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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC Building, EDSA, Greenhills, Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila, Philippines
Tel: (632) 726-0931 to 39 Fax: (632) 725-5293 Email: mis@sec.gov.ph

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C O A L A S I A H O L D I N G S I N C O R P O R A T E D
A N D S U B S I D I A R Y

(Company's Full Name)

3 F J T K C C E N T E R 2 1 5 5 C h i n o R o c e s
A v e n u e , M a k a t i C i t y

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

Johnson A. Sanhi Jr.
(Contact Person)

818-6772
(Company Telephone Number)

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Amended Articles Number/Section

27
Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings
Domestic Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

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COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED

SEC FORM 17-Q

**QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES
REGULATION CODE AND SRC RULE 17(2)(b) THEREUNDER**

1. For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2019
2. Commission identification number CS 201210314
3. BIR TIN: 008-297-271-000
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED
5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization Philippines
6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)
7. Address of issuer's principal office Postal Code: 1231
3RD Floor JTKC Center, 2155 Don Chino Roces Ave., Makati City
8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code (02) 818-6772
9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report Not Applicable
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of each Class	Number of shares of common stock outstanding and amount of debt outstanding
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Common	4,000,000,004
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11. Are any or all of the securities listed on a Stock Exchange?

Yes [] No []]

If yes, state the name of such Stock Exchange and the class/es of securities listed therein:

Philippine Stock Exchange — **Common Shares**

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

(a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Sections 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period the registrant was required to file such reports)

Yes [] No []]

(b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety (90) days.

Yes [] No []]

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COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2018 (Audited)
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,439,708	10,619,011
Advances to related parties	15	1,841,009	1,464,711
Funds held in escrow	6	667,502	654,840
Other current assets	7	295,527	192,748
Total Current Assets		4,243,746	12,931,310
Noncurrent Assets			
Coal reserves	4	3,131,596,101	3,131,596,101
Exploration and evaluation asset	8	612,411,885	585,755,321
Property and equipment	9	167,027,297	187,025,922
Net deferred tax assets	17	14,311,621	14,311,621
Other noncurrent asset	7	1,051,370	1,051,370
Total Noncurrent Assets		3,926,398,274	3,919,740,335
TOTAL ASSETS		3,930,642,020	3,932,671,645
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	8,534,711	8,556,596
Advances from related parties	15	31,825,377	30,025,377
Total Current Liabilities		38,564,174	38,581,973
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Retirement benefits liability	13	4,740,222	4,740,222
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		4,740,222	4,740,222
Total Liabilities		45,100,310	43,322,195
Equity			
Capital stock		4,000,000,004	4,000,000,004
Deficit		(114,623,610)	(110,815,870)
Other equity reserve		165,316	165,316
Total Equity		3,885,541,710	3,889,349,450
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		3,930,642,020	3,932,671,645

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		For the Quarter Ended June 30	
	Note	2019	2018
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	11	(2,089,931)	(1,828,029)
INTEREST EXPENSE		–	(46,136)
INTEREST INCOME		67,943	279,983
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		(2,021,988)	(1,594,182)
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX		–	–
NET LOSS		(2,021,988)	(1,594,182)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		–	–
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		(2,021,988)	(1,594,182)
BASIC/DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE	18	(0.0005)	(0.0004)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	For the Six-Month Period Ended June 30		
	Note	2019	2018
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	11	(3,882,140)	(4,918,250)
INTEREST EXPENSE		–	(112,601)
INTEREST INCOME		74,400	294,203
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		(3,807,740)	(4,736,648)
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX		–	–
NET LOSS		(3,807,740)	(4,736,648)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		–	–
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		(3,807,740)	(4,736,648)
BASIC/DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE	18	(0.0010)	(0.0012)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY
UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	For the Six-Month Period Ended June 30		
	Note	2019	2018
CAPITAL STOCK - 1 par value			
Authorized - 5,000,000,000 shares			
Issued and outstanding - 4,000,000,004 shares		4,000,000,004	4,000,000,004
DEFICIT			
Balances at beginning of year	(110,815,870)		(102,508,106)
Net loss	(3,807,740)		(4,736,648)
Balances at end of year	(114,623,610)		(107,244,754)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Balances at beginning of year		165,316	165,316
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement benefits liability		-	-
Balances at end of year		165,316	165,316
		3,885,541,710	3,892,920,566

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Six-Month Period Ended June 30		
	Note	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before income tax		(3,807,740)	(4,736,648)
Adjustments for:			
Interest expense		–	112,601
Interest income	5	(74,400)	(294,203)
Depreciation and amortization	9	2,086	43,696
Provision for unrecoverable input VAT	7	66,000	60,000
Operating loss before change in working capital		(3,814,054)	(4,814,554)
Decrease (increase) in:			
Funds held in escrow		(12,662)	4,983,078
Other current assets		(168,779)	3,564,353
Restricted cash		–	–
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables		(21,885)	(831,505)
Net cash generated from (used for) operations		(4,017,380)	2,901,372
Interest paid		–	(112,601)
Income tax paid		–	(17,687)
Interest received		74,400	294,203
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(3,942,980)	3,065,287
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to exploration and evaluation asset		(6,660,024)	(5,679,595)
Collections (advances) to related parties		(376,298)	(322,354)
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,655,974)	(6,001,949)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of loan		–	(4,664,324)
Increase in advances from a stockholder		1,800,000	–
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		1,800,000	(4,664,324)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(9,179,303)	(7,600,986)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JANUARY 1		10,619,011	30,954,930
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JUNE 30		1,439,708	23,353,944

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

General Information

Coal Asia Holdings Incorporated (the Parent Company or CAHI) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on June 11, 2012. The Parent Company was organized primarily as a holding company of Titan Mining and Energy Corporation (the Subsidiary or TMEC) in which it owns 100%. The Parent Company and TMEC are collectively referred to as “the Group”.

TMEC was incorporated and registered with the SEC on November 11, 2008. TMEC is engaged in the operations of coal mining and energy related business.

On October 23, 2012, the Parent Company became a publicly listed company. As at June 30, 2019, 4,000,000,004 common shares of the Parent Company at ₱1 par value are listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). Of those shares, are publicly-owned as at June 30, 2019.

The registered office address of the Parent Company is 3rd Floor, JTKC Center, 2155 Chino Roces Ave., Makati City.

Status of Operations

As at June 30, 2019, the Group has two Coal Operating Contracts (COC) located in Davao Oriental (COC No. 159) and Zamboanga Sibugay (COC No. 166). The Group has applied for a change in status of the COCs from exploration and evaluation stage to development and production stage.

COC No. 159. On August 30, 2018, the Department of Energy (DOE) has re-evaluated the coal reserves in commercial quantity on Sagasa Area considering the corrected dipping angle of each coal seam, revised coal intercepts and number of coal seams, specific gravity of 1.4, inclusion of coal outcrops, and additional information on longitudinal sections. The Group agreed on the revised coal reserves and provided revised Five-Year Coal Development and Production Work Program and Budget, and revised Feasibility Study in accordance with the agreed delineated coal reserves on December 21, 2018.

On September 11, 2018, the Group submitted the required documents to the National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) for the issuance of Certificate of Precondition (CP). The CP is the final requirement for the conversion of COC No. 159.

On December 14, 2018, TMEC received the original copy of CP and the certified true copy approving the CP precondition from the NCIP. As at report date, the conversion of the titled properties to development and production phase is pending approval of the DOE.

COC No. 166. On September 18, 2018, the Group has re-submitted the Five-Year Work Program in support for the processing of the Group’s application for the conversion of its COC. As at report date, the conversion is still subject to the approval of the DOE.

The significant delays in the conversion of the COCs to development and production phase have significantly reduced the Group's operating funds. Remaining balance of funds held in escrow, representing unutilized portion of proceeds from the Parent Company's IPO amounted to ₱0.67 million as at June 30, 2019.

These conditions indicate a material uncertainty that may cast a significant doubt on the Group's ability to commence commercial operations and continue as a going concern.

The Group's management, however, are confident that the conversion to development and production stage of areas covered by the COCs will be approved by the DOE.

Moreover, stockholders have committed to provide continuous financial support to meet not only the Group's pre-operating activities but also the start-up of the development and production phase when these COCs are approved.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting and Reporting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) issued by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council and adopted by the SEC. This financial reporting framework includes PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine Interpretations from International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and SEC provisions.

Measurement Bases

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency. All values represent absolute amounts, unless otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for an asset and the fair value of the consideration received in exchange for incurring a liability.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair value is included in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of wholly-owned subsidiary and the Parent Company.

Subsidiary. Subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Parent Company. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Parent Company and its subsidiary, TMEC. The Parent Company has control when it is exposed, or has right, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and it has the ability to affect those returns through its powers over the investee.

A subsidiary is consolidated from the date of acquisition or incorporation, being the date on which the Parent Company obtains control, and continues to be consolidated until the date such control ceases. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Parent Company gains control until the date the Parent Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Transactions Eliminated on Consolidation. All intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses and unrealized gains and losses are eliminated in full.

Accounting Policies of a Subsidiary. The financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared for the same reporting year using uniform accounting policies as that of the Parent Company.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

Date of Recognition. The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the statements of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument. In the case of a regular way purchase or sale of financial assets, recognition and derecognition, as applicable, is done using settlement date accounting.

Initial Recognition and Measurement. Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value, which is the fair value of the consideration given (in case of an asset) or received (in case of a liability). The initial measurement of financial instruments, except for those designated at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL), includes transaction cost.

“Day 1” Difference. Where the transaction in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable market, the Group recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a “Day 1” difference) in profit or loss. In cases where there is no observable data on inception, the Group deems the transaction price as the best estimate of fair value and recognizes “Day 1” difference in profit or loss when the inputs become observable or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Group determines the appropriate method of recognizing the “Day 1” difference.

Classification. The Group classifies its financial assets at initial recognition under the following categories: (a) financial assets at FVPL, (b) financial assets at amortized cost and (c) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Financial liabilities, on the other hand, are classified as either financial liabilities at FVPL or financial liabilities at amortized cost. The classification of a financial instrument largely depends on the Group’s business model and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

As at June 30, 2019, the Group does not have financial assets and liabilities at FVPL and FVOCI.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. Financial assets shall be measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

After initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment, if any. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial assets are derecognized and through amortization process. Financial assets at amortized cost are included under current assets if realizability or collectability is within 12 months after the reporting period. Otherwise, these are classified as noncurrent assets.

As at June 30, 2019, the Group's cash and cash equivalents, advances to related parties, time deposit included in funds held in escrow, receivable from an officer, receivables from incidental sale of coal and other receivables presented under "Other current assets" account and restricted cash presented as "Other noncurrent asset" account are classified under this category.

Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost. Financial liabilities are categorized as financial liabilities at amortized cost when the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Group having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to settle the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized or impaired or through the amortization process.

As at June 30, 2019, the Group has classified its trade and other payables (excluding statutory payables), advances from related parties and loan payable under this category.

Reclassification

The Group reclassifies its financial assets when, and only when, it changes its business model for managing those financial assets. The reclassification is applied prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model (reclassification date).

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at amortized cost category to financial assets at FVPL, any gain or loss arising from the difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the financial assets at amortized cost category to financial assets at FVOCI, any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost of the financial asset and fair value is recognized in OCI.

In the case of a financial asset that does not have a fixed maturity, the gain or loss shall be recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is sold or disposed. If the financial asset is subsequently impaired, any previous gain or loss that has been recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

Impairment of Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

The Group records an allowance for impairment losses on its financial assets measured at amortized cost based on ECL.

ECL is the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equivalent to the 12-month ECL for receivables on which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and for debt instruments that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

12-month ECL is the portion of ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. In addition, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. ECL for credit-impaired financial assets is based on the difference between the gross carrying amount and present value of estimated future cash flows.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Receivable from Sale of Coal and Other Receivables. The Group has applied the simplified approach in measuring the ECL on accounts receivable from stock transfer services. Simplified approach requires that ECL should always be based on the lifetime expected credit losses. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

Other Financial Instruments Measured at Amortized Cost. For these financial instruments, the Group applies the general approach in determining ECL. The Group recognizes an allowance based on either the 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial Assets. A financial asset (or where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

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

When the Group has transferred its right to receive cash flows from a financial asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset nor transferred control of the financial asset, the financial asset is recognized to the extent of the Group’s continuing involvement in the financial asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred financial asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the financial asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

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

A modification is considered substantial if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including net fees paid or received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is different by at least 10% from the discounted present value of remaining cash flows of the original liability.

The fair value of the modified financial liability is determined based on its expected cash flows, discounted using the interest rate at which the Group could raise debt with similar terms and conditions in the market. The difference between the carrying value of the original liability and fair value of the new liability is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

On the other hand, if the difference does not meet the 10% threshold, the original debt is not extinguished but merely modified. In such case, the carrying amount is adjusted by the costs or fees paid or received in the restructuring.

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statements of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statements of financial position.

Classification of Financial Instrument between Liability and Equity

A financial instrument is classified as liability if it provides for a contractual obligation to:

- Deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity;
- Exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Group; or
- Satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

If the Group does not have an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset to settle its contractual obligation, the obligation meets the definition of a financial liability.

Otherwise, the financial instrument is classified as equity.

Other Current Assets

Other current assets include input value-added tax (VAT), advances to officers and employees and prepayments.

Input VAT. Input VAT represents tax imposed on the Group by its suppliers for the acquisition of goods and services required under Philippine taxation laws and regulations. Input VAT is recognized as an asset and will be used to offset the Group's current VAT liability. Input VAT is stated at net realizable value (NRV).

Prepayments. Prepayments are expenses paid in advance and recorded as assets before these are utilized. Prepayments are apportioned over the period covered by the payment and charged to profit or loss when incurred. Prepayments that are expected to be realized for not more than 12 months after the financial reporting period are classified as current assets. Otherwise these are classified as noncurrent assets.

Advances to Officers and Employees. Advances to officers and employees pertain to expenses paid by the Group on behalf of its officers and employees. These are initially recorded at transaction price and subsequently measured at the undiscounted amount of cash or other considerations expected to be received.

Coal Reserves

Coal reserves are proven and probable coal reserves, which are defined as the estimated quantities of coal which geological data demonstrate with a specified degree of certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs and which are considered commercially producible.

Coal reserves are carried at historical cost less impairment losses, if any. Coal reserves are amortized upon the commencement of production on a unit of production basis, which is the ratio of coal production in the period to the estimated quantities of commercial reserves at the end of the period plus the production in the period. Costs used in the unit of production calculation comprise the net book value of capitalized costs plus the estimated future development costs. Changes in the estimates of coal reserves or future development costs are accounted for prospectively.

Exploration and Evaluation Asset

Pre-license costs. Pre-license costs relate to costs incurred before the Group has obtained the legal rights to explore in a specific area. Such costs may include the acquisition of exploration data and the associated costs of analyzing that data. These costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets. Exploration and evaluation asset is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

Exploration and evaluation activity includes:

- Gathering exploration data through geological studies;
- Exploratory drilling and sampling; and
- Evaluating the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the coal resource.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are recognized as asset when future economic benefit is more likely than not to be realized. These costs include materials and fuels used, surveying costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors. The Group capitalizes any further evaluation costs incurred to exploration and evaluation asset up to the point when a commercial reserve is established. Capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditure is considered as tangible assets.

Exploration and evaluation asset is transferred to development cost under "Property and equipment" account in the consolidated statement of financial position when the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the coal reserve are demonstrable. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment before these are reclassified. Any impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

No amortization was charged during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, except land, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Land is carried at cost less any impairment in value.

The initial cost of property and equipment consists of its purchase price, including import duties, and other costs directly attributable to bring the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Cost also includes the cost of replacing parts such as property and equipment when the asset recognition criteria are met and the present value of the estimated cost of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site where the asset is located.

Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs, maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to current operations. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property and equipment. The cost of replacing a component of an item of property and equipment is recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Group, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment as shown below:

	<u>Number of Years</u>
Drilling equipment	10
Land improvements	10
Laboratory and camp buildings	10
Survey equipment and machineries	3
Laboratory and testing equipment	5
Transportation equipment	5
Office furniture and equipment	3

The estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the periods and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value are removed from the accounts. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized to profit or loss.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until these are no longer in use and no further change for depreciation is made in respect of these assets.

Construction in progress represents properties under construction and is stated at cost, including cost of construction and other direct costs. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction of property and equipment are capitalized during the construction period. Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are completed and ready for operational use.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The nonfinancial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amounts, the asset or cash-generating unit is written down to its recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal or value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. However, that increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization charge is adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. One or more of the following facts and circumstances indicate that exploration and evaluation assets require impairment test:

- a. the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future and is not expected to be renewed.
- b. substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of coal reserves in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned.
- c. exploration for and evaluation of coal reserves in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable qualities of coal reserves and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area.

- d. sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Capital Stock

Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued and paid.

Deficit

Deficit represents the cumulative balance of net losses.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contract with customers is recognized when the performance obligation in the contract has been satisfied, either at a point in time or over time. Revenue is recognized over time if one of the following criteria is met: (a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Group perform its obligations; (b) the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or (c) the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. Otherwise, revenue is recognized at a point in time.

The Group also assesses its revenue arrangements to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. The Group has assessed that it acts as a principal in all of its revenue sources.

Interest Income. Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

Gain on Incidental Sale of Coal. Gain on incidental sale of coal is recognized when risks and rewards of ownership of goods have passed to the buyer and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Other Income. Income from other sources is recognized when earned during the period.

Cost and Expense Recognition

Expenses are recognized in profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses constitute cost of administering the business. These are expensed as incurred.

Interest Expense. Interest expense is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Operating Leases

Leases, which do not transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Employee Benefits

Short-term Benefits. The Group recognizes a liability net of amounts already paid and an expense for services rendered by employees during the accounting period. A liability is also recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Short-term employee benefit liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Retirement Benefits Cost. The retirement benefits cost is determined using the projected unit credit method which reflects services rendered by employees to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries.

The Group recognizes service costs, comprising of current service costs, past service costs and income, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and interest expense in profit or loss. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net retirement liability or asset.

Past service costs and income are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment; and the date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs.

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

The retirement benefits liability is the present value of the retirement liability. The present value of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rate on government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement benefits liability.

Actuarial valuations are made with sufficient regularity so that the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting date.

Income Taxes

Current Tax. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rate and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred Tax. Deferred tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. Deferred tax, however, is not recognized when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rate and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

Related Parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence.

Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss for the period attributable to equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of issued and outstanding and subscribed common shares during the period, with retroactive adjustment for any stock dividends declared. Diluted loss per share is computed in the same manner, adjusted for the effects of convertible securities. The Group has no dilutive instruments.

Segment Reporting

Operating segments are components of the Group: (a) that engage in business activities from which they may earn revenue and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group); (b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's senior management, its chief operating decision maker, to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and (c) for which discrete financial information is available.

For purposes of segment reporting, the Group's operating segment is related to mining operations.

Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting year and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. These are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Events After the Reporting Date

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Group's financial position at the end of reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements when material.

3. Significant Accounting Judgment, Accounting Estimate and Assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements in compliance with PFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes. Judgment and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under circumstances. Actual results may ultimately differ from these estimates.

While the Group has assessed that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the estimated amounts. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Changes in accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the change affects only that period or in the period of the change and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the significant accounting judgment and estimates made by the Group:

Determination of Operating Segments. Determination of operating segments is based on the information about components of the Group that management uses to make decisions about the operating matters. Operating segments use internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker. The Group is organized into one reportable segment which is related to coal mining operations. All significant operating decisions are based upon the analysis of the Group as one segment. Accordingly, the financial information about the sole business segment is equivalent to the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Classification of Lease Commitment - Group as a Lessee. The Group has lease agreement for its office space. The Group has determined that the risk and rewards of ownership related to the leased property are retained by the lessor. Accordingly, the lease is accounted as operating lease.

Rent expense amounted to ₱0.4 million in June 30, 2019, and ₱0.4 million in June 30, 2018, respectively (see Note 19).

Assessing ECL on Financial Assets at Amortized Cost. The Group estimates ECL of receivables from incidental sale of coal and other receivables using provision matrix. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of receivables with similar credit risk characteristics and loss patterns. The provision matrix is based on the Group's historical default rates and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates, as appropriate. The Group has no observed default experience from receivables from incidental sale of coal and other receivables. Consequently, the resulting lifetime ECL on receivables from incidental sale of coal and other receivables is considered not significant.

The Group's advances to related parties are non-interest bearing and payable on demand. These exposures are considered to be in default when there is evidence that the related party is in significant financial difficulty such that it will have insufficient liquid assets to repay its obligation upon demand. This is assessed based on a number of factors including key liquidity and solvency ratios. Relying on the 90 days past due rebuttable presumption is not considered an appropriate backstop indicator given the lack of contractual payment obligations due throughout the life of the loan. After taking into consideration the related parties' ability to pay depending on the sufficiency of liquid assets and available forward-looking information, the risk of default of the related parties are assessed to be minimal.

For cash and cash equivalents, time deposits included in funds held in escrow and restricted cash, the Group applies low credit risk simplification. It is the Group's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The resulting ECL for these financial assets is considered insignificant because the counterparty banks have no history of default and have good credit ratings.

Estimation of Coal Reserves. The Group estimates its coal reserves based on information compiled by competent persons on geological and technical data on the size, depth, shape and grade of the mineral body and suitable production techniques and recovery rates. The analysis requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable reserves is based upon factors such as estimates of commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, future capital requirements, discount rate, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the mineral body.

Management assumes conservative forecasted sales prices, based on current and long-term historical average price trends. Conservative forecasted sales price assumptions generally result in lower estimates of reserves.

As the economic assumptions used may change and as additional geological information is obtained during the exploration and evaluation of the mine properties, estimates of reserves may change. The changes may impact the Group's reported financial position and results which include:

- The carrying amount of exploration and evaluation asset and property and equipment may be affected due to changes in estimated future cash flows; and
- The recognition and carrying amount of deferred tax assets may change due to changes in the judgments regarding the existence of such assets and in estimates of the likely recovery of such assets.

Assessment for Recoverability of Input VAT. The carrying amount of input VAT is adjusted to the extent that it is probable that revenue subject to output VAT will be available to allow all or part of the input VAT and deferred input VAT to be utilized. Any allowance for probable loss is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for potentially probable loss. The level of allowance is based on past application experience and other factors that may affect realizability.

Allowance for probable loss amounted to ₱2.0 million and ₱1.9 million as at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The carrying amount of input VAT is nil as at June 30, 2019 (see Note 7).

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets. The Group assesses impairment on nonfinancial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets or group of assets may not be recoverable. The relevant factors that the Group considers in deciding whether to perform an asset impairment review include, among others, the following:

- Significant underperformance of a business in relation to expectations;
- Significant negative industry or economic trends;
- Significant changes or planned changes in the use of the assets;
- Significant changes in the estimation of coal reserves;
- Expiration of the right to explore the areas;
- Significant unbudgeted or unplanned expenditures for exploration and evaluation; and
- Management's decision to discontinue activities in specific areas.

Financial assets at amortized cost are considered as credit-impaired when contractual payments are 90 days past due and the counterparty is unlikely to settle its obligation to the Group, as evidenced by the following, among others:

- Significant financial difficulty or insolvency;
- Breach of financial covenants;
- Probability that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

No provision for impairment losses on the Group's financial assets was recognized in June 30, 2019.

The carrying amounts of financial assets at amortized cost that were subjected to impairment testing are disclosed in Note 15.

Capitalization of Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure. The capitalization of exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether there are future economic benefits from future exploitation or sale of coal reserves. The capitalization requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances, in particular, whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

As at June 30, 2019, exploration and evaluation asset amounted to ₱612.4 million (see Note 8).

Estimation of Useful Lives of Property and Equipment. The Group estimates the useful lives of property and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets. In addition, estimation of the useful lives of property and equipment are based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances.

Based on management's assessment, there is no change in estimated useful lives of property and equipment in June 30, 2019. Actual results, however, may vary due to changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above.

Depreciation and amortization amounted to ₱20.0 million and ₱43.2 million in June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. As at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, depreciable property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and allowance for impairment loss, amounted to ₱167.0 million and ₱187.0 million, respectively (see Note 9).

Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount of an asset is higher of its fair value less cost to sell or value in use. Value in use is determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the Group's expected mining operations. The estimated cash flows are discounted using pre-tax discount rates that reflect the current assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

No impairment loss on other nonfinancial assets was recognized in June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018. The carrying amounts of other nonfinancial assets are as follows:

	Note	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2018
Coal reserves	4	₱3,131,596,101	₱3,131,596,101
Exploration and evaluation asset	8	612,411,885	585,755,321
Property and equipment	9	167,027,297	187,025,922
Advances to officers and employees		—	—
		₱3,911,035,283	₱3,904,377,344

Estimation of Retirement Benefits Cost. The determination of the obligation and cost of retirement and other long-term employee benefits is dependent on the assumptions used by the actuary in calculating such amounts. These assumptions are described in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements and include, among others, discount rates and salary increase rates. Actual results that differ from the Group's assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods and therefore, generally affect the recognized expense and recorded obligation in such future periods.

Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets. The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets at each reporting date and reduces deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Contingencies. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of possible claims have been developed in consultation with outside counsel handling the Group's defense in these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results.

There are on-going litigations filed against the Group that would not have a material adverse impact on the Group's financial condition and results of operations.

4. Coal Reserves

The Parent Company acquired TMEC in 2012 (see Note 1) in exchange for Parent Company's common shares valued at ₱3,200.0 million. The Parent Company recognized the portion of consideration amounting to ₱3,131.6 million as coal reserves.

In December 31, 2018, the Group carried out a review of the recoverable amount of its coal reserves, exploration and evaluation assets, property and equipment, and intangible assets. The impairment test is based on value in use calculations using discounted cash flow approach from the Group's operations.

The key assumptions used to determine the value in use of the nonfinancial assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2018
Coal price	\$58/MT
Foreign exchange rate	₱54.00:\$1
Discount rate	15.50%
Estimated coal	17.3 MMT

The cash flow projections are based on the most recent feasibility study approved by the senior management and submitted to the DOE. The values assigned to each key assumption are estimated with reference to recent external market information.

Average forecast period for COC No. 159 and COC No. 166 is at 9 years and 5 years, respectively. The average forecast period for COC No. 159 is greater than 5 years as the management can reliably estimate the cash flow for the entire duration. The terminal value was computed based on a zero-growth assumption for forecasts beyond the average forecast period.

Based on the impairment test performed, management assessed that the recoverable amounts of the coal reserves and other nonfinancial assets exceed its carrying amount. Management also believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the key assumptions would cause the carrying amounts of the nonfinancial assets to materially exceed their respective recoverable amounts.

In 2012, the Group obtained an independent valuation report to estimate the value of TMEC's coal reserves in accordance with the PSE Guidelines for Fairness Opinions and Valuation Reports. The valuation was determined using the discounted cash flow approach based on assumptions and information secured from the Competent Persons Reports on the Davao Oriental and Zamboanga Sibugay Projects and available market information.

The independent valuation determined the value of the Group's coal reserves at ₱12.5 billion.

Cash and cash equivalents, advances to related parties, Funds held in escrow, Receivables from incidental sale of coal, Receivable from an officer, Other receivables, Trade and other payables, advances from related parties, and loans payable. The carrying amounts of these financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values primarily due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

Restricted cash. The carrying amounts of this financial instrument approximate their fair value. The effects of not discounting the cash flows from these instruments were determined by management to be insignificant.

17. Income Taxes

TMEC is entitled to the following incentives under the COC:

- Exempt from all national taxes except for income tax; and
- Exempt from payment of tariff duties, compensating tax and value-added tax on importations of machinery and equipment, spare parts and materials required for the Coal Operation subject to terms and conditions in the COC.

The Group has no provision for current income tax in June 30, 2019 since it has no taxable income.

18. Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share

Basic and diluted loss per share are computed as follows:

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Net loss	₱ 3,807,740	₱ (4,736,648)
Divided by weighted average number of common shares outstanding	4,000,000,004	4,000,000,004
Basic/diluted loss per share	₱0.0010	₱0.0012

Diluted loss per share equal the basic loss per share as the Group does not have any dilutive potential common shares at the end of each period.

19. Commitments and Contingencies

The Group has the following contractual commitments:

Lease Agreement

The Group has a lease agreement with its related party under common control, JTKC Equities, Inc., valid until July 31, 2015 and renewable upon mutual consent of both parties. In 2017, the Group renewed the lease agreement but with lesser area. Rental expense amounted to ₱0.4 million in June 30, 2019 (see Note 12).

COCs with DOE

The Government, through the DOE, awarded COCs to TMEC. The exploration phase under the COCs is for 2 years and can be extended for another 2 years upon the approval of the DOE. The development and production phase commences when the DOE and TMEC agrees on the existence of Coal Reserves in Commercial Quantity subject to the terms and conditions in the COC. As at December 31, 2018, TMEC has two COCs (COC No. 159 and COC No. 166).

COC No. 159 covers 7,000 hectares in Davao Oriental while COC No. 166 which is located in Zamboanga, Sibugay covers 4,000 hectares. Completed activities include surface geological investigation which involves surface field geologic mapping, geodetic surveying and trenching and subsurface geologic investigation through cored diamond drilling. As at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2018, TMEC has incurred ₱599.2 million and ₱585.8 million, respectively, for the direct implementation of the work program for the exploration phase of these COCs.

COC No. 159. In 2013, the Group applied for the start-up of the development and production stage in COC No. 159. The Group has submitted to the DOE the Final Exploration Report, 10-Year Work Program and Feasibility Study and Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) as issued by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

On August 30, 2018, the Department of Energy (DOE) has re-evaluated the coal reserves in commercial quantity on Sagasa Area considering the corrected dipping angle of each coal seam, revised coal intercepts and number of coal seams, specific gravity of 1.4, inclusion of coal outcrops, and additional information on longitudinal sections. The Group agreed on the revised coal reserves and provided revised Five-Year Coal Development and Production Work Program and Budget, and revised Feasibility Study in accordance with the agreed delineated coal reserves on December 31, 2018.

On September 11, 2018, the Group submitted the required documents to the National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) for the issuance of Certificate of Precondition (CP). The CP is the final requirement for the conversion of COC No. 159.

On December 14, 2018, TMEC received the original copy of CP and the certified true copy approving the CP precondition from the NCIP. As at report date, the conversion of the titled properties to development and production phase is pending approval of the DOE.

In 2017, the DOE granted various PTS for incidentally produced coal within the Group's COC No. 159 area. Gain on sale of incidental coal presented as "Other income" account amounted to ₱0.9 million in 2017.

Under Presidential Decree 972, *The Coal Development Act of 1976*, as Government share, the DOE will be paid the balance of the gross income after deducting all operating expenses and operator's

fee and special allowance. The operating expenses shall not exceed 90% of the gross income. Excess operating expenses can be recovered from the gross income in succeeding years. TMEC will be entitled to a fee and a special allowance, the net amount of which shall not exceed 40% and 30%, respectively, of the net operating income. TMEC remitted nil, ₱45,278 and ₱179,675 in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

COC 166. In 2014, COC No. 166's term for exploration expired. The Group, however, is working on the extension of the COC. As required, the Group has submitted to the DOE the Result of Exploration covering the exploration activities conducted and estimates of the resultant coal resource and reserve of the property, which have been verified by the DOE. In 2016, the DOE evaluated the documents submitted and requested additional information to further process the application for conversion.

On September 18, 2018, the Group has re-submitted the Five-Year Work Program in support for the processing of the Group's application for the conversion of its COC. As at report date, the conversion is still subject to the approval of the DOE.

Contingencies

The Group is currently involved in various legal proceedings, which are normal to its business. The Group does not believe these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position.

20. Operating Segments

For management reporting purposes, the Group is organized based on its activities and has one operating segment which is the coal mining segment. This segment undertakes the exploration and evaluation activities of the coal reserves of the Group which is within the Group's country of domicile.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analyses of Results of Operations and Financial Condition

Summary of Financial Information

The following table represents the summary of financial information for COAL from January 1 to June 30, 2019.

COAL's Summary Unaudited Consolidated Financial Information as at June 30, 2019	
Amounts are Php	
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	
Sales	–
Cost of Sales	–
Gross Profit	–
Operating Income	–
Income (loss) before income tax	(3,807,740)
Net Income (loss)	(3,807,740)
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	
Assets	
Cash	1,439,708
Funds held in escrow	667,502
Advances to Affiliates	1,841,009
Prepayments and other current assets	295,527
Total Current Assets	4,243,746
Exploration and evaluation assets	612,411,885
Property, plant and equipment –net	167,027,297
Intangible asset	–
Coal Reserves	3,131,596,101
Deferred Tax Asset	14,311,621
Other Noncurrent Asset	1,051,370
Total Non-Current Assets	3,926,398,274
TOTAL ASSETS	3,930,642,020
Liabilities and Equity	
Trade and other payables	8,534,711
Advances from related parties	31,825,377
Total Current Liabilities	40,360,088
Retirement benefit liability	4,740,222
Total Non-Current Liability	4,740,222
Capital Stock	4,000,000,004
Deficit	(114,623,610)
Remeasurement loss on retirement benefit liability	165,316
Stockholders' Equity	3,885,541,710
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	3,930,642,020
Key Indicators	
Gross Profit Margin (%)	–
Net Income (loss) Margin (%)	–
Return on Asset (%)	–
Return on Equity(%)	–
Current Ratio(x)	0.11:1.00
Total Liabilities to Equity (x)	0.01:1
Earnings Per Share (Basic) (Php 0.0000)	(0.0010)
Book Value Per Share (Php 0.0000)	0.9714

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

YTD June 30, 2019 vs. YTD June 30, 2018

General and Administrative Expenses

General and Administrative expenses decreased by ₱1.0 million or 21% was due to decreased mainly in salaries and wages.

Net Operating Loss Margin

Operating loss decreased by ₱1.0 million or 21% due to decreased on general and administrative expenses.

Interest Income

Interest income decreased by 75% due to decreased on balance of cash and cash equivalents

Interest Expense

Interest Expense decreased by ₱0.1 million or 100% since the Group has no existing loans payable as of June 30, 2019

Net Income and Net Income Margin

The net loss of the Group decreased by ₱1.0 million or 20%. This represent decreased on general and administrative expenses.

Second Quarter June 30, 2019 vs. Second Quarter June 30, 2018

General and Administrative Expenses

General and Administrative expenses increased by ₱.3 million or 14% due to increase on professional fee and other expenses during the quarter of 2019.

Net Operating Loss Margin

Operating loss Increased by ₱0.3 million or 14% due to increase on general and administrative expenses.

Interest Income

Interest income decreased by 76% due to decreased on balance of cash and cash equivalents.

Interest Expense

Interest Expense decreased by ₱0.05 million or 100% since the Group has no existing loans payable as of June 30, 2019.

Net Income and Net Income Margin

The net loss of the Group increased by ₱0.4 million or 27%. This represent increased on general and administrative expenses interest income decreases.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

June 30, 2019 vs. December 31, 2018

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by ₱9.2 million or a 86% from ₱10.6 million to ₱1.4 million due to withdrawal of cash equivalents for working capital of the Group.

Funds held in escrow

No major change on fund held in escrow of the group. Interest income recognized in June 30, 2019 amounting to ₱12,662.

Prepayments and other current assets

The increased of ₱0.1 million or a 53% from ₱0.3 million to ₱0.2 million was due to advances to officers and employees for business purposes.

Exploration and evaluation assets

The ₱26.7 million increased in exploration and evaluation assets or a 5% increase from ₱585.8 million to ₱612.4 million comprised of ₱20.0 million depreciation expenses and ₱6.7 million for cash-paid on pre – development of COC areas.

Property and Equipment

The net 11% decrease from ₱187.0 million to ₱167.0 million of property and equipment pertains to depreciation. There was no additional purchase of property and equipment during the period.

Liabilities

Total liabilities of the Group have minimal decreased in trade and other payables.

Equity

Capital position of the Group went down by ₱3.8 million due to net loss for the period.

In this interim period:

- There are no known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will have material impact on the issuer's liquidity.
- There are no events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.
- There are no off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations and other relationships of the company with unconsolidated or other persons created during the reporting period.
- There are no known trends, events, or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have materially favorable or unfavorable impact on net revenues or income from continuing operations.
- There are no significant elements of income and loss that did not arise from continuing operations.

Other Financial Information

As of and for period ended June 30, 2019:

- No material changes on COAL's financial position (changes of 5% or more) can be computed as the Company has only been incorporated on June 11, 2013.
- COAL is not aware of any known trends, or any known demands, commitments, events, or uncertainties that will result in or that are reasonably likely to result in COAL's liquidity increasing or decreasing in any material way.
- It is not aware of any event that would trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to COAL, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.
- All material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations and other relationships of COAL with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the period were considered.
- There were no known trends, events, or uncertainties on net revenues or income from continuing operations.
- COAL is not aware of any significant elements of income and loss that did not arise from COAL's continuing operations.
- COAL is not aware of any seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations.
- COAL is not aware of any seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations.

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Current assets	4,243,746	27,002,266
Current liabilities	40,360,088	39,872,405
Liquidity ratio	0.11:1.00	0.67:1.00
Net loss before depreciation	(3,901,930)	(4,692,949)
Total liabilities	45,100,310	44,092,047
Solvency ratio	(0.08):1.00	(0.11):1.00
Total liabilities	45,100,310	44,092,047
Total equity	3,885,541,710	3,892,920,566
Debt-to-equity ratio	0.01:1.00	0.01:1.00
Total assets	3,930,642,020	3,937,012,613
Total equity	3,885,541,710	3,892,920,566
Asset-to-equity ratio	1.01:1.00	1.01:1.00
Net loss	(3,807,740)	(4,736,648)
Total assets	3,930,642,020	3,937,012,613
Return on asset	(0.00):1.00	(0.00):1.00
Net loss	(3,807,740)	(4,736,648)
Total equity	3,885,541,710	3,892,920,566
Return on Equity	(0.00):1.00	(0.00):1.00

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY
AGING OF TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES
JUNE 30, 2019

	Total	Current	1-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	120 days or more
Trade Receivable	₱150,728	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱-	₱150,728
Other Receivables	3,969	-	3,969	-	-	-
Total	₱154,697	₱-	₱3,969	₱-	₱-	₱154,697

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS

**AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND
DECLARATION
JUNE 30, 2019**

Unappropriated Retained Earnings (Deficit), beginning	(₱ 110,815,870)
Unappropriated Retained Earnings (Deficit), as adjusted to amount available for dividend declaration, beginning	(₱ 110,815,870)
Net income (loss) based on the face of AFS	(3,807,740)
Net loss actually earned/realized during the year	(114,623,610)
Less appropriation during the year	-
Unappropriated Retained earnings (deficit) available for dividend declaration, end	(₱114,623,610)

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY

**SEC Supplementary Schedule as Required by Part II of SRC Rule 68 as Amended
JUNE 30, 2019**

Table of Contents

<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
A	Financial Assets	<u>N/A</u>
B	Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties, and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)	<u>N/A</u>
C	Amounted Receivable from Related Parties which are Eliminated During the Consolidation of the Financial Statements	<u>1</u>
D	Intangible Assets - Other Assets	<u>N/A</u>
E	Long-term Debt	<u>N/A</u>
F	Indebtedness to Related Parties	<u>N/A</u>
G	Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers	<u>N/A</u>
H	Capital Stock	<u>4</u>

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY

**C. Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are Eliminated
During the Consolidation of the Financial Statements
June 30, 2019**

<i>Name and designation of debtor</i>	<i>Balance at beginning of period</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Deductions</i>		<i>Ending Balance</i>		<i>Balance at end of period</i>
			<i>Amounts collected</i>	<i>Amounts written off</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Not current</i>	
Advances to TMEC	P563,586,253	P 6,745,000	P-	P-	P570,331,253	P-	P570,331,253

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY

H. Capital Stock

June 30, 2019

<i>Title of Issue</i>	<i>Number of shares authorized</i>	<i>Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under the related statements of financial position caption</i>	<i>Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights</i>	<i>Number of shares held by</i>		
				<i>Related parties</i>	<i>Directors, officers and employees</i>	<i>Others</i>
Capital Stock - ₱1 par value	5,000,000,000	4,000,000,004	-	1,920,000,000	1,280,412,005	9,587,999

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Regulation Code, the issuer has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Issuer: **COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED**

By:



JOHNSON A. SANHI JR.
President/Chief Operating Officer
July 26, 2019



ROLANDO P. DOMINGO
Chief Financial Officer
July 26, 2019

Coal Asia Holdings Incorporated
Utilization of IPO Proceeds
As of June 30, 2019

Net Proceeds	726,868,750
Add: Accumulated Interest Income, June 30, 2019	<u>13,961,578</u>
	740,830,328
Less: Disbursements	<u>(740,162,826)</u>
Balance as of June 30, 2019	<u>667,502</u>


Details of Disbursements:

1) Working Capital	126,868,750
Q4 2012	
2) Davao Oriental Project	
Exploration Work	168,764,566
Mine Development Cost	392,246,132
3) Zamboanga Sibugay Project	
Exploration Work	<u>52,283,378</u>
	<u>740,162,826</u>

By:



JOHNSON A. SANHI JR.
President/Chief Operating Officer
July 26, 2019



ROLANDO P. DOMINGO
Chief Finance Officer
July 26, 2019