to government amount</b>
<b>2015</b>			
BIR	4,007,638,211	(39,683,317)	-1%
BOC	563,302,218	16,826,711	3%
LGU	402,168,330	(43,279,636)	-11%
MGB	1,096,089,543	52,546,757	5%
NCIP	37,459,723	(121,125,912)	-323%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,106,658,025</b>	<b>(134,715,397)</b>	<b>-2%</b>
<b>2016</b>			
BIR	4,134,300,381	(16,912,441)	0%
BOC	571,202,496	43,753,083	8%
LGU	550,745,639	39,869,623	7%
MGB	1,062,735,178	191,575,305	18%
NCIP	29,209,722	(103,155,353)	-353%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,348,193,416</b>	<b>155,130,217</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Non-metallic</b>	<b>Per government agency</b>	<b>Variance post-reconciliation</b>	<b>% to government amount</b>
<b>2015</b>			
BIR	-	(283,471,711)	0%
BOC	98,962,636	-	0%
LGU	18,955,914	(14,237,402)	-75%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,918,550</b>	<b>(297,709,113)</b>	<b>-252%</b>

Non-metallic	Per government agency	Variance post-reconciliation	% to government amount
<b>2016</b>			
BIR	-	(6,198,968)	0%
BOC	369,379,233	369,379,233	100%
LGU	49,732,630	31,220,694	63%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>419,111,863</b>	<b>394,400,959</b>	<b>94%</b>

## Oil and gas

	Per government agency	Variance post-reconciliation	% to government amount
<b>2015</b>			
BIR	7,595,526,133	-	0%
DOE	13,273,727,679	20,710,355	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,869,253,812</b>	<b>20,710,355</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>2016</b>			
BIR	7,757,069,809	-	0%
DOE	13,290,465,188	16,153,700	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,047,534,997</b>	<b>16,153,700</b>	<b>0%</b>

The resulting differences arising from unilateral disclosure of government agencies for non-participating entities are presented in Section III, *Reconciliation results overview*, of this chapter.

## Resulting differences per participating entity

### Mining

Metallic	Per government agency	Variance post-reconciliation	% to government amount
<b>2015</b>			
<b>AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation</b>			
BIR	4,674,757	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	2,787,646	29,758	1%
MGB	9,328,807	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Agata Mining Ventures Inc.</b>			
BIR	-	(730,775)	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	1,286,685	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	(3,603,876)	0%
<b>Apex Mining Company, Inc.</b>			
BIR	56,676,886	(3,357,219)	-6%
BOC	105,232,304	1,991,066	2%
LGU	6,225,373	(23,751,325)	-382%



<b>Metallic</b>	<b>Per government agency</b>	<b>Variance post-reconciliation</b>	<b>% to government amount</b>
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	8,250,000	410,394	5%
<b>BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.</b>			
BIR	137,871,405	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	3,175,160	1,659,229	52%
MGB	118,698,774	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Berong Nickel Corp.</b>			
BIR	480,389,246	(30,624,251)	-6%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	-	(13,063,819)	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	(30,624,251)	0%
<b>Cagdianao Mining Corporation</b>			
BIR	315,578,330	-	0%
BOC	16,490,969	-	0%
LGU	28,052,133	-	0%
MGB	117,109,704	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Carmen Copper Corporation</b>			
BIR	224,252,349	(24,397,192)	-11%
BOC	139,187,248	-	0%
LGU	-	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Carrascal Nickel Corporation</b>			
BIR	68,881,614	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	8,299,672	34,609	0%
MGB	107,961,596	-	0%
NCIP	-	(38,424,592)	0%
<b>Filminera Resources Corporation</b>			
BIR	261,550,160	-	0%
BOC	52,093	-	0%
LGU	-	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Greenstone Resources Corporation</b>			
BIR	2,251,721	-	0%
BOC	27,406,021	-	0%
LGU	4,283,794	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%

<b>Metallic</b>	<b>Per government agency</b>	<b>Variance post-reconciliation</b>	<b>% to government amount</b>
<b>Hinatuan Mining Corporation</b>			
BIR	220,051,241	-	0%
BOC	25,795,396	-	0%
LGU	35,583,534	-	0%
MGB	110,920,612	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Krominco, Inc.</b>			
BIR	-	-	0%
BOC	147,498	-	0%
LGU	635,757	-	0%
MGB	2,190,821	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company</b>			
BIR	23,002,737	-	0%
BOC	32,251,775	-	0%
LGU	-	(9,564,013)	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Leyte Ironsand Mining Corporation</b>			
BIR	4,667	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	884,280	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Libjo Mining Corporation</b>			
BIR	9,164,237	(2,253,983)	-25%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	3,212,152	1,960,828	61%
MGB	15,791,732	639,369	4%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>LNL Archipelago Minerals, Incorporated</b>			
BIR	70,061,898	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	-	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation</b>			
BIR	62,582,262	-	0%
BOC	-	(351,915)	0%
LGU	357,594	(9,592,435)	-2682%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	(23,086,520)	0%
<b>OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.</b>			
BIR	-	-	0%
BOC	122,397,428	-	0%
LGU	76,500,000	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%

<b>Metallic</b>	<b>Per government agency</b>	<b>Variance post-reconciliation</b>	<b>% to government amount</b>
<b>Philex Mining Corporation</b>			
BIR	440,397,310	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	72,893,113	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	(25,797,067)	0%
<b>Philsaga Mining Corporation</b>			
BIR	796,991	-	0%
BOC	54,291,400	10,109,129	19%
LGU	29,136,271	(3,410,353)	-12%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Platinum Group Metals Corporation</b>			
BIR	120,481,895	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	319,570	-	0%
MGB	322,681,666	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation</b>			
BIR	731,553,922	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	8,983,012	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	13,029,935	-	0%
<b>Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation</b>			
BIR	-	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	592,008	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>SR Metals, Inc.</b>			
BIR	58,534,496	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	31,840,763	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Taganito Mining Corporation</b>			
BIR	694,345,101	-	0%
BOC	34,971,655	-	0%
LGU	70,935,317	-	0%
MGB	238,427,163	-	0%
NCIP	16,179,788	-	0%
<b>Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation</b>			
BIR	2,854,883	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	-	(3,766,611)	0%
MGB	-	(1,071,280)	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%

<b>Metallic</b>	<b>Per government agency</b>	<b>Variance post-reconciliation</b>	<b>% to government amount</b>
<b>2016</b>			
<b>AAM-Phil Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation</b>			
BIR	6,837,799	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	6,690,792	-	0%
MGB	13,997,488	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Agata Mining Ventures Inc.</b>			
BIR	-	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	4,882,925	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	(26,672,378)	0%
<b>Apex Mining Company, Inc.</b>			
BIR	83,638,400	(3,119,298)	-4%
BOC	44,322,490	(2,297,235)	-5%
LGU	1,487,664	(1,067,871)	-72%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.</b>			
BIR	28,584,715	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	998,749	(49,655)	-5%
MGB	45,777,739	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Berong Nickel Corp.</b>			
BIR	168,212,164	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	20,408	20,408	100%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Cagdianao Mining Corporation</b>			
BIR	235,940,354	-	0%
BOC	79,893	-	0%
LGU	18,642,468	-	0%
MGB	111,090,072	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Carmen Copper Corporation</b>			
BIR	268,746,768	-	0%
BOC	131,184,637	-	0%
LGU	-	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Carrascal Nickel Corporation</b>			
BIR	84,261,123	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	6,299,672	23,084	0%

<b>Metallic</b>	<b>Per government agency</b>	<b>Variance post-reconciliation</b>	<b>% to government amount</b>
MGB	108,694,485	-	0%
NCIP	-	(19,112,420)	0%
<b>Emir Mineral Resources Corporation</b>			
BIR	1,263,829	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	-	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>FCF Minerals Corporation</b>			
BIR	-	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	-	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Filminera Resources Corporation</b>			
BIR	145,540,341	-	0%
BOC	7,656,873	-	0%
LGU	-	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Greenstone Resources Corporation</b>			
BIR	142,116,877	-	0%
BOC	45,958,966	-	0%
LGU	60,475,556	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Hinatuan Mining Corporation</b>			
BIR	161,138,626	-	0%
BOC	2,491,171	-	0%
LGU	16,310,573	-	0%
MGB	111,090,072	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Krominco, Inc.</b>			
BIR	86,195	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	285,737	-	0%
MGB	4,203,330	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company</b>			
BIR	28,737,966	-	0%
BOC	13,344,699	-	0%
LGU	-	(2,625,100)	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Libjo Mining Corporation</b>			
BIR	17,204,664	(47,783,152)	-278%
BOC	-	-	0%

<b>Metallic</b>	<b>Per government agency</b>	<b>Variance post-reconciliation</b>	<b>% to government amount</b>
LGU	3,354,422	2,458,028	73%
MGB	24,264,606	(5,461,120)	-23%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>LNL Archipelago Minerals, Incorporated</b>			
BIR	-	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	-	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Marcventures Mining and Development Corporation</b>			
BIR	85,026,676	-	0%
BOC	-	(140,700)	0%
LGU	8,582,360	4,171,693	49%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	(19,107,355)	0%
<b>OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.</b>			
BIR	272,503,945	-	0%
BOC	234,446,327	-	0%
LGU	172,030,515	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Philex Mining Corporation</b>			
BIR	830,931,829	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	44,298,208	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Philsaga Mining Corporation</b>			
BIR	46,825,186	-	0%
BOC	56,971,451	20,064,340	35%
LGU	40,309,684	3,857,666	10%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Platinum Group Metals Corporation</b>			
BIR	110,148,691	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	34,885,372	-	0%
MGB	197,879,009	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation</b>			
BIR	631,342,655	-	0%
BOC	1,470,020	-	0%
LGU	25,602,833	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	13,029,935	-	0%
<b>Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation</b>			
BIR	5,115	-	0%

<b>Metallic</b>	<b>Per government agency</b>	<b>Variance post-reconciliation</b>	<b>% to government amount</b>
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	582,312	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>SR Metals, Inc.</b>			
BIR	67,562,503	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	20,442,623	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	(38,263,200)	0%
<b>Taganito Mining Corporation</b>			
BIR	682,534,439	-	0%
BOC	7,149,291	-	0%
LGU	50,362,619	-	0%
MGB	248,323,515	-	0%
NCIP	16,179,787	-	0%
<b>Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation</b>			
BIR	3,047,464	1,927,952	63%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	663,140	(455,637)	-69%
MGB	-	(378,437)	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%

<b>Non-metallic</b>	<b>Per government agency</b>	<b>Variance post-reconciliation</b>	<b>% to government amount</b>
<b>2015</b>			
<b>Concrete Aggregates Corp.</b>			
BIR	-	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	3,156,912	320,212	10%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Holcim Mining and Development Corporation</b>			
BIR	-	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	-	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Lafarge Holcim Aggregates Inc.</b>			
BIR	-	(156,123,009)	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	-	(14,557,614)	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Solid Cement Corporation</b>			
BIR	-	(127,348,702)	0%
BOC	98,962,636	-	0%

Non-metallic	Per government agency	Variance post-reconciliation	% to government amount
LGU	15,799,002	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>2016</b>			
<b>Concete Aggregates Corp.</b>			
BIR	-	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	-	(3,464,682)	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Holcim Mining and Development Corporation</b>			
BIR	-	-	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	-	-	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%
<b>Lafarge Holcim Aggregates Inc.</b>			
BIR	-	(6,198,968)	0%
BOC	-	-	0%
LGU	-	(15,047,254)	0%
MGB	-	-	0%
NCIP	-	-	0%

## Oil and gas

	Per government agency	Variance post-reconciliation	% to government amount
<b>2015</b>			
<b>Chevron Malampaya LLC</b>			
BIR	3,649,832,920	-	0%
DOE	-	-	0%
<b>Galoc Production Company</b>			
BIR	29,563,892	-	0%
DOE	353,299,730	-	0%
<b>Nido Production Galoc</b>			
BIR	2,812,469	-	0%
DOE	-	-	0%
<b>PNOC-EC</b>			
BIR	582,334,054	-	0%
DOE	-	-	0%
<b>Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.</b>			
BIR	3,330,982,798	-	0%
DOE	12,899,717,594	-	0%
<b>2016</b>			
<b>Chevron Malampaya LLC</b>			
BIR	3,749,114,752	-	0%
DOE	-	-	0%



	Per government agency	Variance post-reconciliation	% to government amount
<b>Galoc Production Company</b>			
BIR	63,735,701	-	0%
DOE	287,803,027	-	0%
<b>Nido Production Galoc</b>			
BIR	26,821,716	-	0%
DOE	-	-	0%
<b>PNOG-EC</b>			
BIR	588,802,596	-	0%
DOE	-	-	0%
<b>Shell Phillipines Exploration B.V.</b>			
BIR	3,328,595,044	-	0%
DOE	12,986,508,461	-	0%

Refer to Section VIII, *Discrepancies*, of this chapter for the details of the causes of variances.

### Recommendations

The recommendations listed below are carried forward from the first three PH-EITI reports for detailed analysis and with any updates on progress as at fourth PH-EITI report.

#### BIR

Third PH-EITI report Observation	Recommendation	Status as at fourth PH-EITI report
<p><i>LTAD vs. non-LTAD participating entities</i></p> <p>Some participating entities that were qualified as large taxpayers under the provisions of RR 17-2010 are still filing to various RDOs in 2013.</p> <p>Mandatory LTAD registration shall be implemented.</p>	<p>Strict monitoring of all companies that may qualify as large taxpayers based on the provision of RR 17-2010 Consolidated regulations implementing RA 7646, an act authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue Taxes by large taxpayers and prescribing the coverage and criteria for determining large tax payers.</p> <p>This will ensure proper monitoring by the BIR specialized offices of the qualified companies in terms of complying with tax reporting and payment compliance.</p>	<p>All participating entities which are considered as large taxpayers were identified to be paying directly to the agency's national head office per reconciliation procedures performed for 2015 and 2016. Moreover, all required data were provided by the BIR.</p>

DOE

Third PH-EITI report observation	Recommendation	Status as at fourth PH-EITI report
<p>Create a reporting system that would determine the direct impact measured through the jobs attributable to the oil and gas industry.</p>	<p>In order to enhance the accuracy and accessibility of contextual information, we recommend that the DOE periodically (at least annually) maintain information on the contribution of the industry to labor and employment.</p>	<p>Similar issues for the fourth PH-EITI report.</p>
<p>Timeline of launching to awarding contracts to companies</p>	<p>For the past two PECRs (4 and 5) launched by the agency, the deadlines were pushed back resulting in delays in the evaluation of submitted bids from both foreign and local companies. This may result in loss of interest from a number of investors. While the delays are caused by factors beyond the agency’s control (i.e. provided more assistance to the prospective energy developers, conflicting schedules of the agency’s officials on the initial scheduled launching of PECR 5), we recommend that the DOE set a maximum lead time for every stage of the PECR to ensure that investment opportunities that will pave the way for the exploration of more petroleum areas in the country will not be lost.</p>	<p>As discussed in Section I, <i>The legal framework</i>, of Chapter 1 of the fourth PH-EITI report, DOE has implemented a new awarding system, PCECP, for coal companies. However, related guidelines for oil and gas companies are still being finalized.</p>
<p>We noted that the list of SCs and COCs that can be found on the DOE website is 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.</p> <p>As a response, the DOE is currently developing the Energy Data Center of the Philippines online inquiry site.</p>	<p>As noted in the second and third PH- EITI reports, we recommend DOE to 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 in DOE’s website.</p>	<p>The development of the Energy Data Center is still ongoing.</p>

Third PH-EITI report observation	Recommendation	Status as at fourth PH-EITI report
<p><i>Review of the SDMP 5-year program</i></p> <p>There is no concrete indication to support that the implementation of the 5-year SDMP program of the extractive companies are strictly and diligently monitored by the agency. It is noted that the head office has difficulty monitoring the SDMP five year program due to the absence of reports available to support actual implementation.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the agency establishes a monitoring mechanism to check actual implementation of the SDMP 5-year program which also reports available funds at the end of each reporting period. An online reporting and monitoring tool must be completed on a yearly basis starting from 1st year of SDMP implementation up until the 5th year to check actual implementation of programs including verification of available funds at the end of each reporting period (i.e. unspent funds, back logs, etc.)</p>	<p>Similar issue for the fourth PH-EITI report.</p>
<p><i>Standardize MMT reports submitted to Central Office</i></p> <p>Based on the review of the monitoring reports of the extractive companies, noted some inconsistencies on the information included therein including incomplete disclosure of the required information.</p> <p>MGB cited existing DAOs which are implemented after 2014 and are expected to address the issue.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the agency structure a standard checklist for the required information that should be reflected in the monitoring reports to ensure consistency and completeness of information for reporting and monitoring purposes.</p>	<p>We have noted that the required information for MMT reports for 2015 and 2016 were consistent and complete. This is attributable to the reiteration by the MGB of existing DAOs.</p>
<p><i>Additional manpower requirements for the licensing</i></p> <p>Based on the observation conducted during the agency visit, it noted that the tenements team which involves approximately 15 members, process numerous applications from licensees and updates status of on-going applications which likewise involves a very tedious tasks. Lack of sufficient manpower requirements might lead to slow turnaround and late approvals of permit applications.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the MBG 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>While the composition of the tenements team remains to be the same from the prior years, the agency has highlighted its ongoing reforms including the simplification of the application process starting 2018 which is expected to address the issue.</p>

Third PH-EITI report observation	Recommendation	Status as at fourth PH-EITI report
<p><i>Regular and up-to-date monitoring of the Mining Tenements Statistics Report spreadsheet and consider ready access be made to the public</i></p> <p>Per review of the latest statistics report, it is noted that a consolidated summary report which details the current status of ALL applications (i.e. cancellations, denials, appealed, etc.) is not available nor readily accessible by the public including any actions undertaken for any changes noted.</p> <p>Also, actual monitoring of the information included therein cannot be established in the absence of any reviews performed on the said report which might also cast doubt in terms of the actual status of these applications.</p>	<p>It is recommended that a consolidated summary of all on-going applications be completed and updated regularly and be made publicly available in the licensing database for easier references in terms of the status of permit applications. Strict monitoring on the current status of the applications be reflected in the summary and ensure appropriateness by providing evidence of review by authorized personnel.</p>	<p>The issue has been resolved with the launch of the MGB Central Database System as discussed in Section 1, <i>The legal framework</i>, of Chapter 1 of this Report.</p>
<p><i>Accuracy of production data</i></p> <p>We understand that the production data provided by the agency was based on the submissions and declarations from the extractive companies. The agency does not have its own procedures and systems to collect and control production data provided by the mining companies.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the agency establishes its own mechanism, process and procedures to collect and control production data. Also, it is recommended that the agency provides us with a comparison of the production volumes declared by the mining companies with the measurements of the agency for each reporting year.</p>	<p>Similar issue for the fourth PH-EITI report.</p>

Third PH-EITI report observation	Recommendation	Status as at fourth PH-EITI report
<p>The MGB's list of approved mining contracts/permits does not include information about the date of application and the coordinates of the licensed area.</p> <p>As a response, the MGB has designed and implemented the Mineral Industry Central Database in 2016. The database will facilitate the improvement of MGB's database to include EITI data and ensure that the information specified in the EITI reporting templates will be accessible by the public, also at the level of disaggregation required by the EITI. Information that will be available through the database include data on: (i) mining tenement; (ii) lands geology; (iii) mining technology; (iv) mineral economics; (v) mining environment and safety; (vi) metallurgical technology; and (vii) marine geology. As of date, the MGB is encoding 2009 to 2012 information into the database. The encoding of prior year data is expected to be completed by 2017, and by then, data will be encoded into the system on a concurrent basis.</p>	<p>It was recommended that MGB also include these information in the register and make the same accessible to the public via the agency's website.</p>	<p>Similar issue for the fourth PH-EITI report.</p> <p>In the recently launched, MGB Central Database System, we have noted that the date of application and the coordinates of the licensed area are still not available.</p>

NCIP

Third PH-EITI report observation	Recommendation	Status as at fourth PH-EITI report
<p><i>Insufficient monitoring of royalties for IPs</i></p> <p>The agency does not have a formal and adequate monitoring of royalty 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 their 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.</p> <p>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>It is recommended that the agency develop a system for monitoring IP royalties. The agency must require all extractive companies to submit copies of deposits/proof of payments to the designated bank accounts for IP royalties.</p>	<p>Similar issue for the fourth PH-EITI report.</p>
<p><i>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.</i></p> <p>The agency does not have a readily available information about the list of entities operating within AD.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the agency consistently and regularly monitor 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>Similar issue for the fourth PH-EITI report.</p>

## LGUs

Third PH-EITI report observation	Recommendation	Status as at fourth PH-EITI report
<p><i>Implement monitoring of projects and improvements donated/provided by mining companies</i></p> <p>Donations and infrastructure projects by mining companies are given directly to barangays. These are not always reported by either the barangay or the company to the respective municipality or province, and as such, municipalities and provinces are not fully aware of the extent of the companies' contributions to mining communities.</p>	<p>It is recommended that LGUs make an inventory of these projects and maintain a monitoring of such in order to properly account for the value of these contributions.</p>	<p>Similar issue for the fourth PH-EITI report.</p>
<p><i>Consider setting aside revenues collected from mining companies towards the development of the communities affected by extractive activities.</i></p> <p>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 to.</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 on the communities.</p>	<p>Similar issue for the fourth PH-EITI report.</p>
<p>The SDMPs of Mining companies are not aligned with local development plan which may lead to duplication of programs to be implemented.</p>	<p>LGUs should be involved in the identification and planning of the companies' SDMPs to align with the local development plan. Moreover, LGUs should ensure the sustainability of programs/projects implemented under SDMP as well as conduct regular assessment of the impact of SDMP projects.</p>	<p>Similar issue for the fourth PH-EITI report.</p>
<p>Amount received by the LGUs through NADAI is already the consolidated remittances without details of the calculation and period to which the payment pertains to.</p>	<p>Indicate in the NADAI the name of the company, details of computation, and allocation period.</p>	<p>Similar issue for the fourth PH-EITI report.</p>

Third PH-EITI report observation	Recommendation	Status as at fourth PH-EITI report
Completeness of the collected excise tax from mining companies cannot be assured by LGUs.	MGB should provide LGUs with mining operations a certified monthly excise tax collection report. Further, it should issue order of collection or billing to each LGU. It was noted that some mining companies operate in two (2) or more adjacent municipalities but MGB only issues order of collection to only one municipality.	Similar issue for the fourth PH-EITI report.
It was noted during our walkthrough that local business taxes paid by the extractive companies are based on the unaudited gross revenues. There are no further adjustments on the payments based on the audited balances.	LGUs should require extractive companies to submit the audited financial statements on the succeeding year of payment and any difference on the calculated local business tax will be collected/refunded, as the case may be.	Similar issue for the fourth PH-EITI report.
There is no clear guideline as to the utilization of the Share in national wealth.	DBM to issue/define specific guidelines on the utilization of Share in national wealth derived from mining activities.	Similar issue for the fourth PH-EITI report.
The Share in national wealth received by the LGUs are combined with the LGUs General fund leading to improper utilization of it.	It was recommended to have separate subsidiary ledger for Share in national wealth and trust fund for proper segregation and utilization.	Similar issue for the fourth PH-EITI report.
There are long delays in the distribution of the Share in national wealth. As of date, some LGUs are yet to receive their respective Share in national wealth.	Already implemented a change in the process of releasing the LGU share starting 2016.	Similar issue for the fourth PH-EITI report.
Collecting LGUs must inform, forward or remit to other LGUs their respective shares in the collection. It was noted that there are cases wherein occupation fees were collected by the municipalities without informing or remitting to the provincial LGUs their respective shares.	Quarterly reports should be prepared by the collecting LGUs and are required to be shared to the affected provinces or barangays.	Similar issue for the fourth PH-EITI report.
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 extractive companies to their respective municipality and province.	Similar issue for the fourth PH-EITI report.



Additional points noted during the course of the fourth PH-EITI report reconciliation procedures are as follows:

Agency	Issue	Recommendation
BOC	In the reconciliation process, various payments to BOC by entities through third-party brokers were noted. These payments were not included in the reported amount of BOC but was disclosed by the participating entities, which contributed to the amount of variance pre-reconciliation.	BOC should monitor payments made through third-party brokers and include the same in their reporting templates to properly reflect the source of government revenues.
LGU	During walkthrough procedures, it was identified that LGUs at the province level could not confirm the portion of real property taxes from mining companies due to the lump sum payment received from LGU at the municipality level. Moreover, there is no related report showing the breakdown of said payment.	BLGF should issue policy guidelines on the reporting of real property tax remittances, including the need to disaggregate the amount to ensure accurate identification of collections.
LGU	From procedures performed, we identified long delays in the distribution of the Share in national wealth. The agency already implemented a change in the process of releasing Share 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.	LGUs could explore the possibility of automating the certification of the amount of Share in national wealth to properly account the aforementioned and expedite the reporting process.
MGB	As discussed in Section V, <i>Others</i> , of Chapter 1 of the fourth PH-EITI report, it was noted that the evaluation by MGB Regional Office for the ISHES Report was not timely performed and submitted to the MGB Central Office.  The MSESDD of MSG 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.	MSG should ensure that 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.
DOE	As highlighted in Section VI, <i>Scope of the report</i> , of this chapter, there are four (4) companies who did not participate in the fourth PH-EITI report.	In order to strengthen implementation of PH-EITI in the oil and gas sector, DOE should consider issuing an administrative order similar to DAO 2017-07.

## VI. Scope of the report

### A. Reporting companies

A preliminary list of companies 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 approved licenses and permits in 2015 and 2016. The targeted scope was confirmed during the MSG meeting held in August 2017. For metallic mining, oil and gas, and coal companies, consistent with the third PH-EITI report, the MSG decided that the scope of the reporting companies in this Report should not be limited to material entities (i.e. those with at least PHP1bn reported sales) but should encompass all companies as identified by the MGB and DOE. As discussed in Section I, *Executive Summary* of this chapter non-metallic projects are also included in this Report. The MSG decided to expand the scope and included the top 50% projects (for 2015 and 2016, each and respectively) of the large-scale non-metallic mining companies, in terms of production value. The information on production value were provided by the MGB.

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 42 large-scale metallic mining, seven (7) large-scale non-metallic, nine (9) oil and gas, and one (1) coal company.

Table 141. Mining - 42 large-scale metallic mining entities

	Name of company	Participating (Y or N)
1	AAM-PHIL Natural Resources Exploration and Development Corporation	Y
2	Agata Mining Ventures Inc.	Y
3	Apex Mining Company, Inc.	Y
4	BenguetCorp Nickel Mines, Inc.	Y
5	Berong Nickel Corp.	Y
6	Cagdianao Mining Corporation	Y
7	Carmen Copper Corporation	Y
8	Carrascal Nickel Corporation	Y
9	Emir Mineral Resources Corporation	Y - Not in scope in 2015
10	FCF Minerals Corporation	Y - Not in scope in 2015

	Name of company	Participating (Y or N)
11	Filminera Resources Corporation	Y
12	Greenstone Resources Corporation	Y
13	Hinatuan Mining Corporation	Y
14	Krominco, Inc.	Y
15	Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company	Y
16	Leyte Ironsand Corporation	Y - Not in scope in 2016
17	Libjo Mining Corporation	Y
18	LNL Archipelago Minerals, Inc.	Y
19	Marventures Mining and Development Corporation	Y
20	OceanaGold (Phils.), Inc.	Y
21	Philex Mining Corporation	Y
22	Philsaga Mining Corporation	Y
23	Platinum Group Metals Corporation	Y
24	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corp.	Y
25	Sinosteel Phils. H. Y. Mining Corporation	Y
26	SR Metals, Inc.	Y
27	Taganito Mining Corporation	Y
28	Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation	Y
29	Philippine Mining Development Corporation	N - Late submission
30	Adnama Mining Resources Incorporated	N - No reporting template
31	Benguet Corporation - Acupan	N - No reporting template
32	Cambayas Mining Corp.	N - Declined to participate, not in scope in 2016
33	Century Peak Corporation - Casiguran and Esperanza	N - No reporting template
34	Citnickel Mines and Development Corp.	N - Late submission
35	CTP Construction and Mining Corporation - Adlay and Dahican	N - No reporting template
36	Eramen Minerals, Inc.	N - Declined to participate
37	Ore Asia Mining & Development Corporation	N - No response
38	Oriental Synergy Mining Corporation	N - No reporting template
39	Oriental Vision Mining Philippines Corporation	N - No reporting template
40	Techiron Resources, Inc.	N - No response
41	Wellex Mining Corporation	N - No reporting template provided
42	Westernshore Nickel Corporation	N - No reporting template provided

In summary, out of the total targeted 42 large scale metallic mining companies for 2015 and 2016, 28 participated, eight (8) expressed intention to participate, however, no reporting template was submitted, two (2) did not respond to request for submission of reporting templates, 2 declined to participate, and 2 submitted reporting templates beyond the cut-off period. Refer to Section I, *Executive Summary*, of this chapter for the breakdown of targeted and participating companies.

Companies that are not in scope in either 2015 and 2016 were excluded in the count monitoring. Effectively, 2015 and 2016 each has 40 final targeted companies.

Table 142. **Mining - 7 large-scale non-metallic mining entities**

	<b>Name of company</b>	<b>Participating (Y or N)</b>
1	Concrete Aggregates Corp.	Y
2	Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc.	Y
3	Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation	Y
4	Eagle Cement Corporation	N - No response
5	Solid Cement Corporation	Y
6	Holcim Mining and Development Corporation	Y
7	Republic Cement and Building Materials, Inc	N - No response

For the pilot year of inclusion of the non-metallic mining sector, five (5) companies participated in the exercise while the remaining two (2) companies did not respond to the invitation to participate.

### Oil and gas

Table 143. **Oil and gas - 9 entities**

	<b>Name of company</b>	<b>Participating (Y or N)</b>
1	Cosco Capital, Inc. (formerly Alcorn Gold Resources Corp.)	N – Declined to participate.
2	Chevron Malampaya LLC	Y
3	Galoc Production Company	Y
4	Nido Production Galoc	Y
5	PNOC - Exploration Corporation	Y
6	Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.	Y
7	Oriental Petroleum and Minerals Corporation	N – Declined to participate
8	Forum Energy Philippines Corp.	N - Declined to participate
9	The Philodrill Corporation	N - Declined to participate

For the fourth PH-EITI Report, 5 oil and companies participated in the exercise. The remaining four (4) companies either declined to participate or had no extractive revenue in 2015 and 2016.

### Coal

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.

### B. GOCCs

A detailed discussion on GOCCs may be found in Section I, *The legal framework*, of Chapter 1.

## 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	In scope revenue stream for the fourth PH-EITI report
<b>Responsible agency: BIR</b>					
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	Yes
Excise tax on minerals	Imposed on coal, metallic and non-metallic minerals	2% of actual market value of the gross output thereof at the time of removal	Yes	No	Yes
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	Yes
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	No
<b>Responsible agency: BOC</b>					
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	Yes
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	Yes

Type	Description	Rate	Paid to agency	Unilateral disclosure	In scope revenue stream for the fourth PH-EITI report
<b>Responsible agency: PPA</b>					
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  Entities with private ports are only liable to pay half or 50% of assessed wharfage fees	Yes	No	No
<b>Responsible agency: MGB</b>					
Occupation fees	Please refer to LGU section.		Yes	No	No
Royalty on mineral reservation	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	Yes
<b>Responsible agency: DOE</b>					
Government share from oil and gas production	Mandated for entities under service contracts	60% of net revenue	Yes	No	Yes
Training fund for 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	No
<b>Responsible agency: LGU</b>					
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	Yes
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	No
Real property tax - Basic and Special Education Fund (SEF)	Levied on land and machinery  Portion of real property is expended exclusively for the activities of the Department of Education	1% to 2% of the assessed value of real property	Yes	No	Yes

Type	Description	Rate	Paid to agency	Unilateral disclosure	In scope revenue stream for the fourth PH-EITI report
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	No
Other local taxes	Nature and rates of local taxes vary depending on the local government code imposed		Yes	No	No
<b>Responsible agency: NCIP</b>					
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	Yes
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 the IPs.	No	No

#### D. Mandatory expenditures and social funds

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
<b>Responsible agency: MGB</b>		
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 Feasibility (DMPF).	Under DAO No. 2010-21, AEPEP cost shall approximate 3-5% of direct mining and milling cost
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

Type	Description	Rate								
Annual Social Development 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)</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Information, Education and Communication</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Program	Allocation	Social Development and Management (host and neighboring communities)	75%	Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	10%	Information, Education and Communication	15%	
Program	Allocation									
Social Development and Management (host and neighboring communities)	75%									
Mining Technology and Geosciences Advancement	10%									
Information, Education and Communication	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)	<p>The MRF is maintained as a reasonable environmental deposit to ensure availability of 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>Mine Monitoring Trust Fund is a deposit of not less than PHP150,000.</p> <p>Rehabilitation Cash Fund is equivalent to 10% of the total amount needed to implement the EPEP or PHP5m, whichever is lower</p>								
Mine Waste and Tailings Fees Reserve Fund	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.	PHP0.05/MT of mine waste produced and PHP0.10/MT of mill tailings generated								
Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Fund	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.	N/A								



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

### E. Determination of material revenue streams

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

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

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

In scope revenue streams, other taxes, and funds for the 2015 and 2016 reconciliation procedures are as follows:

Revenue	Responsible government agency
Corporate income tax	BIR
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	BIR
Excise tax on minerals	BIR
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	BIR
Customs duties	BOC
VAT on imported materials and equipment	BOC
Royalty on mineral reservation	MGB
Local business tax	LGU
Real property tax - Basic	LGU
Real property tax - Special Education Fund (SEF)	LGU
Government share from oil and gas production	DOE
<b>Other taxes</b>	
Royalty for IPs	NCIP
<b>Mandatory expenditures and funds</b>	
Rehabilitation Cash Fund - Actual expenditure	
Monitoring Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	
Environmental Trust Fund - Actual expenditure	
Final Mine Rehabilitation and/or Decommissioning Fund - Actual expenditure	
Mine Wastes & Tailing Fees	
Annual EPEP	
Social Development & Management (host and neighboring communities)	
Mining Technology and Geosciences advancement	
Information, Education & Communication (IEC)	
Safety and Health Programs	

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 lifted from detailed schedules provided by participating companies and government agencies to supporting documents.

### *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 company, 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 company 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.

### **Resulting differences per participating entity**

The following revenue streams were excluded in the fourth PH-EITI report due to immateriality.

Responsible agency	Revenue stream	GFS Code	2015 amount	2016 amount
<b>Metallic</b>				
BIR	Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	1112E1	-	-
BIR	Withholding tax - Improperly accumulated retained earnings tax (IAET)	1112E2	-	7,099,233
BOC	Excise tax on imported goods (e.g. petroleum products)	1151E	204,637	63,648
PPA	Wharfage fees	1151E	94,473,554	131,719,401
MGB	Others (e.g. penalties, fines, etc.)	143E	-	-
LGU	Occupation fees	114521E	5,423,528	10,532,147
LGU	Mayor's permit	114521E	5,119,424	2,656,505
LGU	Community tax	116E	403,294	143,556
NCIP	FPIC expenditure	Not applicable	-	-
NCIP	Field based investigation fee	Not applicable	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>105,624,437</b>	<b>152,214,490</b>
<b>Non-metallic</b>				
BIR	Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	1112E1	-	-
BIR	Withholding tax - Improperly accumulated retained earnings tax (IAET)	1112E2	-	-
BOC	Excise tax on imported goods (e.g. petroleum products)	1151E	1,582,279	1,582,681
PPA	Wharfage fees	1151E	761,866	2,807,196
MGB	Others (e.g. penalties, fines, etc.)	143E	-	-
LGU	Tax on gravel and sand	114521E	-	-
LGU	Occupation fees	114521E	-	28,550
LGU	Mayor's permit	114521E	-	8,000
LGU	Community tax	116E	-	-
NCIP	FPIC expenditure	Not applicable	-	-
NCIP	Field based investigation fee	Not applicable	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>2,344,145</b>	<b>4,426,427</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>107,968,582</b>	<b>156,640,917</b>

Responsible Agency	Revenue Stream	GFS Code	2015	2016
Oil and gas				
DOE	Annual rental fees for retained area after exploration	1415E5	1,400,000	-
DOE	Social funds - Training fund for DOE employees (Clause 17.02 Model Contract) - Actual expenditure	Not applicable	-	-
PPA	Wharfage fees	1151E	-	-
BOC	Customs duties	1151E	20,251,727	12,564,687
BOC	Excise tax on imported goods (e.g. petroleum products)	1151E	132,023	2,076,488
BOC	VAT on imported materials and equipment	1151E	50,283,175	26,502,871
<b>Total</b>			<b>72,066,925</b>	<b>41,144,046</b>

In addition, the following revenue streams were also excluded as they were determined to be not applicable to the local mining and oil and gas sectors because they are zero-rated or not yet due given the stage of the operation. They 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.
- Government share from FTAA and JV agreements with no company operating under said contractual provisions in 2012. There are two (2) mining projects operating under FTAA as of 31 December 2016.
- Output VAT since revenue transactions of companies 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.

Refer to Annex AB for the details of the above revenue streams.

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## ***VII. Methodology***

### **A. Development of reporting template**

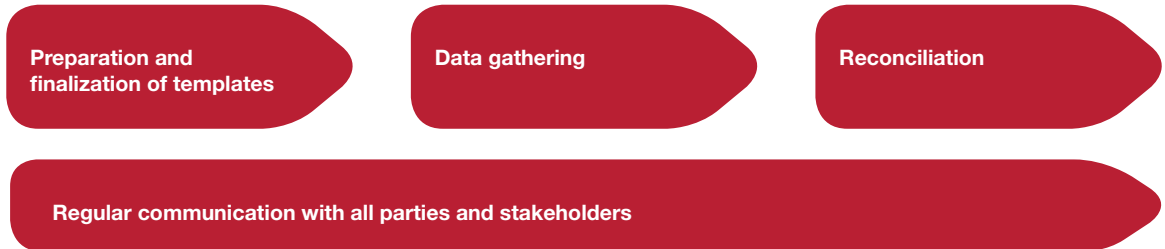
Similar to the previous PH-EITI reports, 2015 and 2016 data were gathered through the reporting templates tailored and approved by MSG.

The following guidelines were stated in the reporting templates and were explained to reporting companies and government agencies during MSG meetings, and roadshows:

- Disclosures should include all revenue streams attributed to taxable years 2015 and 2016 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. Essentially, accrual basis of accounting should be followed.
- Templates should present total taxes for the year and schedules presenting the breakdown with the required level of detail (e.g., per frequency, receiving office) for any variances noted.
- Templates should be signed by the senior management such as President, Chief Finance Officer, or any equivalent personnel for participating companies, and commissioners or deputies for government agencies.

## B. Data gathering process

Below is an overview of the approach and methodology, primarily divided into three phases as follows:



- Scoping of companies 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.
- Preparing and finalizing templates to standardize presentation of information and data, as well as identifying required sign-offs on behalf of companies and government agencies. Copies of the standard reporting template may be accessed at <http://ph-eiti.org/#/documents/reporting-templates>.
- Distribution of templates and start of actual data gathering initiating communications and coordination with assigned companies and agencies.
- Understanding of relevant processes undertaken in the preparation of respective templates including accounting systems involved and procedures done to ensure accuracy and completeness of information.
- Compilation of all templates.
- Comparative analysis of templates between companies and government agencies.
- Conduct of reconciliation procedures including inquiry with management on possible causes of variances noted and actual examination of tracing to supporting documents.
- Summarizing results and drawing potential improvements and recommendations that may be considered by both companies and government agencies.

## C. Reconciliation method

### i. Agreed upon procedures

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

The AUP are as follows:

- Revenue streams above the threshold set were selected and the differences were calculated. Refer to Section VI, *Scope of the report*, of this chapter for the details of the in scope revenue streams.
- Variances between the amounts disclosed by participating entities 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 companies 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 Section VI, *Scope of the report*, of this chapter 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 company 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.

## **iii. Description of walkthrough procedures**

As part of the data gathering process, we performed walkthrough procedures with the participating companies. The walkthrough procedures involved tracing of information to the accounting systems, discussions with employees who were mainly from the Finance/Accounting department, and inspection of sample documents prepared and reviewed by them such as account schedules and the listings generated from their accounting systems.

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

- 2015 and 2016 audited financial statements, 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.

## **D. Issues encountered**

### **i. BIR waiver**

#### **Mining**

Refer to Section I, *Executive Summary*, of this chapter for the details of waiver submissions. For the metallic mining, and oil and gas sectors, all participating entities have submitted waivers for both years. On the other hand, out of the seven (7) targeted non-metallic mining companies, only Concrete Aggregates Corp. and Solid Cement (late submission) were able to submit a waiver. These non-submission of waivers resulted to unreconciled variances since BIR is unable to disclose the required tax payments.

#### **Oil and gas**

There were no similar issues noted for oil and gas.

### **ii. Delayed submission of templates**

A total of 28 metallic mining and five (5) oil and gas companies accomplished and submitted the reporting templates on or before 29 November 2017, the deadline set by MSG. Further, five non-metallic mining companies submitted their reporting templates before their deadline of December 1, 2017. Refer to Section I, *Executive Summary*, of this chapter for the details of the non-participating companies.

The non-submission and delays resulted in a drawn-out reconciliation process. The low number of responses required frequent monitoring through phone calls and emails to follow up the companies.

Due to non-submission of some of the companies, we were not able to confirm the collections reported by the government agencies. This precluded the production of a comprehensive report

that accurately and completely reflects the aggregate payments of the companies to the government agencies.

### **iii. Agencies with delayed or incomplete data**

#### **BIR**

As of 2017, the BIR represented that all companies that have qualified as large taxpayers are now filing in the LTS division. This has also been observed during the reconciliation process wherein BIR was able to provide data of companies with waivers. However, there were delays in the submission of data required in the reconciliation due to the timing of submission of the waivers.

#### **NCIP and LGU**

The delayed and incomplete submission of reporting templates from government agencies pose limitation to the accuracy of the reconciliation procedures.

#### **LGUs with no data**

The following LGUs are not included in the ENRDMT data provided for 2015 and 2016:

Region	LGU	2015	2016
NCR	Caloocan City	N	N
NCR	Makati City	N	N
NCR	Mandaluyong City	N	N
NCR	Muntinlupa City	N	N
NCR	Paranaque City	N	N
NCR	Pasay City	N	N
NCR	Pasig City	N	N
NCR	Quezon City	N	N
NCR	San Juan City	N	N
NCR	Taguig City	N	N

As discussed in Section I, *The legal framework*, of Chapter 1, LGUs started to report using the ENRDMT in September 2016 covering years 2015 and 2016. Despite the improved reporting of the LGUs, there are still a number of LGUs that are not covered by the ENRDMT implementation. Consequently, no reporting templates were received from these LGUs. This resulted in variances between the amounts reported by the participating entity and the amount reflected per LGU revenue stream, particularly those that are allocated between the different levels of the LGU (province, municipality, etc.), since the participating entities reported 100% of the taxes they had paid, while the province and/or municipality would only report their proportionate share of the total.

### **E. Assurances agreed upon to ensure credibility of data**

To establish credibility of 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:

- i. Reporting templates were signed by either the President of the Company and/or Chief Financial Officer, and Department Head for the government agencies.
- ii. Traceability of information to the audited financial statements. Refer to Section IX, *Audit procedures*, of this chapter for the discussion on the audits being performed by an independent

third party and COA on the financial statements of the companies and government agencies, respectively.

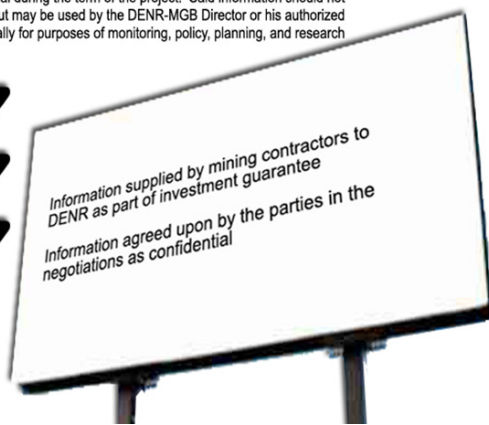
## F. Provisions for safeguarding confidential information

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.

Figure 37. Rules on confidentiality for the mining sector

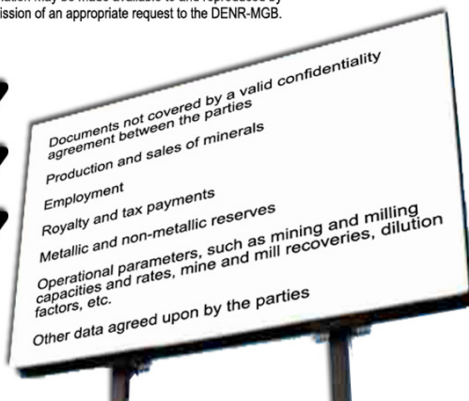
### CONFIDENTIAL

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



### NON-CONFIDENTIAL

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





## VIII. Discrepancies

### A. Summary of discrepancies

In this section, discrepancies for each government agency will be presented. The tables will include information on the following:

- Per participating company – this refers to the amount reported in the template by the participating company
- Per government agency – 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 company and the government agency
- Reconciled amount – this reflects the true amount of the transaction between the company 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.

Table 144. Summary of discrepancies for all agencies - Mining

2015	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
BIR	811,268	-	(811,268)	811,268	-
BOC	147,498	147,498	-	147,498	-
LGU	658,091	4,012,012	3,353,921	658,091	3,376,255
MGB	2,190,821	2,190,821	-	2,190,821	-
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,807,678</b>	<b>6,350,331</b>	<b>2,542,653</b>	<b>3,807,678</b>	<b>3,376,255</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
BIR	1,474,068,807	1,008,928,154	(465,140,653)	1,112,845,670	(27,754,411)
BOC	583,141,970	480,818,269	(102,323,701)	435,936,273	12,100,195
LGU	247,298,102	189,038,551	(58,259,551)	190,365,661	(36,725,691)
MGB	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP	59,795,570	8,250,000	(51,545,570)	26,158,897	(25,386,673)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,364,304,449</b>	<b>1,687,034,974</b>	<b>(677,269,475)</b>	<b>1,765,306,501</b>	<b>(77,766,580)</b>

2015	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Nickel</b>					
BIR	3,172,038,596	2,977,025,287	(195,013,309)	3,094,972,065	(33,609,009)
BOC	84,491,500	78,207,476	(6,284,024)	82,189,625	597,541
LGU	283,007,298	208,233,487	(74,773,811)	221,783,599	(9,930,200)
MGB	1,061,087,237	1,093,898,722	32,811,485	1,042,006,041	52,546,757
NCIP	262,185,285	29,209,723	(232,975,562)	122,580,621	(95,739,239)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,862,809,916</b>	<b>4,386,574,695</b>	<b>(476,235,221)</b>	<b>4,563,531,951</b>	<b>(86,134,150)</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
BIR	4,667	21,684,770	21,680,103	4,667	21,680,103
BOC	-	4,128,975	4,128,975	-	4,128,975
LGU	1,034,749	884,280	(150,469)	884,034	-
MGB	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,039,416</b>	<b>26,698,025</b>	<b>25,658,609</b>	<b>888,701</b>	<b>25,809,078</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
BIR	284,060,799	-	(284,060,799)	589,088	(283,471,711)
BOC	107,192,871	98,962,636	(8,230,235)	57,514,531	-
LGU	33,537,592	18,955,914	(14,581,678)	15,930,212	(14,237,402)
MGB	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>424,791,262</b>	<b>117,918,550</b>	<b>(306,872,712)</b>	<b>74,033,831</b>	<b>(297,709,113)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,656,752,721</b>	<b>6,224,576,575</b>	<b>(1,432,176,146)</b>	<b>6,407,568,662</b>	<b>(432,424,510)</b>

2016	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
BIR	9,760,262	1,350,024	(8,410,238)	9,760,262	-
BOC	-	-	-	-	-
LGU	183,055	285,737	102,682	183,055	-
MGB	4,203,330	4,203,330	-	4,203,330	-
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,146,647</b>	<b>5,839,091</b>	<b>(8,307,556)</b>	<b>14,146,647</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
BIR	2,100,060,370	1,827,997,380	(272,062,990)	1,891,360,270	5,836,770
BOC	625,183,021	533,885,443	(91,297,578)	538,511,128	17,767,105
LGU	496,580,020	318,601,627	(177,978,393)	508,691,406	164,695
MGB	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP	38,504,858	-	(38,504,858)	38,504,858	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,260,328,269</b>	<b>2,680,484,450</b>	<b>(579,843,819)</b>	<b>2,977,067,662</b>	<b>23,768,570</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
BIR	2,211,525,425	2,301,754,709	90,229,284	2,364,587,359	(25,947,479)
BOC	12,091,538	37,317,053	25,225,515	10,522,239	25,985,978
LGU	214,678,053	231,858,275	17,180,222	207,655,511	39,704,928
MGB	841,982,284	1,058,531,848	216,549,564	835,787,524	191,575,305
NCIP	227,676,718	29,209,722	(198,466,996)	116,773,241	(103,155,353)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,507,954,018</b>	<b>3,658,671,607</b>	<b>150,717,589</b>	<b>3,535,325,874</b>	<b>128,163,379</b>

2016	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
BIR	-	3,198,268	3,198,268	-	3,198,268
BOC	-	-	-	-	-
LGU	-	-	-	-	-
MGB	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,198,268</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
BIR	9,723,469	-	(9,723,469)	3,524,501	(6,198,968)
BOC	-	369,379,233	369,379,233	-	369,379,233
LGU	18,800,087	49,732,630	30,932,543	219,934	31,220,694
MGB	-	-	-	-	-
NCIP	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>28,523,556</b>	<b>419,111,863</b>	<b>390,588,307</b>	<b>3,744,435</b>	<b>394,400,959</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,810,952,490</b>	<b>6,767,305,279</b>	<b>(43,647,211)</b>	<b>6,530,284,618</b>	<b>549,531,176</b>

As discussed in Section VI, *Scope of the report*, of this chapter, Citinickel Mines and Development Corp. and Westernshore Nickel Corporation submitted reporting templates beyond the template submission cut-off, hence, are excluded in the 2015 and 2016 reconciliation procedures. The table below presents the amounts reported by the said companies.

	2015	2016
Citinickel Mines and Development Corp.		
BIR	34,893,274	8,623,287
BOC	-	-
LGU	-	-
MGB	6,076,908	3,914,870
NCIP	6,076,908	3,914,870
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>47,047,090</b>	<b>16,453,026</b>
Westernshore Nickel Corporation		
BIR	5,106,394	-
BOC	-	-
LGU	7,738	930,394
MGB	12,762,926	-
NCIP	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17,877,058</b>	<b>930,394</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,924,148</b>	<b>17,383,420</b>

Citinickel Mines and Development Corp. and Westernshore Nickel Corporation are nickel-producing metallic mining companies. The amounts reported by the said companies represents 0.7% and 1% of the total reconciled amount of metallic mining companies in 2015 and 2016, respectively. Had it been that the reporting templates were received on or before the cut-off date and the IA was able to validate the amounts reported by the said companies, the total reconciled amount of metallic mining sector will not significantly increase.

Table 145. Summary of discrepancies for all agencies - Oil and gas

2015	Per participating entity	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
BIR	7,625,066,124	7,595,526,133	(29,539,991)	7,628,875,869	-
DOE	13,307,435,336	13,253,017,324	(33,707,657)	13,252,679,561	20,710,355
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,932,501,460</b>	<b>20,869,253,812</b>	<b>(63,247,648)</b>	<b>20,881,555,430</b>	<b>20,710,355</b>

2016	Per participating entity	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled Amount	Variance post-reconciliation
BIR	7,757,069,809	7,757,069,809	-	7,757,069,809	-
DOE	13,285,619,301	13,290,465,188	4,845,887	13,265,524,122	16,153,700
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>21,042,689,110</b>	<b>21,047,534,997</b>	<b>4,845,887</b>	<b>21,022,593,931</b>	<b>16,153,700</b>

## B. BIR

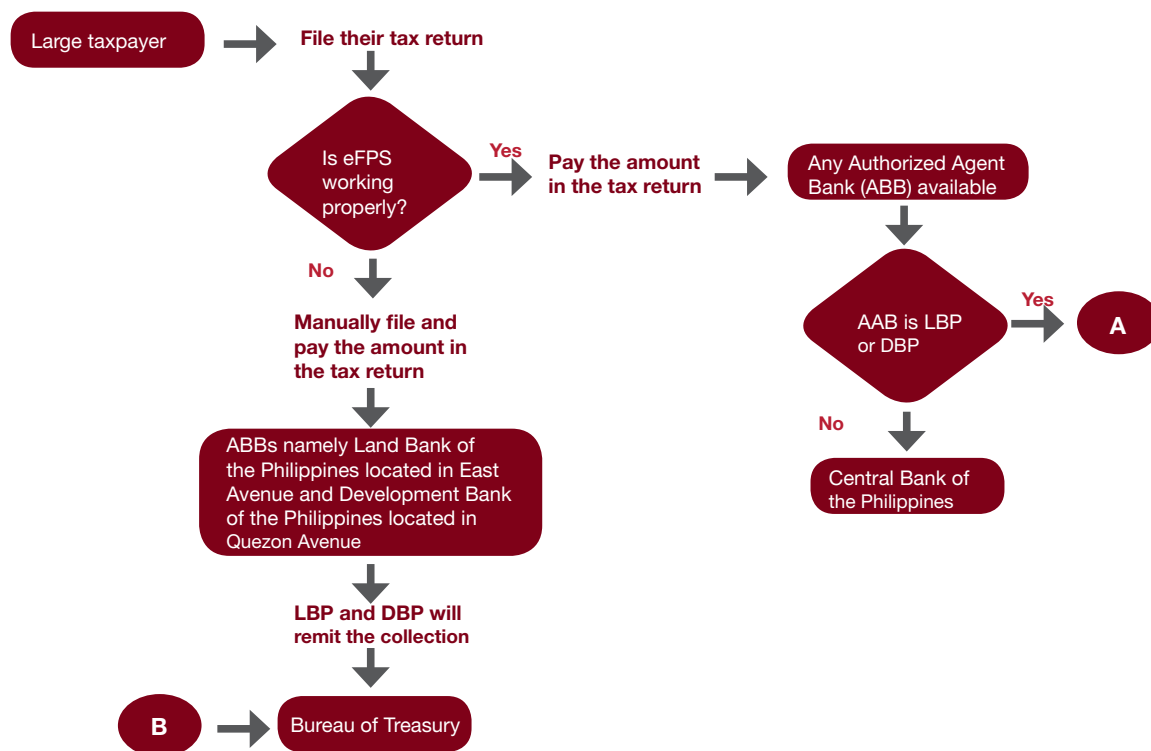
### 1. Revenue streams

Discussion in this section is specific to Large Taxpayer Service (LTS) of the BIR. No separate documentation is prepared for the individual RDO since majority of the companies qualify as large taxpayers.

	Corporate income tax	Excise tax on minerals	Final withholding tax		
			Foreign shareholder dividends	Branch profit remittance	Royalties to claim owners
Frequency of payment	Quarterly; adjusted in annual filing	Quarterly, when applicable	Monthly, when applicable		
Form/ document	1702	2200M	1601F		
Timing of payment	Quarterly - within 60 days following the close of each of the first 3 quarters of the taxable year Annual - on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following close of the taxpayer's taxable year	On or after 15 days after the end of the calendar quarter when mineral products were removed	On or before the 10th day of the month following the month in which withholding was made		
Mode of payment	Tax returns are filed through Electronic Filing and Payment System (EFPS) and paid through Accredited Agent Banks (AABs). 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).				

The diagram below illustrates the process flow from payment by the entities to collection by the agency and remittance to the BTr.

Figure 38. LTS data collection and reconciliation



## 2. Findings on variances , reconciled amount and reasons

### Mining

2015	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Excise tax on minerals	811,268	-	(811,268)	811,268	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>811,268</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(811,268)</b>	<b>811,268</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	459,191,760	448,710,464	(10,481,296)	449,505,873	-

2015	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Excise tax on minerals	955,453,986	503,456,145	(451,997,841)	606,578,252	(27,754,411)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	4,910,562	2,206,546	(2,704,016)	2,206,546	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	54,512,499	54,554,999	42,500	54,554,999	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,474,068,807</b>	<b>1,008,928,154</b>	<b>(465,140,653)</b>	<b>1,112,845,670</b>	<b>(27,754,411)</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	2,198,102,662	2,185,300,282	(12,802,380)	2,216,913,194	-
Excise tax on minerals	717,163,987	653,669,623	(63,494,364)	692,723,538	255,768
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	129,257,100	27,000,000	(102,257,100)	77,127,495	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	127,514,847	111,055,382	(16,459,465)	108,207,838	(33,864,777)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,172,038,596</b>	<b>2,977,025,287</b>	<b>(195,013,309)</b>	<b>3,094,972,065</b>	<b>(33,609,009)</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	17,033,669	17,033,669	-	17,033,669
Excise tax on minerals	-	4,646,434	4,646,434	-	4,646,434
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	4,667	4,667	-	4,667	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>21,684,770</b>	<b>21,680,103</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>21,680,103</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,646,923,338</b>	<b>4,007,638,211</b>	<b>(639,285,127)</b>	<b>4,208,633,670</b>	<b>(39,683,317)</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	237,836,096	-	(237,836,096)	589,088	(237,247,008)
Excise tax on minerals	46,224,703	-	(46,224,703)	-	(46,224,703)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>284,060,799</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(284,060,799)</b>	<b>589,088</b>	<b>(283,471,711)</b>

2016	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	1,350,024	1,350,024	-	1,350,024	-
Excise tax on minerals	8,410,238	-	(8,410,238)	8,410,238	-
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,760,262</b>	<b>1,350,024</b>	<b>(8,410,238)</b>	<b>9,760,262</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	867,418,485	885,269,879	17,851,394	876,430,190	8,839,689
Excise tax on minerals	1,098,857,368	830,951,634	(267,905,734)	938,874,698	(3,002,919)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	79,439,791	35,206,544	(44,233,247)	35,206,544	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	54,344,726	76,569,323	22,224,597	40,848,838	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,100,060,370</b>	<b>1,827,997,380</b>	<b>(272,062,990)</b>	<b>1,891,360,270</b>	<b>5,836,770</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	1,477,489,623	1,613,805,780	136,316,157	1,604,621,495	19,907,721
Excise tax on minerals	561,714,844	590,115,633	28,400,789	613,584,701	1,927,952
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	81,053,204	14,400,000	(66,653,204)	59,453,204	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	91,267,754	83,433,296	(7,834,458)	86,927,959	(47,783,152)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,211,525,425</b>	<b>2,301,754,709</b>	<b>90,229,284</b>	<b>2,364,587,359</b>	<b>(25,947,479)</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	-	1,038,871	1,038,871	-	1,038,871
Excise tax on minerals	-	2,159,397	2,159,397	-	2,159,397
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-

2016	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	-	3,198,268	3,198,268	-	3,198,268
<b>Grand Total</b>	4,321,346,057	4,134,300,381	(187,045,676)	4,265,707,891	(16,912,441)
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	3,524,501	-	(3,524,501)	3,524,501	-
Excise tax on minerals	6,198,968	-	(6,198,968)	-	(6,198,968)
Withholding tax - Foreign shareholder dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Withholding tax - Royalties to claim owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	9,723,469	-	(9,723,469)	3,524,501	(6,198,968)

## Oil and gas

2015	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	5,859,458,881	5,855,716,899	(3,741,982)	5,863,268,626	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	1,765,607,243	1,739,809,234	(25,798,009)	1,765,607,243	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	7,625,066,124	7,595,526,133	(29,539,991)	7,628,875,869	-

2016	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>BIR</b>					
Corporate income tax	5,978,583,364	5,978,583,364	-	5,978,583,364	-
Withholding tax - Profit remittance to principal	1,778,486,445	1,778,486,445	-	1,778,486,445	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	7,757,069,809	7,757,069,809	-	7,757,069,809	-



## Causes of variance:

### 1. Submission of waivers

As discussed in Section I, *Executive Summary*, of this chapter, the variance related to the Corporate income tax mainly pertains to participating non-metallic companies who were unable to submit waivers on or before the cut-off period. The same observation was made in the pilot year of reporting by the metallic entities.

### 2. Improper accomplishment of reporting template

While the description and nature of the revenue streams are properly discussed during various meetings and walkthroughs, some participating entities disclosed in their respective reporting templates 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 entities.

### 3. Delayed 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 companies from readily providing these disclosures and reports for reconciliation and examination. This is specifically true with the validation of variances pertaining to excise taxes on minerals and withholding taxes given the number of transactions involved.

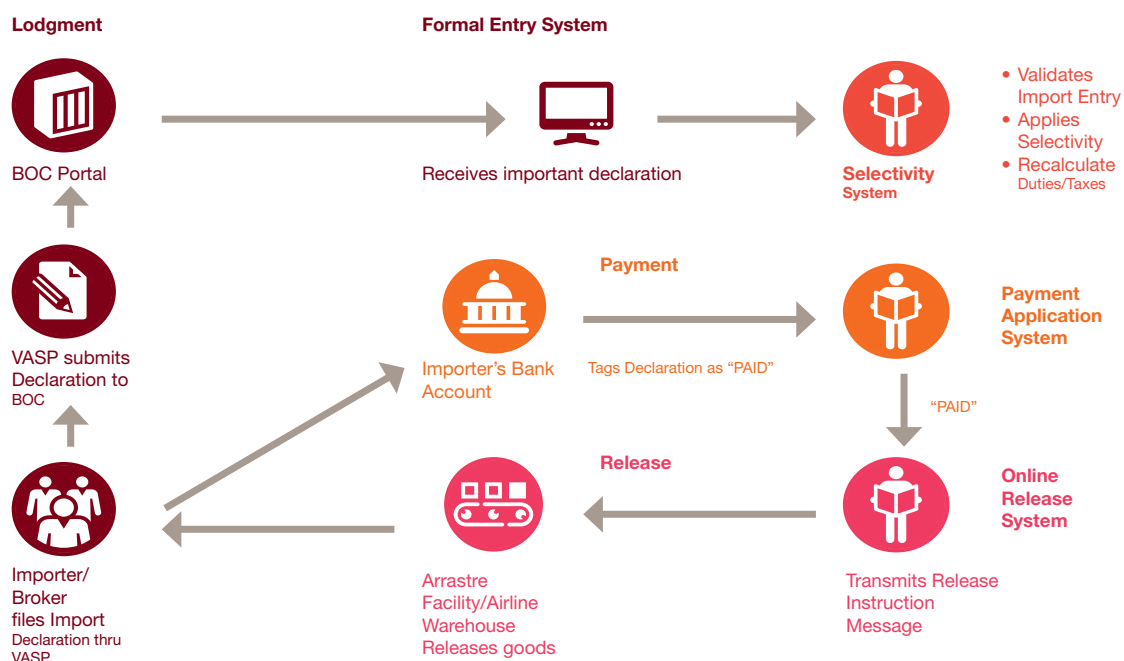
## C. BOC

### 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.	

The diagram below illustrates the process flow from payment by companies to collection by the BOC and remittance to the BTr.

Figure 39. Collection and remittance process Fflow of BOC to BTr



## 2. Findings on variances, reconciled amount, and reasons

### Mining

2015	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	147,498	147,498	-	147,498	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>147,498</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	93,242,736	74,739,848	(18,502,888)	69,799,711	1,490,265
VAT on imported materials and equipment	489,899,234	406,078,421	(83,820,813)	366,136,562	10,609,930
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>583,141,970</b>	<b>480,818,269</b>	<b>(102,323,701)</b>	<b>435,936,273</b>	<b>12,100,195</b>

2015	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	10,400,831	9,530,181	(870,650)	6,823,580	(351,915)
VAT on imported materials and equipment	74,090,669	68,677,295	(5,413,374)	75,366,045	949,456
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>84,491,500</b>	<b>78,207,476</b>	<b>(6,284,024)</b>	<b>82,189,625</b>	<b>597,541</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	-	547,073	547,073	-	547,073
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	3,581,902	3,581,902	-	3,581,902
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,128,975</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>667,780,968</b>	<b>563,302,218</b>	<b>(104,478,750)</b>	<b>518,273,396</b>	<b>16,826,711</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	10,003,533	10,129,030	125,497	8,253,741	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	97,189,338	88,833,606	(8,355,732)	49,260,790	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>107,192,871</b>	<b>98,962,636</b>	<b>(8,230,235)</b>	<b>57,514,531</b>	<b>-</b>

2016	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	157,234,466	141,763,154	(15,471,312)	101,069,104	1,941,793
VAT on imported materials and equipment	467,948,555	392,122,289	(75,826,266)	437,442,024	15,825,312
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>625,183,021</b>	<b>533,885,443</b>	<b>(91,297,578)</b>	<b>538,511,128</b>	<b>17,767,105</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	2,181,111	2,949,585	768,474	1,935,109	871,016
VAT on imported materials and equipment	9,910,427	34,367,468	24,457,041	8,587,130	25,114,962
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12,091,538</b>	<b>37,317,053</b>	<b>25,225,515</b>	<b>10,522,239</b>	<b>25,985,978</b>

2016	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	-	-	-	-	-
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>637,274,559</b>	<b>571,202,496</b>	<b>(66,072,063)</b>	<b>549,033,367</b>	<b>43,753,083</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
<b>BOC</b>					
Customs duties	-	58,451,846	58,451,846	-	58,451,846
VAT on imported materials and equipment	-	310,927,387	310,927,387	-	310,927,387
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>369,379,233</b>	<b>369,379,233</b>	-	<b>369,379,233</b>

### *Causes of variance:*

#### **Absence of detailed schedule to support amounts disclosed by participating entity**

Some participating entities failed to provide the detailed schedules to support the amounts disclosed in the reporting template, thus, pre-reconciliation differences remained unreconciled.

## **D. LGU**

### **1. Revenue streams**

Revenue streams of LGUs are discuss in Section VI, *Scope of the report*, of this chapter.

### **2. Findings on variances, reconciled amount, and reasons**

2015	Per participating entity	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	430,095	3,806,350	3,376,255	430,095	3,376,255
Real property tax - Basic	113,998	102,831	(11,167)	113,998	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund	113,998	102,831	(11,167)	113,998	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>658,091</b>	<b>4,012,012</b>	<b>3,353,921</b>	<b>658,091</b>	<b>3,376,255</b>

2015	Per participating entity	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	177,218,087	162,969,586	(14,248,501)	136,537,421	(28,066,822)
Real property tax - Basic	43,439,761	13,092,673	(30,347,088)	29,812,691	(7,486,526)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund	26,640,254	12,976,292	(13,663,962)	24,015,549	(1,172,343)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>247,298,102</b>	<b>189,038,551</b>	<b>(58,259,551)</b>	<b>190,365,661</b>	<b>(36,725,691)</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	270,459,686	187,433,571	(83,026,115)	210,743,372	(11,308,982)
Real property tax - Basic	7,112,701	10,399,958	3,287,257	5,570,746	453,372
Real property tax - Special Education Fund	5,434,911	10,399,958	4,965,047	5,469,481	925,410
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>283,007,298</b>	<b>208,233,487</b>	<b>(74,773,811)</b>	<b>221,783,599</b>	<b>(9,930,200)</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	1,033,995	884,280	(149,715)	883,280	-
Real property tax - Basic	377	-	(377)	377	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund	377	-	(377)	377	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,034,749</b>	<b>884,280</b>	<b>(150,469)</b>	<b>884,034</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>531,998,240</b>	<b>402,168,330</b>	<b>(129,829,910)</b>	<b>413,691,385</b>	<b>(43,279,636)</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	18,632,486	8,465,922	(10,166,564)	8,597,132	(9,889,010)
Real property tax - Basic	7,452,553	5,244,996	(2,207,557)	3,666,540	(2,174,196)
Real property tax - Special Education Fund	7,452,553	5,244,996	(2,207,557)	3,666,540	(2,174,196)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>33,537,592</b>	<b>18,955,914</b>	<b>(14,581,678)</b>	<b>15,930,212</b>	<b>(14,237,402)</b>

2016	Per participating entity	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	183,055	285,737	102,682	183,055	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-

2016	Per participating entity	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
Real property tax - Special Education Fund	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>183,055</b>	<b>285,737</b>	<b>102,682</b>	<b>183,055</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	301,109,116	98,650,186	(202,458,930)	271,079,558	(5,654,503)
Real property tax - Basic	108,299,331	107,537,857	(761,474)	125,508,252	2,450,225
Real property tax - Special Education Fund	87,171,573	112,413,584	25,242,011	112,103,596	3,368,973
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>496,580,020</b>	<b>318,601,627</b>	<b>(177,978,393)</b>	<b>508,691,406</b>	<b>164,695</b>
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	<b>193,339,618</b>	<b>182,005,618</b>	<b>(11,334,000)</b>	<b>187,170,999</b>	<b>37,165,275</b>
Real property tax - Basic	11,355,999	29,457,664	18,101,665	10,399,939	901,185
Real property tax - Special Education Fund	9,982,436	20,394,993	10,412,557	10,084,573	1,638,468
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>214,678,053</b>	<b>231,858,275</b>	<b>17,180,222</b>	<b>207,655,511</b>	<b>39,704,928</b>
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Basic	-	-	-	-	-
Real property tax - Special Education Fund	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>711,441,128</b>	<b>550,745,639</b>	<b>(160,695,489)</b>	<b>716,529,972</b>	<b>39,869,623</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
<b>LGU</b>					
Local business tax	11,127,611	10,014,418	(1,113,193)	219,934	(825,042)
Real property tax - Basic	3,836,238	19,859,106	16,022,868	-	16,022,868
Real property tax - Special Education Fund	3,836,238	19,859,106	16,022,868	-	16,022,868
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>18,800,087</b>	<b>49,732,630</b>	<b>30,932,543</b>	<b>219,934</b>	<b>31,220,694</b>

### Causes of variance:

Initial variances between the amounts reported by the participating entities and the government agencies arose due to the following reasons:

- Delayed receipt/non-submission of reporting templates of LGUs not covered by ENRDMT reporting. Refer to Section I, *The legal framework*, of Chapter 1 for ongoing reforms as a result of prior year reports. Participating companies report all of the taxes and fees that they pay to

different LGUs. The lack of the reporting template of the corresponding LGU would thus result in a variance that would need to be investigated.

- Some participating companies report the real property tax as one amount, instead of presenting separately the amounts paid for the basic and SEF real property taxes.
- Refer to Section V, *Deep dive into variances*, of this chapter for details of other issues and recommendations noted for LGU.

## E. MGB

### 1. Revenue streams and funds

Social expenditures and environmental funds were comprehensively discussed in the second PH-EITI report. Refer to Section IV, *Social and environmental spending*, of Chapter 1 for the details.

Royalty on mineral reservation	
Frequency of payment	Per shipment basis
Timing of payment	Payments are made before every export. Proof of payment is required prior to the issuance of a mineral ore export permit.
Mode of payment	Paid in cash
Remittance from agency	Not applicable

#### 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.

Total DENR-MGB share in royalty payments on mineral reservations (total revenue, special account in General Fund) are as follows:

Year	Amount (in PHP thousand)
2009	30,525
2010	67,507
2011	110,321
2012	156,749
2013	131,072
2014	-
2015	84,384
2016	106,523

There was no release of the MGB shares from the DBM in 2014 due to developments in the process of releasing of shares in national wealth. Refer to Section IV, *LGUs in focus*, of this chapter for the details of 2015 and 2016 releases.

## 2. Findings on variances, reconciled amount, and reasons

Metallic mining	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>2015</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	2,190,821	2,190,821	-	2,190,821	-
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	1,061,087,237	1,093,898,722	32,811,485	1,042,006,041	52,546,757
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,063,278,058</b>	<b>1,096,089,543</b>	<b>32,811,485</b>	<b>1,044,196,862</b>	<b>52,546,757</b>
<b>2016</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	4,203,330	4,203,330	-	4,203,330	-
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	841,982,284	1,058,531,848	216,549,564	835,787,524	191,575,305
<b>Other metallic mining entities</b>					
<b>MGB</b>					
Royalty on mineral reservation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>846,185,614</b>	<b>1,062,735,178</b>	<b>216,549,564</b>	<b>839,990,854</b>	<b>191,575,305</b>



## Causes of variance:

### a. Royalty on mineral reservation

- i. **Incomplete information disclosed in the reporting template.** Some of the participating companies were not able to fully provide/disclose the required information in the template including the necessary supporting documentations.

This precluded the IA from performing further reconciliation procedures in order to arrive at the reconciled balances.

- ii. On the initial variance identified, most common cause of the differences pertains only to the timing of recognizing the royalty on mineral reservation. Some of the entities included payment of royalty for another year no longer covered by the scope of the report.

### b. Funds

- i. **Improper accomplishment of the reporting templates.** The reporting templates obtained for both the participating entities and government agencies were not completely and accurately filled out (i.e. missing information, misclassification, inaccurate figures, among others.)
- ii. **Insufficient supporting documents for the amounts disclosed in the templates and delayed submissions of the documents required.** Some of the amounts could not be validated in detail due to lack of supporting documents to reconcile amounts disclosed in the reporting templates both by the participating entities and the agency.
- iii. **Lack of thorough understanding on the nature of the different funds including the actual expenditures.** Some of the differences noted were due to misclassification of actual expenditures to different fund category. Moreover, incomplete information were provided due to insufficient understanding of the information required including the attached supporting documentations.

## F. NCIP

### 1. Funds

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

### 2. Findings on variances, reconciled amount, and reasons

2015	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	59,795,570	8,250,000	(51,545,570)	26,158,897	(25,386,673)

2015	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	262,185,285	29,209,723	(232,975,562)	122,580,621	(95,739,239)
<b>Other metallic entities</b>					
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>321,980,855</b>	<b>37,459,723</b>	<b>(284,521,132)</b>	<b>148,739,518</b>	<b>(121,125,912)</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2016</b>					
<b>Metallic</b>					
<b>Chromite</b>					
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Copper / Gold / Silver / Zinc</b>					
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	38,504,858	-	(38,504,858)	38,504,858	-
<b>Nickel</b>					
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	227,676,718	29,209,722	(198,466,996)	116,773,241	(103,155,353)
<b>Other metallic entities</b>					
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>266,181,576</b>	<b>29,209,722</b>	<b>(236,971,854)</b>	<b>155,278,099</b>	<b>(103,155,353)</b>
<b>Non-metallic (Basalt / Limestone)</b>					
<b>NCIP</b>					
Royalty for IPs	-	-	-	-	-

### Causes of variance:

- No records/information about royalty payments to IPs in the Head Office.** A workshop is needed to be completed to obtain information from the regional representatives. For the current year exercise, the Head Office did not provide updates on prior year observations and recommendations. Further, NCIP was not able to accommodate the IA to perform walkthrough procedures. Refer to Section V, *Deep dive into variances*, of this chapter for outstanding recommendations to NCIP.
- Insufficient supporting documents for the amounts disclosed in the templates and delayed submissions of the documents required.** Some of the amounts could not be validated in detail due to lack of supporting documents to reconcile amounts disclosed in the reporting templates both by the participating entities and government agency.

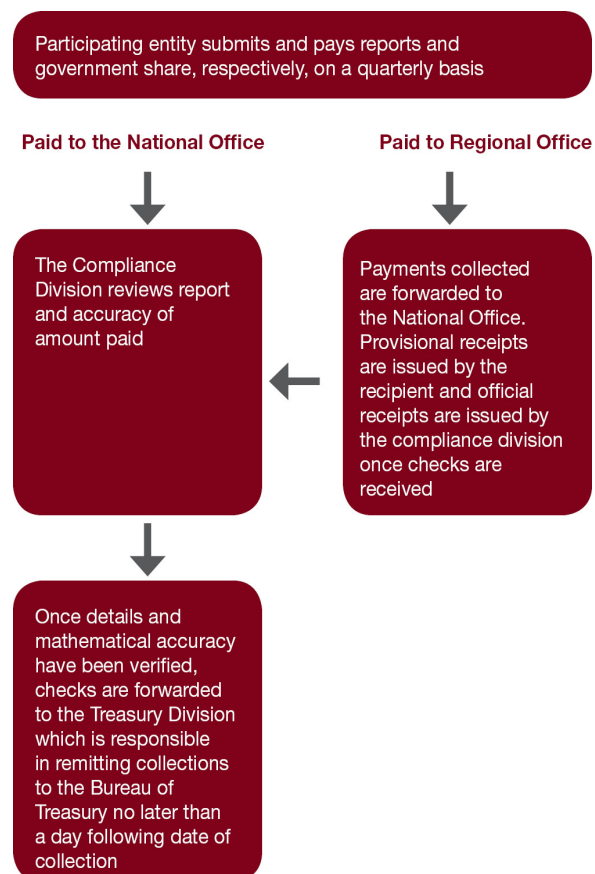
## G. DOE

### 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 reports
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

The diagram below illustrates the process flow from payment by the companies to collection by the agency and remittance to the BTr.

Figure 40. **Process flow of DOE collections**



## 2. Findings on variances, reconciled amount, and reasons

	Per participating company	Per government agency	Variance pre-reconciliation	Reconciled amount	Variance post-reconciliation
<b>2015</b>					
<b>DOE</b>					
<b>Oil and gas</b>					
Government share from oil and gas production	13,307,435,336	13,273,727,679	(33,707,657)	13,252,679,561	20,710,355
<b>2016</b>					
<b>DOE</b>					
<b>Oil and gas</b>					
Government share from oil and gas production	13,285,619,301	13,290,465,188	4,845,887	13,265,524,122	16,153,700

### Causes of variance:

1. Foreign exchange rate used in reporting the government share in Philippine 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.

2. Delayed submission of required documents to support disclosures made in the templates.

While we were able to determine source of variance based on the schedules provided by the participating entity and DOE, documents to support payments disclosed in the reporting template were provided at the latter part of the exercise. This precluded the IA from performing the further reconciliation procedures on a timely manner.

3. Remaining variance not disposed after reconciliation pertains to targeted companies who declined to participate but with unilateral payments made by government agencies. See unilateral payments in Section III, *Reconciliation results overview*, of this chapter for details.

## H. Status of Special Account Fund (SAF) 151 (Malampaya fund)

### Release of the Malampaya Fund to Implementing Agencies

DBM is responsible for releasing SAF 151 to the Implementing Agencies (IA), which may be other National Government Agencies (NGAs), GOCCs or LGUs. The budget requests from the IA as reviewed and endorsed by the DOE should include the following supporting documents:

- Special Budget Request
- Approval of the Office of the President (if there is none, the DBM prepares the memo for the President's approval)
- Request for set-up of fund code (if necessary)
- Project details
- Amount requested
- Certificate from the BTr on the status of the available balance of the fund

DBM evaluates the request, checking the completeness of the supporting documents attached and the accuracy of the amount requested, based on the project details. The DBM also ensures that the request is aligned with the purpose of the fund. As mandated by Section 8 of PD 910, as amended by RA No. 7638, the Malampaya Fund should be used "to finance energy resource development and exploration programs and projects of the government and for such other purposes as may be hereafter directed by the President".

Ultimately though, the President's approval is the only requirement for the request to be considered as 'aligned with the purpose of the fund' due to the line, as it would fall under the category, "and for such other purposes as may be hereafter directed by the President". The maximum amount for each budget request is the available balance of the fund.

Once evaluated and reviewed, the DBM will issue the Special Allotment Release Order (SARO) to the IA, copy furnishing the DOE. If the IA is an LGU, the SARO is released through the DBM while for GOCCs, the SARO is released through the BTr. The IA subsequently submits the Monthly Disbursement Program for the SARO received, which details the schedule of the disbursement of the SARO. This forms the basis for the timing and amounts to be released of the Notice of Cash Allocation (NCA). The NCA is also released through the DBM for LGUs and through the BTr for GOCCs.

Monitoring of the use of the fund is done through the regular reporting by the IAs to the DBM. The reporting requirements include a physical report of the accomplishment and an assessment of the utilization of the fund. The DBM reviews the reports and coordinates with the IA for any concerns on the accomplishment of the project and utilization of the fund. These reports are also reviewed by the Office of the President. Projects that are behind schedule or are over/under-budget are required to submit catch-up plans to ensure that the project be finished on time and/or within budget. It should also be noted, though, that the evaluation of the propriety of the nature of disbursements of the fund is not the responsibility of the DBM, but rather, the responsibility of COA.

Should the project have excess funds after completion, these are returned to the BTr. On the other hand, projects that go over the amounts allocated and need additional funds will go through the same process as the initial request for funds.

Details of the projects funded by the Malampaya Fund for years 2012-2016 are discussed in Section V, *Others*, of Chapter 1.

## **I. Share in national wealth**

Refer to Section III, *Revenue allocations*, of Chapter 1 for the discussion in Share in national wealth. For the reconciliation of DBM amounts with LGU reported collections, refer to Section IV, *LGU in focus*, of this chapter.

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. Details of the timeline are included in Section III, *Revenue allocations*, of Chapter 1. The DBM strictly follows this timeline. 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.

## **J. Information on expenditures from natural resource revenues**

Refer to Section IV, *Social and environmental spending*, of Chapter 1 for the discussion on mandatory and social expenditures.

## **K. 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.

## **L. Sale of the state’s share of production or other revenues collected in-kind**

Section III, *Revenue allocations*, of Chapter 1 described in detail the country’s share in production and any other revenues collected in kind. In 2015 and 2016, there were no revenues collected in kind.

## **M. 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.

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## ***IX. Audit procedures***

### ***Assessment of data quality, comprehensiveness, and compliance***

#### ***Participating entities***

Reporting templates submitted by the participating entities require senior management sign-off. 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. Participating entities 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, entities 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 entities represent that the data provided in the templates are actual and valid transactions obtained from company records and reconcile with that presented in the audited financial statements.

#### ***Government agency***

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 companies 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 V, *Deep dive into variances*, of this chapter. 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 participating companies 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 company 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.



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## X. Recommendations

The first three (3) PH-EITI reports highlighted areas that require attention and action plans from the MSG and certain government agencies. While there have been steps taken to improve the reporting processes and further strengthen the clarity in disclosing revenue collections of the government, there is still room to expand the horizon and move beyond compliance and transparency.

### *Data quality*

The success of the first three (3) PH-EITI reports was closely tied to the number of improvements implemented to enhance data quality. Recommendations were acted upon to improve data quality and ensure accuracy, completeness, and degree of reliability. Details of the progress and any additional recommendations are discussed below.

#### *i. Data centralization*

Due to the fundamental nature and inherent complexity of logistical requirements and operations of the participating companies, 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), timeliness and completeness of the transfer of data were the primary cause of variances and delays in the reconciliation procedures.

In the last two (2) PH-EITI reports, 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. Other initiatives to further enhance the reporting are currently in progress. Refer to Section XI, *MSG recommendation and assessment of progress*, of this chapter for the MSG recommendations and updates for other details.

On the contrary, NCIP continues to struggle with gathering data from regional offices wherein most locations did not have readily available information on the royalty for IPs. In lieu of centralized reporting system, the national office of NCIP should establish formal policies that will require regular reporting of regional offices. As indicated in the third PH-EITI report, the function of NCIP includes oversight of the projects and programs of ICCs/IPs. Accordingly, 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. Refer to Section V for the recommendations and updates for other details.

#### *ii. Standard reporting*

Other recommendations on the reporting templates raised in the fourth PH-EITI report and that will be reconsidered in FY2018 report are as follows:

1. The MSG plans to include the beginning inventory balance (amount and volume) in the reporting template in the next report, as this would assist in determining how much of current year sales were from current year production.
2. The export data for certain minerals are reported in one sum for two or more countries (e.g., Australia, China for nickel). This is because the data provided by the reporting templates are also as such, i.e., without disaggregation per country. Moving forward, the disaggregation of information per country is also included as a recommendation for the improvement of the reporting template for the next report.
3. Automation of the reporting of the Share in national wealth on a per location and year basis.

### **Improving EITI implementation**

The following can be considered in future EITI implementation:

**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 to all stakeholders and be delegated with the right person to ensure completion within the agreed timeline.

**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 in 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 would be properly guide companies on what constitute as 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 three (3) PH-EITI report, we still recommend for the DOE to 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.

**Clear cutoff.** Similar to the first three (3) PH-EITI report, the MSG should be able to indicate clear timetable for the submission of required templates, and ensure strict implementation. The continuing delay adversely impacts timeliness of reconciliation, as well as preparation of reports for review by the MSG. Alternatively, the MSG can calendar fixed period for data gathering and reconciliation to be strictly followed on yearly basis, which will greatly assist government agencies and participating entities 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.** Composition of TWG and MSG can be augmented by additional representatives from the industry and other government agencies (i.e. NCIP, BOC) 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 actions steps taken by other government agencies.

## ***XI. MSG recommendation and assessment of progress***

In the first 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. All the agencies except BOI and PEZA submitted action plans. In the second and third PH-EITI report, updates on the agencies' actions on the recommendations, assessment of progress, and additional recommendations from the MSG were given. For this fourth report, the MSG again assessed progress in implementation and gave further recommendations, outlined in the table below:

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Recommendations from the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Reports</b>	<b>Updates/Progress</b>	<b>MSG Recommendations</b>
<b>DBM / BTr</b>	<p>Disaggregation of LGU's share in national wealth according to the different types and sources of payment on a per company basis.</p> <p>The certification of actual collections that was used as basis for the request for release of funds should be posted in the website of the concerned collecting agencies or of the BTr, so that LGUs can know how much to expect as their share.</p>	<p>The recommendation has been acted upon through efforts to make the data in the certification immediately available to LGUs.</p> <p>The matter is subject of discussion by an inter-agency Technical Working Group (TWG) on Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) convened and co-chaired by DILG-BLGD and DOF-BLGF. Collecting agencies who are members of the TWG have been requested to furnish LGUs a copy of the certification as soon as it becomes available. PH-EITI is a member of this ENR TWG.</p> <p>There is a pending joint circular to be signed by collecting agencies and DBM and BTr, which is intended to further accelerate and make more transparent the release of LGU shares in national wealth.</p>	<p>Provide a timeframe for the issuance and implementation of the joint circular.</p>

Agency	Recommendations from the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Reports	Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations
<b>DBM / BTr</b>	<p>LGUs should be informed about the names of companies in their locality, place of extraction, collections from each company, type of revenue, date of payment, and the computation of LGU share.</p> <p>The draft joint circular should be issued forthwith, and the BTr should strictly monitor the compliance of LGUs therewith, especially with the required submission of fund utilization reports, copy of which should be furnished PH-EITI.</p>	<p>DBM already has a draft enhanced guidelines with the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Streamlined processes</li> <li>• Compressed schedules</li> <li>• Transparency in the allocation of the shares of LGU</li> <li>• Posting/Reporting requirements in the utilization of the shares of LGUs</li> </ul> <p>DBM is still waiting for comments on/approval of the guidelines by concerned government agencies.</p> <p>A pending joint circular has been drafted.</p>	<p>Provide a timeframe for the issuance and implementation of the joint circular as recommended in the 3rd report.</p> <p>Consider extractive companies' certification of excise tax paid as prima facie proof of payment, and basis for computation of the LGU share.</p> <p>Set specific deadlines for DBM/BTr action on releases, with effect of immediate approval/ release if unprocessed/ unacted upon after a specific period.</p>
	<p>Data disaggregation should retroact to previous years (not just apply to 2016 onwards) to trace backlogs in the distribution of LGU shares.</p> <p>Request DBM regional offices to submit all available information on the LGU shares for earlier years (from 2013 backwards) to trace backlogs.</p>	<p>No progress yet.</p>	<p>Take initial steps towards mainstreaming the reporting template within and among government agencies i.e., a study be undertaken of existing reporting mechanisms within the relevant agencies, and how these can be aligned with EITI standards/requirements.</p> <p>Start working on project-level reporting for the next country report (December 2018) in compliance with the agreement of the EITI Board at its 36th meeting in Bogotá.</p>

Agency	Recommendations from the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Reports	Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations
<b>DENR / MGB</b>	<p>Capacitate MGB regional offices and multipartite monitoring teams (MMTs).</p> <p>The Memorandum Circular should be issued and implemented forthwith.</p>	<p>As a result of the Mine Safety, Environment and Social Development Division Forum last March 2016, a standard format of ISHES monitoring has been created. The format is currently being evaluated by the MGB Policy Technical Working Group (PTWG).</p> <p>Once the standard format is approved, a Memorandum Circular for all MGB regional offices will be issued to officially adopt the said reporting standard. The standard format for ISHES monitoring will be pilot-tested in Caraga Region for the 3rd and 4th quarter of this year.</p> <p>The standardization of MMT reports has been addressed by DAO 2015-02 or the Harmonization of Philippine Environmental Impacts System (PD 1586) and Philippine Mining Act of 1995 (RA 7942) and is being adopted by MMTs throughout the country by preparing a Manual of Operations.</p>	<p>Issue a memorandum circular with clear timelines and guidelines for implementation.</p> <p>Study the possibility of widening public sector and academic participation in the revisit, updating, and enhancement of existing guidelines and legal basis of MMTS and MRFCs.</p> <p>Enhance the MGB's monitoring and accuracy of production data by: (i) performing its own regular (or even random sampling of) assays of ore shipments; and (ii) ensuring the presence of MGB personnel at the loading dock to check the volume of ore being shipped.</p> <p>MMT monitoring activities should be financed by government funds released through the MGB, not mining companies directly.</p>
	<p>Make EITI participation a prerequisite for the issuance of small-scale mining permits.</p> <p>Amend DAO 2015-03 (Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 7076) to include provision on EITI participation.</p>	<p>MGB has started improving its database to include small-scale mining and EITI data. The Mining Technology Division of the MGB has already drafted an amendment to DAO 2015-03. The final draft has been submitted to the MGB PTWG.</p>	<p>Initiate multi-sectoral discussions within the LGUs to update appreciation and assess impacts of small-scale mining, leading to collaborative efforts at establishing EITI participation as requisite for PMRB issuance of permits and licenses.</p>
	<p>Require all mining companies to participate in EITI.</p> <p>Issue an Administrative Order requiring companies to participate in the EITI process.</p>	<p>DENR issued Department Administrative Order 2017-07 dated 10 March 2017 re <i>Mandating Mining Contractors to Participate in the PH-EITI</i>. The same was disseminated to all regional offices of the MGB through a Memorandum dated 25 April 2017.</p>	<p>Issue a timeframe and implementing rules and regulations prescribing a process for determining which companies did not participate and their reasons for non-participation, and prescribing penalties if warranted, for immediate and timely implementation of DAO 2017-07.</p>

Agency	Recommendations from the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Reports	Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations
<b>DENR / MGB</b>	Improvement of MGB's license register and maps of mining tenements.	<p>MGB launched last 12 May 2017 its Database Portal which can be accessed through <a href="http://databaseportal.mgb.gov.ph">http://databaseportal.mgb.gov.ph</a>.</p> <p>The portal contains up-to-date mining tenements data (MPSA, FTAA, EP, MPP, mining applications, DMPF, tenement maps, etc.); mining cases; mine safety and health, environment, and social development data; geology and geohazard data; mining technology data; industry statistics; etc. It features a web-based interface that allows data transparency, search and filtering function, and a one-page access to all MGB databases.</p> <p>The Mining Tenement Management Division of the MGB has already upgraded its system to include Online Mineral Rights Management System (OMRMS). The project was completed during the first week of July. Testing, debugging, and data population are ongoing while waiting for the acquisition of a hosting facility.</p>	<p>Populate the portal with complete and timely information and links to supporting documents, e.g. MMT reports.</p> <p>Disclose auxiliary rights accorded to extractive companies and supporting documents.</p>
	<p>Activation of Provincial Mining Regulatory Boards (PMRBs) as well as improvement of MGB database and monitoring system for SDMPs.</p> <p>Provide regular updates to the MSG regarding ongoing activities of MGB. Furnish the PH-EITI with electronic copies of SDMPs and monitoring reports submitted by MGB regional offices.</p>	To date, a total of 85 Provincial/ City Mining Regulatory Boards are actively functioning in 16 regional offices of the MGB, including 73 PMRBs (out of 75 provinces) and 12 CMRBs (out of 23 independent component cities).	<p>Create a National Mineral Resources Board (or at least a dedicated division within MGB) to monitor and gather data on all the activities of the various PMRBs.</p> <p>Undertake crafting of uniform operations manual for PMRBs to make systematic and harmonize quality of PMRBs.</p>
	Ensure coordination between companies and local development councils with regard to formulation of SDMPs.	A contractor formulates its 5-year SDMP in consultation and in partnership with host and neighboring communities. This practice is replicated annually in the succeeding 5-year SDMPs.	<p>Develop a set of criteria and indicators for SDMP activities that would support MGB policies pertinent to sustainable development</p> <p>Collaborate with mandated government agencies and sectors advocating for development planning to come up with effective methods to increase capacity of beneficiary communities to advance participatory program prioritization and inclusive development planning.</p>

Agency	Recommendations from the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Reports	Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations
DENR / MGB	Standardization of SDMP monitoring checklist.	A draft standardized SDMP monitoring checklist ( <i>Safety and Health, Environment, and Social Development and Management Checklist</i> ) was presented in the Management Conference of the MGB in June and pilot-tested in the Quarterly Monitoring of operating mines in the Caraga region in September.	<p>Include enhancements to the SDMP — that MGB perform a qualitative impact assessment of the impacts the SDMP, engage developmental experts to perform the assessment, if necessary, and suggest refinements to the projects being funded by the program.</p> <p>Issue a timeline for standardization of the checklist and implementation of the tool.</p>
	Electronic submission of SDMPs and reports to MGB by satellite offices.	The Mine Safety, Environment and Social Development Division (MSESDD) is continuously coordinating with the MGB regional offices to include in their submission of semestral accomplishment reports a scanned/electronic copy of the same to comply with the requirements needed by EITI. The same was reiterated to all Regional Directors during the June Management Conference. The MSESDD is completing the transfer of data/information of financial accomplishments of all operating mines for the CY 2015 from the previous EITI template to the new version provided to MGB Central Office last CY 2016.	
	Adopt transparent mechanisms in the selection and formation of MMTs and Mine Rehabilitation Fund Committees (MRFCs).	Draft guidelines on the selection of CSO/NGO representatives to MMT and MRFC, as proposed by Bantay Kita, was forwarded to all MGB regional offices, for comments and recommendations.	

Agency	Recommendations from the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Reports	Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations
<b>NCIP</b>	<p>Utilization of the tool/system developed by NCIP and PH-EITI for monitoring royalties to Indigenous Peoples (IP).</p> <p>Issuance of an administrative order or a memorandum circular integrating the use of the monitoring tool in the current system of NCIP and requiring regional offices to utilize the tool.</p>	<p>NCIP and PH-EITI conducted pilot implementation of the monitoring tool for MOA implementation and IP royalty payments, which PH-EITI developed with NCIP (approved under Commission En Banc Resolution No. 06-033-2015), participated in by NCIP Central and Regional Office representatives, mining company representatives, and IP leaders/MOA signatories in Cordillera, Palawan, Davao, and Caraga regions in March and August 2017.</p>	<p>Pursue parallel initiatives and qualitative assessment of IP development plans to help ensure the proper monitoring and reporting of IP royalties.</p> <p>NCIP must dedicate funding and resources to ensure that regional offices are able to regularly transmit IP royalty monitoring reports to NCIP Central Office.</p> <p>Assess how the tool was used and then measure its effectiveness and efficiency and address gaps when found.</p>
	<p>Build capacity of IPs to monitor their royalties through their own monitoring mechanisms.</p> <p>NCIP to identify training needs of IPs and conduct appropriate capacity building activities for monitoring royalties.</p> <p>Central office and regional offices of NCIP to provide assistance to IPs in developing mechanisms for monitoring royalties.</p>	<p>PH-EITI engaged IP leaders/MOA signatories (in Cordillera, Palawan, Davao, and Caraga regions) during the pilot implementation of the monitoring tool mentioned above.</p>	<p>Prioritize IP-centric initiatives to help ensure proper monitoring and reporting of IP royalties.</p> <p>Undertake development of other tools to build capacities of IPs.</p>
	<p>Improvement of NCIP's database.</p> <p>Development of a database of information collected using the monitoring tool.</p>	<p>NCIP issued a directive to all field offices to monitor activities of and agreements with companies that have Certification Precondition (CP).</p>	<p>Request for updates on the implementation of the directive.</p> <p>Request regional NCIP offices to write an annual progress narrative to be included in PH-EITI reports.</p>



Agency	Recommendations from the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Reports	Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations
<p><b>DILG / BLGF</b></p>	<p>Digitize and improve the reporting system of LGUs to reflect disaggregated data and include information on grants and donations from extractive companies.</p> <p>BLGF to maintain regular coordination with PH-EITI and Philippine Poverty-Environment Initiative (PPEI) on possible enhancements/improvements of the Environment and Natural Resources Data Management Tool (ENRDMT).</p>	<p>The ENRDMT, an online reporting system for LGUs, has been implemented since 2016, after DOF's issuance of Department Order No. 049-2016 on 5 September 2016 – Inclusion of Environment and Natural Resources Data in the Electronic Statement of Receipts and Expenditures (eSRE) System for Local Treasurers. Local treasurers and accountants have been utilizing the tool to report payments made by extractive industries and detailed account of the shares in national wealth.</p> <p>BLGF maintains regular coordination with PH-EITI and PPEI, which resulted in the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhancements of ENRDMT, which can now capture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shares from government-owned and controlled corporations</li> <li>• barangay shares from national wealth</li> <li>• advance and late payments from industry players</li> <li>• corporate programs and projects implemented using trust fund</li> <li>• tax-exempt companies</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Creation of ENRDMT User's Manual</li> <li>3. Conduct of refresher training on the ENRDMT System to the local treasurers for a more accurate and on-time ENR data submission</li> </ol> <p>On improving data quality:</p> <p>BLGF already coordinated with the BTr to share the list of LGUs that receive shares from national wealth and their corresponding shares:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest charges</li> <li>• Royalties and mineral reservations</li> <li>• Energy production resources</li> <li>• Mining taxes</li> </ul> <p>BTr agreed to regularly share the information with BLGF.</p>	<p>Enhance further the ENRDMT by incorporating benchmarking/indexing capabilities. The tool should be able to indicate how long it took for LGU shares to be released from the time the same was paid by the mining company. Benchmarking will give stakeholders a better appreciation of the speed and direction of improvements from the reforms PH-EITI has proposed/implemented.</p> <p>Conduct a study on tracking the national government/LGU spending of extractive industry revenue, especially those earmarked for specific purposes.</p> <p>Devise a mechanism to present LGU expenditures of their share in national wealth.</p> <p>Undertake an impact assessment of national wealth taxes, with a view to identifying tangible impacts to local communities and other stakeholders in order to determine the extent to which the EITI has contributed to improving public financial management and governance of the mining, oil and gas sectors.</p> <p>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>

Agency	Recommendations from the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Reports	Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations
<b>DILG / BLGF</b>	<p>Review legislation on revenue sharing between LGU where the head office is located and that of the LGU hosting the mining operation.</p> <p>BLGF to continue active participation in consultation meetings/ workshops with regard to LGC amendments Provide the MSG with regular updates on this matter.</p>	<p>There is ongoing review of the Local Government Code (LGC) and discussion of possible amendments thereto. BLGF is part of the TWG for the LGC Amendments.</p> <p>The BLGF submitted its proposed amendments to the LGC, which included Sections 293 (Remittance of the Share of LGUs) and 294 (Development and Livelihood Projects). This proposal is part of the BLGF priority agenda.</p>	
<b>DOE</b>	<p>Require reporting per company and not per service contract.</p> <p>The MSG reiterated its recommendation from the first and second PH-EITI reports.</p>	<p>DOE Financial Services reported that in 2016 it requested the service contractors (SPEX, Galoc Production Co., and Philodril) to make a revised format in the financial reports they regularly submit to DOE, in order to show the share of each Joint Venture (JV) partner in the revenues and expenditures. It said that DOE agrees to provide data on Government shares and other financial obligations on a per entity basis as long as the reports of the service contractors are presented that way.</p> <p>However, DOE Financial Services also reiterated its initial stand that they cannot submit a report on a per entity basis, because all financial obligations are based on a per service contract basis and not per consortium member. The office explained that under the service contract regime, an operator is designated by the Joint Venture (JV) partners to manage the service contract operations. It is the operator who establishes and maintains the accounting records and has direct and primary responsibility and accountability in relation to DOE. The government share is remitted to DOE per service contract, and the corresponding official receipt is issued to the operator, not to all partners. As to expenditures The office also mentioned that this system simplifies coordination, data collation, and reporting for the entire petroleum operation of a certain service contract.</p>	
	<p>Require companies, including Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (SMPC), to participate in the EITI process, through a directive or an administrative order.</p>	<p>No update yet.</p>	<p>Pursue measures to compel participation of SMPC in the EITI process.</p>

Agency	Recommendations from the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Reports	Updates/Progress	MSG Recommendations
	<p>Disclose all oil and gas and coal contracts, including the contract with SMPC.</p> <p>Centralize information on payments; develop an IT system for this purpose.</p> <p>Maintain an online license register where all information on licenses and licensees are disclosed.</p>	<p>DOE is currently developing the Energy Data Center of the Philippines (EDCP) online inquiry site, a virtual storage facility for energy data and information involving energy exploration and development in the Philippines. The EDCP includes information on DOE licenses and license holders. (Link: <a href="https://www.doe.gov.ph/energy-data-center-philippines-edcp">https://www.doe.gov.ph/energy-data-center-philippines-edcp</a>)</p> <p>The EDCP has more than 120,000 analog and about 15,000 digital data holdings.</p> <p>Other information in the DOE website include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of petroleum service contracts. The list includes the service contract no., name of the contractor, effective date, expiration date and location.</li> <li>List of existing coal operating contract holders. The list includes the name of the contract holder, date of COC award and expiration, location of COC area and type of COC.</li> </ul>	
<b>DOF/BIR</b>	Propose amendments to the Tax Code or the National Internal Revenue Code (NIRC) to make disclosure of tax information for EITI purposes an exception to the prohibition on disclosure (confidentiality provision).	The proposed amendment to Section 270 of the NIRC (confidentiality provision) is included in the pending bills on the institutionalization of EITI (HB 4116, SB 1125). In each of the bills there is a section excepting extractive companies from the confidentiality clause insofar as their participation in the EITI process is concerned.	
<b>BOC</b>	Validate if all capital equipment are zero- rated. Provide the information to PH-EITI for inclusion in the Country Report.		
<b>PPA</b>	<p>Revise the system of reporting payments to indicate principals of subcontractors.</p> <p>Provide update on the recommendation to issue a directive requiring companies to disclose the names of the subcontractors who transport their commodities to enable tracking of transportation fees.</p>		
			Identify the effect/ implications of the Tax Incentives Management and Transparency Act (TIMTA) or RA 10708 on/for BOI's response/ position.

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# Legal references

## Laws

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1	1987 Philippine Constitution	
2	RA 387	Petroleum Act Of 1949
3	RA 2260	Civil Service Act of 1959
4	RA 5455	An Act To Require That The Making Of Investments And The Doing Of Business Within The Philippines By Foreigners Or Business Organizations Owned In Whole Or In Part By Foreigners Should Contribute To The Sound And Balanced Development Of The National Economy On A Self-Sustaining Basis, And For Other Purposes
5	RA 6173	Oil Industry Commission Act
6	RA 6969	An Act to Control Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes, Providing Penalties for Violations Thereof, and For Other Purposes
7	RA 7076	People's Small-Scale Mining Act
8	RA 7160	Local Government Code Of 1991
9	RA 7638	Department Of Energy Act Of 1992
10	RA 7918	An Act Amending Article 39, Title III Of Executive Order No. 226, Otherwise Known As "The Omnibus Investments Code Of 1987", As Amended, And For Other Purposes
11	RA 7942	The Philippine Mining Act of 1995
12	RA 8371	The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997
13	RA 8479	Downstream Oil Industry Deregulation Act of 1998
14	RA 8799	Securities Regulation Code
15	RA 9160	Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001
16	RA 9700	The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform of 1988
17	RA 10021	Exchange Of Information On Tax Matters Act Of 2009
18	RA 10066	The National Cultural Heritage Culture Act of 2009
19	RA 10173	Data Privacy Act of 2012
20	RA 10963	Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN)
21	RA 8424	Tax Reform Act of 1997
22	Batas Pambansa Blg. 68	The Corporation Code of the Philippines
23	MMA Act No. 25	An Act Providing for a Local Government Code of Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
24	MMA Act No. 49	An Act providing for the Revenue Code of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.

## Executive Orders

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25	EO 79	Institutionalizing And Implementing Reforms In The Philippine Mining Sector Providing Policies And Guidelines To Ensure Environmental Protection And Responsible Mining In The Utilization Of Mineral Resources
26	EO 147	Creating The Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

27	EO 192	Providing For The Reorganization Of The Department Of Environment, Energy And Natural Resources, Renaming It As The Department Of Environment And Natural Resources, And For Other Purposes
28	EO 226	Omnibus Investments Code
29	EO 292	Instituting The Administrative Code Of 1987
30	EO 689	Transferring The Philippine Mining Development Corporation From The Office Of The President To The Department Of Environment And Natural Resources

#### Presidential Decrees

31	PD 87	Oil Exploration and Development Act of 1972
32	PD 334	Creating The Philippine National Oil Company, Defining Its Powers And Functions, Providing Funds Therefor, And For Other Purposes
33	PD 972	Coal Development Act of 1976
34	PD 1174	Amending Presidential Decree Number Nine Hundred Seventy Two, Otherwise Known As The "Coal Development Act Of 1976"
35	PD 1857	An Act Granting New Incentives To Petroleum Service Contractors, And For This Purpose Amending Certain Sections Of Presidential Decree Numbered Eighty-Seven, As Amended, Otherwise Known As "The Oil Exploration And Development Act Of 1972"

#### Administrative Issuances

36	COA CIRCULAR NO. 2001-005	New Government Accounting System
37	DENR AO No. 2000-98	Mine Safety and Health Standard
38	DENR AO No. 2002-42	Rationalizing the Implementation of the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System and Giving Authority, in addition to the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, to the Director and Regional Directors of the Environmental Compliance Certificates
39	DENR AO No. 2003-38	Guidelines for the implementation of Proclamation No. 297 - "Excluding a Certain Area from the Operation of Proclamation No. 369 dated February 27, 1931, and Declaring the Same as Mineral Reservation and as Environmentally Critical Area"
40	DENR AO No. 2010-21	Providing For A Consolidated Department Of Environment And Natural Resources Administrative Order For The Implementing Rules And Regulations Of Republic Act No. 7942, Otherwise Known As The "Philippine Mining Act Of 1995"
41	DENR AO No. 2012-07	Rules And Regulations To Implement Executive Order No. 79 Dated 06 July 2012 Entitled: Institutionalizing And Implementing Reforms In The Philippine Mining Sector Providing Policies And Guidelines To Ensure Environmental Protection And Responsible Mining In The Utilization Of Mineral Resources
42	DENR AO No. 2013-11	Procedural Guidelines in the Filing and Processing of Applications for Exploration Permit Pursuant
43	DENR AO No. 2014-06	Amendment to DENR AO No. 2012-07
44	DENR AO No. 2015-03	Revised Implementing Rules and. Regulations of RA No. 7076, otherwise known as the "People's Small-Scale Mining Act"
45	DENR AO No. 2015-07	Harmonization of the Implementation of the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System and the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 in Relation to Mining Projects

46	DENR AO No. 2016-07	DENR Manual of Authorities on Technical Matters
47	DENR AO No. 2017-04	Amendment of DENR AO No. 2016-07
48	DENR AO No. 2017-07	Mandating Mining Contractors to Participate in the Philippine Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (PH-EITI)
49	DENR AO No. 2017-10	Banning the Open Pit Method of Mining for Copper, Gold, Silver and Complex Ores in the Country
50	DENR AO No. 2017-18	Suspension of the DENR AO No. 2017-04
51	DENR MO No. 2013-01	Increasing the Minimum Capital Requirements for Mining Applicants
52	DENR MO No. 2016-01	Audit of All Operating Mines and Moratorium on New Mining Projects
53	DILG MC NO. 2010-83	Full Disclosure Of Local Budget And Finances, And Bids And Public Offerings
54	DILG MC NO. 2011-134	Amending DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2010-83, Series, 2010, Titled Full Disclosure Of Local Budget And Finances, And Bids And Public Offerings, As Amended
55	DOE Circular No. 2007-04-003	Prescribing The Guidelines And Procedures For The Transfer Of Rights And Obligations In Petroleum Service Contracts Under Presidential Decree No. 87, As Amended
56	DOE DC 2014-02-0005	Reiterating A Transparent And Competitive System Of Awarding Service And Operating Contracts For Petroleum And Coal Prospective Areas, Repealing For This Purpose Dc 2011-12-0010 And Dc 2012-02-003
57	DOE-DILG CIRCULAR NO. 98-01	Guidelines And Procedures On The Utilization Of The Share Of National Wealth Taxes, Fees, Royalties And Charges Derived From Energy Resources
58	DOF-DBM-DILG-DENR Joint Circular No. 2009-1	Updated Guidelines And Procedures On The Release Of The Share Of Local Government Units From The Collections Derived By The National Government From Mining Taxes
59	DOF-DBM-DILG-DENR JOINT CIRCULAR NO. 2010-1	Revised Guidelines And Procedures On The Release Of Share Of Local Government Units Derived By The National Government From Royalty Income Collected From Mineral Reservations
60	NCIP AO 3-2012	The Revised Guidelines On The Exercise Of Free And Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) And Related Processes

# Abbreviations

AFRIM	Alternate Forum for Research in Mindanao, Inc.	DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	DMPF	Declaration of Mining Project Feasibility
BCF	Billion cubic feet	DMT	Dry metric ton
BIR	Bureau of Internal Revenue	DOA	Deed of Assignment for MPSA
BMRI	Black Stone Mineral Resources, Inc.	DOE	Department of Energy
BOC	Bureau of Customs	DOST	Department of Science and Technology
BOI	DTI-Bureau of Investments	DP	Decommissioning Plan
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
BTU	British thermal unit	ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
CA	Co-production Agreement	EDCP	Energy Data Center of the Philippines
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region	EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
CEMAP	Cement Manufacturers' Association of the Philippines	EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
CENRO	City Environment and Natural Resources Office	EMB	Environmental Management Bureau
CENRO	Community Environment and Natural Resources Office	EMoP	Environmental Monitoring Plan
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas	EMP	Environmental Management Plan
CO	Central Office	EO	Executive Order
COA	Commission on Audit	EP	Exploration Permit
COC	Coal Operating Contracts	EPEP	Environmental Protection and Enhancement Program
CPC	Century Peak Corp.	EPRMP	Environmental Performance and Management Plan
CP	Certificate of Precondition	ERDB	Energy Resource Development Bureau
CRC	Community Relations and Communication	FATF	Financial Action Task Force
CSO	Civil Society Organization	FMR	Final Mine Rehabilitation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	FMRDF	Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Fund
DAO	DENR Administrative Order	FPIA	Filipino Participation Incentive Allowance



FPIC	Free Prior and Consent	MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
FTAA	Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement	MHO	Municipal Health Officers
GDP	Gross domestic product	MICC	Mining Industry Coordinating Council
GFS	Government Finance Statistics	MIMAROPA	Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan
GOCC	Government-Owned and Controlled Corporation	MLGU	Municipal Local Government Unit
HBN	House Bill No.	MMT	Multi-partite Monitoring Team
ICCs	Indigenous Cultural Communities	MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes	MPP	Mineral Processing Permit
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication Campaign	MPSA	Mineral Production Sharing Agreement
IMF	International Monetary Fund	MRF	Mine Rehabilitation Fund
IPO APSSOL	Indigenous Peoples Organization of Alang, Pokis, Sabian, Sta. Fe, Olibba and Lokan	MRFC	Mine Rehabilitation Fund Committee
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations	MRMC	Masada Resources & Mining Corp.
ISAG	Industrial Sand and Gravel	MRRU	Mine Rehabilitation and Reforestation Unit
ISGP	Industrial Sand and Gravel Permit	MSESDD	Mine Safety, Environment and Social Development Division
ISHES	Integrated, Safety and Health, Environment and Social Development	MT	metric ton
ISO	International Standards Organization	MTSR	Mining Tenements Statistics Report
JOA	Joint Operating Agreement	NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
JVA	Joint Venture Agreement	NDC	National Development Corporation
KG	Kilogram	NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
LB	Pound	NGA	National Government Agency
LEIZ	Leyte Ecological Industrial Zone	NGAS	New Government Accounting System
LGC	Local Government Code	NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
LGU	Local Government Unit	NGP	National Greening Program
MENRO	Municipal Environment and Natural Resources	NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
MFP	Mining Forest Program	NPC	National Privacy Commission

NRDC	Natural Resources Development Corporation	SEF	Special Education Fund
OA	Operating Agreement	SHP	Safety and Health Program
PAP	Petroleum Association of the Philippines	SMP	Survey Mapping and Planning
PCECP	Philippine Conventional Energy Contracting Program	SOE	State-Owned Enterprises
PCO	Pollution Control Office	SPEX	Shell Philippines Exploration B.V.
PD	Presidential Decree	SRC	Securities Regulation Code
PECR	Philippine Energy Contracting Round	TIMTA	Tax Incentives Management and Transparency Act
PEP	Politically exposed persons	TRAIN	Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion
PFM	Public Financial Management	TRT	Technical review teams
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
PLGU	Provincial Local Government Unit	TWG	Technical Working Group
PMDC	Philippine Mining Development Corp.	UN	United Nations
PMRB	Provincial/City Mining Regulatory Board	WFP	Work and Financial Plan
PNOC EC	Philippine National Oil Company Exploration Corporation	WMT	Wet metric ton
POs	People's Organizations	WTF	Washburn Tunnel Facility
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority		
RA	Republic Act		
RCA	Residual Containment Area		
REC	Review and Evaluation Committee		
RO	Regional Office		
SAG	Sand and Gravel		
SAGF	Special Account in the General Fund		
SBN	Senate Bill No.		
SC	Service Contract		
SDMP	Social Development and Management Program		



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