

20 April 2022

THE PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE, INC.

9th Floor, PSE Tower
28th Street corner 5th Avenue
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig

Attention: **Ms. Janet A. Encarnacion**
Head, Disclosure Department

Gentlemen:

In compliance with the Disclosure Rules of the Philippine Stock Exchange, we are submitting a copy of Concrete Aggregates Corporation's Quarterly Report for the first quarter of 2022.

Thank you and best regards.

Very truly yours,


Jose Evangelista (Apr 20, 2022 10:09 GMT+8)

JOSE ANTONIO V. EVANGELISTA III
Corporate Secretary

PSE Security Code _____
SEC Number 36140
File Number _____

CONCRETE AGGREGATES CORP.

(Company's Full Name)

**7TH FLOOR, WEST WING, ESTANCIA OFFICES, CAPITOL COMMONS,
MERALCO AVENUE, PASIG CITY**

(Company's Address)

8631-1231 / Fax no.: 8631-6517

(Company's Telephone Number)

MARCH 31

(Fiscal Year Ending)
(Month & Day)

SEC FORM 17-Q: 1st Quarter 2022

(FORM TYPE)

(Amendment Designation if Applicable)

31 March 2022

Period Ended Date

Permit to Offer Securities for Sale

(Secondary License Type, if any)

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
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 **31 March 2022**
2. SEC Identification Number **36140** 3. BIR Tax Identification No. **000-201-881**
4. Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter **CONCRETE AGGREGATES CORP.**
5. **Philippines**
Province, Country or other jurisdiction of
Incorporation or organization
6. (SEC Use Only)
Industry Classification Code;
7. Address of principal office: **7th Floor, West Wing, Estancia Offices, Capitol Commons,**
Meralco Avenue, Pasig City
Postal code: **1600**
8. Issuer's telephone number: **(02) 8631-1231**
Fax number: **(02) 9631-6517**
9. Former name, former address and formal 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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding</u> (as of 31 March 2022)
Common Shares	<u>27,466,449</u>

Amount of consolidated liability outstanding as of 31 March 2022: **₱ 60,186,913**
11. Are any or all of these securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange?
Yes (x) No () **Classes Common "A" and Common "B"**
12. Check whether the registrant:
 - (a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the SRC and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Section 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 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports);
Yes (x) No ()
 - (b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes (x) No ()

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

- Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of 31 March 2022 and Audited Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of 31 December 2021
- Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Income for the period ended 31 March 2022 and 2021
- Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholder's Equity as of 31 March 2022 and 2021
- Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the period ended 31 March 2022 and 2021
- Aging of Accounts Receivables as of March 31, 2022.
- Notes to Interim Financial Statements

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

Concrete Aggregates Corporation (“CAC” or the “Company”) underwent changes in 2008 which had a significant impact on its operations and, consequently, its financial condition. The most significant of these changes was the selection and appointment of a third party as the operator of the Company’s quarry in Angono, Rizal. As discussed in previous disclosures, the Board of Directors of CAC, during a regular meeting held on 18 June 2007, authorized the conduct of a bidding to select an operator of its Angono quarry for a period of fifteen (15) years. Three companies qualified to participate in the bidding of which two submitted formal bids on 16 November 2007. On 29 November 2007, the Company’s Board of Directors declared that the consortium of Republic Cement Corporation and Lafarge Holdings (Philippines), Inc. (the “Consortium”) won the bid for the right to operate the Company’s Angono quarry.

The declaration that the Consortium was the winning bidder was affirmed by the Company’s stockholders during a special meeting held on 18 January 2008, including the execution of all agreements necessary to implement the foregoing. After securing stockholders’ approval, the Company and the Consortium entered into an Agreement on 18 January 2008, setting forth the actions to be taken by each party as well as the agreements to be executed by them in order to carry out their intentions.

Complying with its obligations under the 18 January 2008 Agreement, the Company incorporated Batong Angono Aggregates Corp. (BAAC). Thereafter, the Company and BAAC entered into an Operating Agreement on 23 January 2008, which became effective as of 1 June 2008. On 2 June 2008, the parties completed all the specified actions in the 18 January 2008 Agreement including the execution of the Asset Purchase Agreement, Trademark License Agreement and Transition Services Agreement by CAC and BAAC as well as the execution by CAC and the Consortium of a Share Purchase Agreement. With the execution of the Share Purchase Agreement, the Consortium became the owner of 100% of the outstanding capital stock of BAAC.

Pursuant to the foregoing transactions, the Company formally turned over the operation of its Angono quarry to BAAC on 1 June 2008. Under the Operating Agreement, BAAC was granted the right to operate the Angono quarry for fifteen (15) years subject to the conditions indicated in the agreement, CAC’s Mineral Production Sharing Agreements (MPSAs) and its Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC). During the latter part of 2013, BAAC changed its name to Lafarge Republic Aggregates, Inc. (LRAI). In 2015, LRAI once again changed its name to Lafarge Holcim Aggregates, Inc. (LHAI).

Review of 1Q 2022 vs. 1Q 2021 Results of Operation

The Company generated Net Income of ₱4.15 million, a decline of 50% from ₱8.38 million, mainly due to lower sales volume of basalt aggregates, as an effect of government's declaration of Alert Level 3 in various parts of the country including the province of Rizal as COVID-19 cases soared due to the highly transmissible Omicron variant.

Revenue from royalty fees decreased by 35% to ₱8.27 million from ₱12.82 million, due to lower sales of LHAI during Alert Level 3, where construction projects were not fully operational coupled with no price increase compared to 2021.

Total operating expenses stood at ₱3.98 million, higher by 11% from ₱3.57 million mainly due to professional fees and honorarium fee of Directors for 2022 board of directors meeting.

Other income increased by ₱0.03 million or 4% mainly due to higher rent Income from lease of the Company's office unit in Tektite Towers to China Banking Corporation (CBC) which escalated by 5%.

Financial Condition 1Q 2022 vs. December 31, 2021

The Company's Balance Sheet remains strong, thus ensuring its financial stability in the midst of pandemic as evidenced also by its high current ratio of 5.22. The Company has no significant liquidity or credit risks.

Total Assets amounted to ₱342.10 million, an increase of 2% from ₱336.73 million mainly driven by the increase in cash level as a result of higher collection of royalty fees from LHAI and higher receivables from LHAI.

Total Liabilities increased by 59% to ₱60.19 million mainly due to declaration of dividends in the first quarter of 2022.

Total Equity down by ₱17.00 million to ₱281.92 million or 6% lower mainly due to declaration of dividends in the first quarter of 2022.

Book value per share is at ₱10.26 per share as at 31 March 2022 compared to ₱10.88 per share at 31 December 2021.

- i. Due to the Company's sound financial condition, and the transfer of its quarry operations to LHAI, there are no foreseeable trends, events or uncertainties that may have a material impact on its long-term or short-term liquidity.
- ii. There are no events that will trigger any direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.
- iii. There are no off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.
- iv. Funding will be sourced from internally-generated cash flow, and also from borrowings or available credit facilities from local and international commercial banks, if warranted.
- v. At the moment, there are no material commitments yet for capital expenditures other than those performed in the ordinary course of trade or business.
- vi. At present, the production is being handled by LHAI.
- vii. The causes for any material changes in the unaudited financial statements from the first quarter of 2022 as compared to the first quarter of year 2021 and as of year ending 2021 are explained in the

Management Discussion and Analysis, as well as in the accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

viii. There is no known significant element of income or loss that did not arise from the Company's continuing operations, except as disclosed above and in the attached unaudited financial statements.

ix. Accounts that registered material changes of 5% or more and the causes thereof are as follows:

Accounts	Unaudited as of 31 Mar 2022	Unaudited as of 31 Mar 2021	Increase (Decrease)	Remarks
Royalties	8,273,017	12,822,595	(4,549,578)	Decreased by 35% due to lower sales volume of basalt aggregates, as an effect of government's declaration of Alert Level 3 in various parts of the country including the province of Rizal coupled with no price increase compared to 2021.
Operating expenses	3,975,100	3,565,938	409,162	Higher by 11% mainly due to professional fees, honorarium of directors for 2022 BOD meeting.

Accounts	Unaudited as of 31 Mar 2022	Audited as of 31 December 2021	Increase (Decrease)	Remarks
Receivables, net	6,089,510	5,381,138	708,372	Increased by 13% due to higher royalty receivable from Lhai for Feb and Mar 2022 (6.1M) vs Nov and Dec 2021 (5.4M)
Prepaid expenses	5,542,548	6,621,104	(1,078,556)	Lower by 16% caused by amortization of real property tax.
Trade and other payables	7,877,256	7,138,717	738,539	Increased by 10% primarily due to higher output vat from collection of royalties (Nov 2021 to Jan 2022) from Lhai.
Dividends payable	27,610,957	6,461,792	21,149,166	Up by 327% due to declaration of dividends in March 2022.
Income tax payable	943,555	460,119	483,437	Up by 105% due to accumulated income tax payable both as at year end 2021 (for payment on April 2022) and first quarter of 2022.
Retained earnings	5,138,281	22,138,817	(17,000,536)	Decreased by 77% mainly from dividend declaration during the first quarter of 2022.

Schedule of Financial Soundness Indicators

The Company has identified the following financial soundness indicators affecting its operation:

Ratio	Formula	Unaudited as of 31 March 2022	Audited as of 31 December 2021
Current ratio	Total Current Assets / Total Current Liabilities	5.22	13.15
Acid test ratio	Quick assets (Total Current Assets less Inventories and Other Current Assets) / Total Current Liabilities	5.06	12.67
Solvency ratio	Net Income before Depreciation and Amortization / Total Liabilities	0.07	0.56
Liabilities-to-equity ratio*	Total Liabilities / Shareholders' Equity	0.21	0.13
Asset-to-equity ratio	Total Assets / Shareholders' Equity	1.21	1.13
Interest rate coverage ratio*	Earnings Before Interest expense, Income Tax, Depreciation and Amortization / Interest Expense	-	-
Return on equity	Annualized Net Income Available to Common Shareholders / Shareholders' Equity	5.89%	7.04%
Return on assets	Annualized Net Income Available to Common Shareholders / Total Assets	4.85%	6.25%
Net profit margin	Net Income Available to Common Shareholders / Revenues	50.15%	38.52%
Book value per share	Shareholders' Equity / Weighted Average Outstanding Number of Common Shares	10.26	10.88

**No debt/loans payable hence no interest expense*

SIGNATURE

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 thereto duly authorized.



Maria Jennifer J. Almojuela
Head of Finance
19 April 2022

Concrete Aggregates Corp. and Subsidiaries

Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
 31 March 2022
 (With comparative figures as at 31 December 2021)
 (All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	Unaudited March 2022	Audited December 2021
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	178,384,792	172,835,370
Receivables, net	3	6,089,510	5,381,138
Prepaid expenses	4	5,542,548	6,621,104
Total current assets		190,016,850	184,837,612
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment, net	5	59,602,239	59,415,970
Investment properties, net	6	57,410,753	57,420,107
Deferred income tax assets, net	12	1,419,038	1,412,757
Other non-current assets, net	7	33,653,452	33,642,454
Total non-current assets		152,085,482	151,891,288
Total assets		342,102,332	336,728,900
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	7,877,256	7,138,717
Dividends payable	9	27,610,957	6,461,792
Income tax payable		943,555	460,119
Total current liabilities		36,431,768	14,060,628
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Rental deposit		473,700	473,700
Decommissioning liability	7	23,281,445	23,278,617
Total non-current liabilities		23,755,145	23,752,317
Total liabilities		60,186,913	37,812,945
EQUITY			
Share capital	9	274,664,490	274,664,490
Share premium		1,069,304	1,069,304
Accumulated other comprehensive income		1,043,344	1,043,344
Retained earnings		5,138,281	22,138,817
Total equity		281,915,419	298,915,955
Total liabilities and equity		342,102,332	336,728,900

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.)

Concrete Aggregates Corp. and Subsidiaries

Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Total Comprehensive Income
 For the 1st Quarter ended 31 March 2022
 (With comparative figures for the 1st Quarter ended 31 March 2021)
 (All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	Unaudited January to March 2022	Unaudited January to March 2021
Revenue	16	8,273,017	12,822,595
Operating expenses	10	(3,975,100)	(3,565,938)
Operating income		4,297,917	9,256,657
Other income, net	11	772,173	741,542
Income before income tax		5,070,090	9,998,199
Income tax expense	12	(921,460)	(1,619,985)
Net income for the year		4,148,630	8,378,214
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Item that may not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Fair value loss on financial assets at FVOCI, net of tax		-	8,262
Total comprehensive income for the year		4,148,630	8,386,476
Basic and diluted earnings per share	14	0.15	0.31

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.)

Concrete Aggregates Corp. and Subsidiaries

Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
 For the 1st Quarter ended 31 March 2022
 (With comparative figures for the 1st Quarter ended 31 March 2021)

(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Share Capital (Note 9)	Share Premium	Fair value reserve on financial assets at FVOCI	Retained Earnings (Note 9)	Total
Balances, December 31, 2020	274,664,490	1,069,304	749,057	13,449,767	289,932,618
Comprehensive income					
Net income for the period	-	-	-	8,378,214	8,378,214
Other comprehensive income	-	-	8,262	-	8,262
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	8,262	8,378,214	8,386,476
Transaction with owners					
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(12,359,902)	(12,359,902)
Balances, March 31, 2021	274,664,490	1,069,304	757,319	9,468,079	285,959,192
Balances, December 31, 2020	274,664,490	1,069,304	749,057	13,449,767	289,932,618
Comprehensive income					
Net income for the year	-	-	-	21,048,952	21,048,952
Other comprehensive income	-	-	294,287	-	294,287
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	294,287	21,048,952	21,343,239
Transaction with owners					
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(12,359,902)	(12,359,902)
Balances, December 31, 2021	274,664,490	1,069,304	1,043,344	22,138,817	298,915,955
Comprehensive income					
Net income for the period	-	-	-	4,148,630	4,148,630
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	4,148,630	4,148,630
Transaction with owners					
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(21,149,166)	(21,149,166)
Balances, March 31, 2022	274,664,490	1,069,304	1,043,344	5,138,281	281,915,419

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.)

Concrete Aggregates Corp. and Subsidiaries

Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
 For the 1st Quarter ended 31 March 2022
 (With comparative figures for the 1st Quarter ended 31 March 2021)
 (All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	Unaudited January to March 2021	Unaudited January to March 2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from (used in) operations			
	15	11,484,777	10,797,525
Interest received on savings and time deposits	11	148,584	952,827
Income taxes paid		(670,338)	(16,685)
Net cash flows from operating activities		10,963,024	11,733,667
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Property and equipment, net		(54,384)	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		(54,384)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid		-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
		10,908,640	(11,733,667)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
At January 1	2	164,252,707	180,010,746
At March 31	2	175,161,347	191,744,413
	Notes	Unaudited January to March 2022	Unaudited January to March 2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from (used in) operations	15	6,073,983	11,484,777
Interest received on savings and time deposits	11	159,744	148,584
Income taxes paid		(444,305)	(670,338)
Net cash flows from operating activities		5,789,422	10,963,024
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property and equipment, net		(240,000)	(54,384)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(240,000)	(54,384)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid		-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
		5,549,422	10,908,640
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
At January 1	2	172,835,370	164,252,707
At March 31	2	178,384,792	175,161,347

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.)

CONCRETE AGGREGATES CORP.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AGING (Unaudited)

For the 1st Quarter ended 31 March 2022

Description	Total	1-30 days	30-120 days	Over 120 days
A. Trade Receivables	5,721,760	5,721,760	-	-
Net Trade Receivables	5,721,760	5,721,760	-	-
B. Other Receivables	9,641,845	-	-	9,641,845
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(9,274,095)	-	-	(9,274,095)
Subtotal	367,750	-	-	367,750
Total	6,089,510	5,721,760	-	367,750

Concrete Aggregates Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As at and for the 1st Quarter ended 31 March 2022

(In the Notes, all amounts are shown in Philippine Peso unless otherwise stated)

Note 1 – General information

Concrete Aggregates Corporation (the “Parent Company”) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on August 23, 1968. The Parent Company is listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) and is primarily engaged in quarrying, crushing and selling basalt concrete aggregates. As its secondary purpose, the Parent Company is permitted to engage in real estate business and purchase, own, subdivide, sell, lease, rent, mortgage, take option or otherwise deal in real property, improved or unimproved, be it residential, commercial, or agricultural, insofar as may be permitted by law. On March 15, 2018, the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Parent Company approved the amendment of Article IV of its Amended Articles of Incorporated extending the corporate life of the Parent Company, which will expire on August 23, 2018, for another 50 years or up to August 23, 2068.

On April 2, 1973, the Parent Company attained its status of being a “public company” when it listed its shares in the PSE. As a public company, it is covered by the Securities Regulation Code (SRC) Rule 68. There is no other listing or follow on offering thereafter.

The Parent Company’s quarrying operations in its property in Barangay San Isidro, Angono, Rizal is allowed by virtue of Mineral Production Sharing Agreements (MPSA) and Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECC) issued by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

The Parent Company’s immediate parent is Ortigas & Company, Limited Partnership (OCLP), and its ultimate parent is Ortigas Land Corporation (OLC), formerly OCLP Holdings Incorporated (OHI), which are both domiciled in the Philippines.

Details of the Parent Company’s wholly-owned subsidiaries, which are currently dormant companies, are as follows:

Name of Subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	% of ownership	
			2022	2021
CAC Insurance Agency Corp. (CIAC)	Philippines	General insurance	100.00	100.00
CAC Marketing and Services Corp. (CMSC)	Philippines	Marketing	100.00	100.00

On June 1, 2008, the consortium of Republic Cement Corporation and Lafarge Holdings (Philippines), Inc. (the “Consortium”), through LafargeHolcim Aggregates, Inc. (LHAI) [(formerly Batong Angono Aggregates Corporation (BAAC)], took over the Parent Company’s quarrying operations by virtue of the Company’s Memorandum of Agreement with the Consortium dated January 18, 2008 and its Operating Agreement with BAAC dated January 23, 2008. In return, the Parent Company shall receive lump sum and basic royalty fees in accordance with the terms of its Operating Agreement (Note 16).

Pursuant to the Operating Agreement, the Parent Company’s quarrying operations, including its employees, were transferred to BAAC in 2008, which was eventually renamed to LHAI in 2015. Consequently, the Parent Company settled its retirement obligation to almost all of its employees and the remaining retirement plan assets were returned to the Parent Company in 2009. The Parent Company has only 2 employees as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

The registered office address of the Company is located at 7th Floor, West Wing, Estancia Offices, Capitol Commons, Meralco Avenue, Pasig City.

Coronavirus pandemic

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the spread of COVID-19 as a global pandemic due to the rapid increase in the number of infections. On March 16, 2020, a state of calamity was declared throughout the Philippines and enhanced community quarantine (ECQ) was imposed throughout the island of Luzon until May 15, 2020. This has caused disruption to the Group's operations and significantly affected the financial performance, as with most of the companies worldwide. The pandemic also caused disruptions in the operations of LHAI resulting in a temporary shutdown of its operations during the lockdown period. Subsequent various quarantine extensions were implemented particularly in high risk areas and until towards the second half of the year, the restrictions were gradually eased to revive and sustain the economy. Since then, there have been increased market activities. The national vaccination program helped brought back the businesses to normalcy and gained further momentum to improved profitability.

During 2021, the province of Rizal, where the quarry operation is located, was placed into various community quarantine status. The country battled various COVID-19 variants, the Alpha, Beta but the most contagious and fatal was the Delta variant. The year started with about 1,700 daily cases and peaked to about more than 26,000 cases towards the end of the third quarter of 2021. As the inoculation drive intensified and the immunity permeated, the cases significantly dropped until it reached the lowest single day infection count at about over a 100 in December 2021. Unfortunately, as the year ended, another COVID-19 variant plagued the country, the more highly infectious Omicron variant. The government continues to monitor the number of cases and adjust the community quarantine restrictions accordingly. The government, through the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases continues to facilitate inter-sectoral collaboration to establish preparedness and ensure efficient government response to assess, monitor, and control the spread of any potential epidemic in the Philippines. These measures help open the economy amidst the pandemic and thereby improve the Group's financial performance.

In January 2022, the IATF placed the various parts of the country, including the province of Rizal, under Alert Level 3, as COVID-19 cases soared due to the highly transmissible Omicron variant.

The Group continuously monitors the development of the related events and its impact to the business as the global pandemic unfolds.

Note 2 – Cash and cash equivalents

The account consists of:

	Unaudited March 2022	Audited December 2021
Petty cash fund	60,000	60,000
Cash in banks	22,304,582	31,902,413
Short-term placements	156,020,210	140,872,957
	178,384,792	172,835,370

Cash in banks consist of current and savings deposits with universal and thrift banks which earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. The short-term placements consist of time deposits which have maturities of up to one month (2021 – one month) depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and earn interest based on the prevailing short-term rates.

Interest income arising from savings and time deposits amounted to ₱0.16 million in the first quarter of 2022 (2021 – ₱0.15 million) (Note 11).

Note 3 – Receivables, net

The account consists of:

	Notes	Unaudited March 2022	Audited December 2021
Trade receivables	16	5,721,760	5,048,003
Other receivables		9,641,845	9,607,230
		15,363,605	14,655,233
Allowance for impairment of other receivables		(9,274,095)	(9,274,095)
		6,089,510	5,381,138

Other receivables pertain to receivable from customers of the Group's discontinued Engineering and Construction Division in 2008 and advances from officers and employees.

There are no movements in allowance for impairment of other receivables as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Critical accounting estimate: Expected credit loss on receivables

Expected credit loss (ECL) are unbiased probability-weighted estimates of credit losses which are determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and taking into account past events, current conditions and assessment of future economic conditions.

The Group has used relevant historical information and loss experience to determine the probability of default of the instruments and incorporated forward-looking information, including significant changes in external market indicators which involved estimates and judgements.

The Group has only one customer, Lhai under the existing operating agreement as discussed in Note 16. There has been no historical of credit loss or default in the past 10 years the amount s have been fully collectible within the normal credit period; hence, the expected credit losses (ECL) arising from trade receivables is assessed to be immaterial.

The allowance for impairment pertains to other receivables, which is substantially impaired.

Management believes, based on its assessment that the carrying amount of receivables as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 is recoverable.

Note 4 – Prepaid expenses

As at March 31, 2022, prepaid expenses amount to ₦5,542,548 (2021 – ₦6,621,104) and consist mainly of real property tax and business tax paid in advance.

Note 5 – Property and equipment

Details of property and equipment and their movements during the period are as follows:

	Land	Buildings and Improvements	Plant Site Improvements	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation, furniture and equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount						
At January 1, 2021	58,494,228	7,410,406	-	15,720	370,359	66,290,713
Additions	-	-	-	-	117,420	117,420
At December 31, 2021	58,494,228	7,410,406	-	15,720	487,779	66,408,133
Additions	-	-	-	-	240,000	240,000
At March 31, 2022	58,494,228	7,410,406	-	15,720	727,779	66,648,133
Accumulated depreciation and amortization						
At January 1, 2021	-	6,420,175	-	15,720	370,359	6,806,254
Depreciation and amortization	-	156,242	-	-	29,667	185,909
At December 31, 2021	-	6,576,417	-	15,720	400,026	6,992,163
Depreciation and amortization	-	28,347	-	-	25,384	53,731
At March 31, 2022	-	6,604,764	-	15,720	425,410	7,045,894
Net carrying amount						
At December 31, 2021	58,494,228	833,989	-	-	87,753	59,415,970
At March 31, 2022	58,494,228	805,642	-	-	302,369	59,602,239

In 2022, the Group acquired office equipment amounting to P240,000. There are no disposals of property and equipment for the period ended March 31, 2022 and for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Critical accounting estimate: Useful lives of long-lived assets

The Group estimates the useful life of each of its property and equipment and investment properties based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of practices of similar businesses, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful life of each asset is reviewed periodically and 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 asset. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing of recorded expenses brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. A reduction in the estimated useful life of any item of property and equipment and investment property would increase the recorded operating expenses and decrease non-current assets.

Critical accounting judgment: Impairment of long-lived assets

The Group likewise determines whether there are indicators of impairment on its property and equipment and investment properties at least on an annual basis. This includes considering certain factors such as significant changes in asset usage, significant decline in assets' market value, obsolescence or physical damage of an asset, significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results and significant negative industry or economic trends. If indicators of impairment have been identified, the Group determines the recoverable amount of the asset which is the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

Given historical profitable operations and sustained profit projection, the Group has assessed that there are no impairment indicators with respect to the above non-financial assets as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Note 6 – Investment properties, net

Details of investment properties and their movements during the period follow:

	Land	Land Improvements	Condominium Unit and parking slots	Total
Gross carrying amount				
At December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022	57,077,135	16,070,133	17,991,884	91,139,152
Accumulated depreciation and amortization				
At January 1, 2021	-	15,695,982	17,991,884	33,687,866
Depreciation and amortization (Note 10)	-	31,179	-	31,179
At December 31, 2021	-	15,727,161	17,991,884	33,719,045
Depreciation and amortization (Note 10)	-	9,354	-	9,354
At March 31, 2022	-	15,736,515	17,991,884	33,728,399
Net carrying amount				
At December 31, 2021	57,077,135	342,972	-	57,420,107
At March 31, 2022	57,077,135	333,618	-	57,410,753

There are no additions or disposals of investment properties for the period ended March 31, 2022 and for the year ended December 31, 2021.

As at March 31, 2022, the fair value of the Group's investment properties approximate ₦618.79 million. The fair value of the Group's investment properties was determined by an independent external appraiser using the sales comparison approach (market data approach), which considers the sales of similar or substitute properties and related market data and establishes a value estimate by processes involving comparison. In general, a property being valued (a subject property) is compared with sales of similar properties that have been transacted in the market.

In first quarter of 2022, rent income from investment properties amounted to ₱0.61 million (2021 – ₱0.58 million) (Note 11), while expenses incurred for investment properties consisting mostly of real property taxes and security services amounted to ₱0.71 million (2021 – ₱0.64 million) (Note 10)

Critical accounting estimate: Useful lives of long-lived assets

The Group estimates the useful life of each of its investment properties based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of practices of similar businesses, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful life of each asset is reviewed periodically and 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 asset. It is possible however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing or recorded expenses brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. A reduction in the estimated useful life of any item of investment property would increase the recorded operating expenses and decrease non-current assets.

Critical accounting judgment: Impairment of long-lived assets

The Group likewise determines whether there are indicators of impairment on its investment properties at least on an annual basis. This includes considering certain factors such as significant changes in asset usage, significant decline in assets' market value, obsolescence or physical damage of an asset, significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results and significant negative industry or economic trends. If indicators of impairment have been identified, the Group determines the recoverable amount of the asset which is the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

Given the historical profitable operations and sustained profit projections, the Group has assessed that there are no impairment indicators with respect to its non-financial assets as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Note 7 – Other non-current assets

The account consists of:

	Unaudited March 2022	Audited December 2021
Mine rehabilitation fund	29,412,322	29,401,324
Miscellaneous deposits	2,590,960	2,590,960
Financial assets at FVOCI/available-for-sale financial assets	1,650,170	1,650,170
	33,653,452	33,642,454

Pursuant to the requirements of Republic Act (RA) No. 7942, otherwise known as "The Philippine Mining Act of 1995", the Group maintains a mine rehabilitation fund (MRF) with the Land Bank of the Philippines. The MRF shall be used for the physical and social rehabilitation of areas affected by the Group's quarrying activities, and for research in the social, technical and preventive aspects of the mine rehabilitation. Under the Group's Operating Agreement with Lhai (Note 16), Lhai shall have the exclusive right to manage, operate and provide additional MRF as may be required by applicable laws and regulations provided that the MRF will remain in the name of the Group as the contracting party to the MPSA. In 2018, the final mine rehabilitation and decommissioning plan was approved by DENR. In 2018, funds received by the Group from Lhai amounted to ₱13.13 million. In June 2019, Lhai provided additional funds to the MRF amounting to ₱10.03 million. As at March 31, 2022, the decommissioning liability amounted to ₱23.28 million (2021 - ₱23.28 million).

Miscellaneous deposits pertain to cash deposits in escrow fund set aside for settlement of labor cases filed by former employees.

Financial assets at FVOCI is composed of equity investments in listed entities and club shares amounting to ₱1,380,170 and ₱270,000, respectively.

Note 8 – Trade and other payables

The account consists of:

	Unaudited March 2022	Audited December 2021
Trade payables	405,084	405,084
Accrued expenses & other payables	6,075,869	6,125,390
Payable to government agencies	1,115,713	435,311
Other payables	280,590	172,932
	7,877,256	7,138,717

Accrued expenses consist mainly of liabilities pertaining to professional fees, contracted services and utilities.

Note 9 – Equity

Details of the Parent Company's share capital are as follows:

	Class A	Class B	Total
Common shares, P10 par value			
Authorized shares			
Number of shares	40,000,000	10,000,000	50,000,000
Amount	400,000,000	100,000,000	500,000,000
Issued and outstanding shares			
Number of shares	22,077,771	5,388,678	27,466,449
Amount	220,777,710	53,886,780	274,664,490

As at March 31, 2021, issued and outstanding share capital of the Parent Company is held by 548 shareholders (2021 – 547) of which 392 shareholders (2021 – 391) each own 100 or more shares.

Class A and Class B common shares have the same rights and privileges. Class A common shares shall be issued solely to Filipino citizens, while Class B common shares may be issued to Filipino and non-Filipino citizens.

As at March 31, 2022, there are 22,077,771 issued and outstanding Class A common shares, of which 6,048,672 are floating shares, whereas there are 5,388,678 issued and outstanding Class B common shares, of which 403,066 are floating shares. The latest closing price for Class A common shares as at March 31, 2022 was recorded at ₱48.00 per share (2021 – ₱41.25 per share), while Class B common shares closed at ₱51.00 per share (2021 – ₱55.00).

Cash dividends were declared to shareholders as authorized by the Parent Company's BOD as follows:

Date declared	Shareholders of record as at	Paid on	Amount per share	Amount
17 April 2020	12 May 2020	05 June 2020	1.30	35,706,384
25 March 2021	14 April 2021	6 May 2021	0.45	12,359,902
24 March 2022	13 April 2022	11 May 2022	0.77	21,149,166

As at March 31, 2022, unpaid dividends amount to ₱27.61 million (2021 – ₱6.46 million).

Note 10 – Cost and expenses

The account for the periods ended consists of:

	Notes	Unaudited March 2022	Unaudited March 2021
Taxes and licenses		1,543,686	1,528,835
Professional fees		1,031,109	793,341
Contracted services		885,668	817,248
Personnel costs		279,324	237,031
Director's fees		70,357	-
Depreciation and amortization	5,6	63,085	76,586
Insurance		56,474	68,216
Utilities		13,824	24,537
Dues and registrations		12,549	13,813
Transportation and communication		4,688	2,379
Others		14,336	3,952
Total		3,975,100	3,565,938

The above expenses are classified as:

	Unaudited March 2022	Unaudited March 2021
Direct operating expenses	2,742,378	2,711,900
Other operating expenses	1,232,722	854,038
	3,975,100	3,565,938

Depreciation and amortization shown above are attributable to the following:

	Notes	Unaudited March 2022	Unaudited March 2021
Property and equipment	5	53,731	73,468
Investment property	6	9,354	3,118
		63,085	76,586

Details of the personnel costs shown above are as follows:

	Unaudited March 2022	Unaudited March 2021
Salaries and wages	199,890	199,890
Other benefits	79,434	37,141
	279,324	237,031

Note 11 - Other income, net

Details of other income and charges are as follows:

	Notes	Unaudited March 2022	Unaudited March 2021
Rent income	6	613,079	584,163
Interest income	2	159,744	148,584
Others, net		(650)	8,794
		772,173	741,542

Note 12 - Income taxes

Income tax expense for the periods ended consists of:

	Unaudited March 2022	Unaudited March 2021
Current	927,741	1,628,925
Deferred	(6,281)	(8,940)
	921,460	1,619,985

DIT assets, net for the periods ended are as follows:

	Unaudited March 2022	Audited December 2021
DIT asset and liability		
Allowance for impairment of other receivables	1,434,562	1,434,562
Others	76,271	69,990
DIT liability		
Unrealized fair value loss on financial assets at FVOCI/AFS securities	(91,795)	(91,795)
	1,419,038	1,412,757

DIT asset and liability are expected to be realized/settled beyond 12 months from the reporting date.

The movements in DIT assets, net for the periods ended are as follows:

	Unaudited March 2022	Audited December 2021
At January 1	1,412,757	1,755,160
Charged to profit or loss	6,281	(300,190)
Charged to other comprehensive income	-	(42,213)
	1,419,038	1,412,757

The reconciliation of income tax computed at the statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax expense recognized in profit or loss is as follow:

	Unaudited March 2022	Unaudited March 2021
Income tax computed at statutory income tax rate	1,269,668	2,505,510
Adjustments to income tax resulting from:		
Availment of OSD	(310,314)	(862,816)
Interest income subjected to final tax	(37,894)	(37,146)
Adjustment in income tax rate	-	14,437
Income tax expense	921,460	1,619,985

Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises Act (CREATE)

On March 26, 2021, (RA No. 11534), otherwise known as the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises (CREATE) Act, was signed into law. Among the salient provisions of CREATE include changes to the Corporate Income Tax (CIT) rates as follows:

- Reduction in CIT rate effective July 1, 2020 for domestic corporations depending on their assets and taxable income:
 - Those with assets amounting to P100,000,000 (excluding land on which the particular business entity's office, plant and equipment are situated) and below, and with taxable income equivalent to P5,000,000 and below will be subjected to a 20% tax rate;
 - Those with assets above P100,000,000 or those with taxable income amounting to more than P5,000,000 will be subjected to a 25% tax rate; and
- Effective July 1, 2020 until June 30, 2023, the minimum corporate income tax rate shall be one percent (1%).

Critical accounting judgment: Recognition of deferred income tax assets

The Group reviews the carrying amounts of DIT assets at each reporting date and reduces DIT assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the DIT assets to be utilized. As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the DIT assets are deemed to be realizable.

Note 13 - Related party transactions

The table below summarizes the Group's transactions with its related parties:

	Description	Unaudited March 2022	Unaudited March 2021
Management fees			
Ultimate parent company	Refer to (a) below	553,109	526,770
Dividends			
Immediate parent company	Refer to Note 9	16,175,841	9,453,414

The outstanding balance at March 31, 2022 arising from above related party transactions are as follows:

	Unaudited March 2022	Audited December 2021	Terms and conditions
Management fee payable			Due on demand, unsecured and noninterest-bearing, payable in cash at gross amount
Ultimate parent company (Note 8)	-	-	
Dividends payable			
Immediate parent company	16,175,841	-	

Eliminations

There are no balances or transactions eliminated in preparing the financial statements since the investments are fully impaired. Moreover, the subsidiaries have no balances and transactions.

(a) Management Agreement

In 2005, the Group entered into a Management Agreement with OCLP, which was amended in 2015. The agreement is effective until October 31, 2020 and it provides that the Group shall pay OCLP a monthly fee of ₱0.15 million effective November 1, 2015, subject to an annual escalation. Under the agreement, OCLP

shall manage the Group's operations by way of assignment of employees to perform the various functions set forth in the agreement. The agreement with OCLP was not renewed after its expiry in 2020.

During the Annual Stockholders' Meeting of CAC held on June 25, 2020, the stockholders unanimously approved the execution of the Management Agreement with OLC effective as of November 1, 2020 with a term of five years and an increased management fee, subject to annual escalation.

Total management fee recognized is included as part of professional fees in profit or loss (Note 10). Invoices for management fee carry a 30-day term, interest-free and without any collateral.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

There are no compensation and benefits paid in the first quarter of 2022 and 2021 to key management personnel, as the management of CAC is covered by the Management Agreement.

Note 14 - Basic/diluted earnings per share

Basic/diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated as follows:

	Unaudited March 2022	Audited December 2021
Net income for the period	4,148,630	21,048,952
Divided by weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year	27,466,449	27,466,449
Basic/diluted earnings per share	0.15	0.77

The basic and diluted earnings per share are the same for the periods as the Group does not have dilutive potential common shares as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Note 15 - Cash generated from operations

Details of cash generated from operations for the periods ended as follow:

	Notes	Unaudited January to March 2022	Unaudited January to March 2021
Income (loss) before income tax		5,070,090	9,998,199
Adjustments for:			
Interest income on:			
Bank deposits	2, 7, 11	(159,744)	(148,584)
Accrued retirement expense		41,875	1,000
Depreciation and amortization		63,085	76,586
Operating income (loss) before changes in operating assets and liabilities		5,015,306	9,927,201
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase) decrease in:			
Receivables		(708,372)	467,959
Prepaid expenses		1,067,558	1,344,578
(Decrease) increase in:			
Trade and other payables		696,663	(254,961)
Decommissioning liability		2,828	-
Cash generated from operations		6,073,983	11,484,777

Note 16 - Significant agreements

Effective June 1, 2008, the Consortium, through Lhai, took over the Group's quarrying operations by virtue of the Agreement dated January 18, 2008 executed between the Group and the Consortium. The Agreement provided for, among others, the execution of the following agreements:

- Operating Agreement with Lhai (see below);
- Asset Purchase Agreement with Lhai, pursuant to which Lhai purchased all the rights, title and interest of the Group in certain operating assets, which include property and equipment, for ₱217.6 million;
- Share Purchase Agreement with the Consortium, pursuant to which the Consortium purchased all the Group's rights, title and interest in Lhai for ₱587 million; and
- Trademark License Agreement with Lhai (see below).

The Asset Purchase and Share Purchase Agreements were consummated in 2008.

(a) Operating Agreement with Lhai

On January 23, 2008, the Group executed an Operating Agreement with Lhai, pursuant to which Lhai shall, among others:

- Extract aggregates at least at the minimum extraction rate, which means 1.6 million metric tons (MMT) (or 1.06 million cubic meters) per annum at the ECC maximum extraction limit of 2.7 MMT (or 1.8 million cubic meters) per annum at the time the Operating Agreement was executed and after the second anniversary date of the approval by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) of the Group's application for increase of the maximum extraction limit from 2.7 MMT to 5.25 MMT (or 3.6 million cubic meters), means 2.6 MMT per annum (or 1.74 million cubic meters).
- Conduct quarrying operations for a period of fifteen (15) years: (i) in accordance with the MPSA between the Group and the DENR, the ECC issued by the DENR, applicable laws and regulations and applicable industry standards; and (ii) in accordance with the existing development plan of the Group.

MPSA represents Mineral Production Sharing Agreement No.032-95-IV (1st MPSA) and No.055-96-IV (2nd MPSA) entered into with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines through DENR. In 2021, the 1st and 2nd MPSAs are renewed for another 25-year term ending in years 2045 and 2046, respectively.

- Pay royalty to the Group with the following terms:
 - i. two-and-a-half percent (2.5%) of the value of the aggregates sold;
 - ii. a lump-sum amount of ₱300 million after the approval by the DENR of the increase in the maximum extraction rate from 2.7 MMT to 5.25 MMT per annum; and
 - iii. the royalty amount to be adjusted/indexed annually to the weighted average price of the aggregates sold on an arms' length pricing.
- Maintain the MPSA in good standing, as well as complete and accurate records relating to the quarrying operations.

In 2008 and 2009, the Group had recognized the lump sum amount as royalty fee due to the fulfillment of the conditions contained in an Amendment to the Agreement dated January 18, 2008 executed by the Group. As at December 31, 2010, the Group had received the full settlement of ₱300 million lump sum amount in accordance with the agreed payment terms.

Basic royalty fee of 2.5% of the value of the aggregates sold amounted to ₱8.27 million in the first quarter of 2022 (2021 – ₱12.82 million). Outstanding receivable arising from royalty fee amounted to ₱5.72 million as at March 31, 2022 (2021 – ₱5.05 million) (Note 3).

(b) Trademark License Agreement

On June 2, 2008, in relation to the Operating Agreement, the Group and Lhai entered into a Trademark License Agreement granting Lhai a license to use the following trademarks and service marks for the period and under the terms and conditions set out in the said agreement:

- “Concrete Aggregates Corporation and Device”;
- “Blue Sand”;
- “Blue Sand and Device”;
- “Blue Rock”;
- “Blue Rock and Device”; and
- “Blue Sand Vibro and Device”.

No separate fees are charged to Lhai in relation to this agreement; fees are embedded in the royalty fees charged to Lhai on account of the Operating Agreement discussed above.

Note 17 - Contingencies

The Group is involved in various legal proceedings incidental to its normal business activities. The Group’s management and legal counsel are of the opinion that the amount of the ultimate liability with respect to these matters would not have a material adverse effect on the financial position, financial performance or liquidity of the Group. The detailed information of these legal proceedings was not disclosed as it might prejudice the ongoing litigations.

Note 18 – Subsequent Events

There is no subsequent event from the reporting date.

Note 19 - Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates, assumptions and judgments that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. Estimates, assumptions and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

- *Expected credit loss on receivables (Note 3)*
- *Useful lives of long-lived assets (Notes 5 and 6)*

b) Critical judgments in applying the Group’s accounting policies

- *Impairment of long-lived assets (Notes 5 and 6)*
- *Recognition of deferred income tax assets (Note 12)*

Note 20 - Financial risk and capital management

The Group’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, market risk (mainly currency risk and price risk), and liquidity risk. The Group’s overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group’s financial performance.

The Group’s risk management policies are designed to identify and analyze these risks and to monitor the risks by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Group regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practices.

The Group's Management, under the direction of the BOD, is responsible for the management of financial risks. The objective of risk management is to minimize adverse impacts on the Group's financial performance due to the unpredictability of financial markets.

The most important types of risk the Group manages are: credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group has no significant assets and liabilities exposed to significant market risks such as foreign currency risks, cash flow and fair value interest rate risks and price risks.

20.1 Financial risk management

20.1.1 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will cause a financial loss to the Group by failing to discharge an obligation. Significant changes in the economy, or in the prospects of a particular industry segment that may represent a concentration in the Group's business, could result in losses that are different from those provided for at the reporting date. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally from cash and cash equivalents, receivables and miscellaneous deposits. Credit risk is closely monitored by the Management on an ongoing basis.

The maximum credit risk exposure relating to significant financial assets in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	Notes	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents	2	178,324,792	172,775,370
Receivables			
Trade receivables	3	5,721,760	5,048,003
Other receivables, net	3	367,750	333,135
Other non-current assets			
Mine rehabilitation fund	7	29,412,322	29,401,324
Miscellaneous deposit	7	2,590,960	2,590,960
		216,417,584	210,148,792

Cash and cash equivalents exclude cash on hand as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 amounting to ₦60,000 (Note 2).

The Group does not hold any collateral as security for receivables noted above. There were no financial assets whose terms were renegotiated during the first quarter of 2022.

Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Group using internal credit ratings. The table below summarizes the credit quality of the Group's financial assets:

	Neither Past Due nor Impaired		Past Due but Not Impaired			Total
	High Grade	Standard Grade				
2022						
Cash and cash equivalents	178,324,792		-	-	-	178,324,792
Receivables						
Trade receivables	5,721,760		-	-	-	5,721,760
Other receivables, gross	367,750		-	-	9,274,095	9,641,845
Other non-current assets						
Mine rehabilitation	29,412,322		-	-	-	29,412,322
Miscellaneous deposits	2,590,960		-	-	-	2,590,960
	216,417,584		-	-	9,274,095	225,691,679
2021						
Cash and cash equivalents	172,775,369		-	-	-	172,775,369
Receivables						
Trade receivables	5,048,003		-	-	-	5,048,003
Other receivables, gross	333,135		-	-	9,274,095	9,607,230
Other non-current assets						
Mine rehabilitation	29,401,324		-	-	-	29,401,324
Miscellaneous deposits	2,590,960		-	-	-	2,590,960
	210,148,792		-	-	9,274,095	219,422,887

High grade rating is given to those counterparties with no history of default. On the other hand, standard grade rating is given to counterparties or customers with low collection risk and with history of default but eventually, collection of amounts due were made.

The Group manages credit risk on its cash and cash equivalents by placing investments in banks that qualified in the criteria of the Group. Some of these criteria are stability, financial performance, industry-accepted ratings, quality, diversity and responsiveness of products and services.

As at March 31, 2022, the Group's cash and cash equivalents amounting to ₦178.32 million (2021 – ₦172.78 million) are maintained in universal and commercial banks (Note 2).

Trade receivables are accounts with Lhai, which are assessed to be high grade. Hence, there is no expected credit loss from the Group's receivables.

The balance of impaired other receivables in 2022 and 2021 pertains to receivables from customers of discontinued Engineering and Construction Division of the Group amounting to ₦9.27 million (Note 3), which has been outstanding for more than 10 years.

20.1.2 Market risks

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings or future cash flows arising from changes in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in equity prices, interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and other market changes.

The Group has no exposure to foreign exchange risk is insignificant as it has no assets, liabilities or transactions denominated in foreign currency.

(a) Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates, while fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Group is not exposed to cash flow interest rate risk as there are no variable-interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities.

(b) Price risk

The Group has minimal exposure to equity price risk which arises mainly from available-for-sale equity securities. Equity price risk arises because of fluctuations in market prices of equity securities. The Group is not exposed to commodity price risk.

20.1.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay creditors and fulfill commitments.

The Group's liquidity management process, as carried out within the Group and monitored by the Management includes:

- Day-to-day funding requirement, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met;
- Prudent management of cash and cash equivalents;
- Efficient cash collection program; and
- Monitoring liquidity ratios in the statement of financial position against internal requirements.

Monitoring and reporting take the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month, respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for these projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 Months	More than one year	Total
2022				
Trade payables	405,084	-	-	405,084
Dividends payable	27,610,957	-	-	27,610,957
Accrued expenses	6,075,869	-	-	6,075,869
Rental deposit	-	-	473,700	473,700
Decommissioning liability	-	-	23,281,445	23,281,445
Other payables	-	280,590	-	280,590
	34,091,910	280,590	23,755,145	58,127,645
2021				
Trade payables	405,084	-	-	405,084
Dividends payable	6,461,792	-	-	6,461,792
Accrued expenses	6,125,390	-	-	6,125,390
Rental deposits	-	-	473,700	473,700
Decommissioning liability	-	-	23,278,617	23,278,617
Other payables	-	172,932	-	172,932
	12,992,266	172,932	23,752,317	36,917,515

As at March 31, 2022, payables to government agencies amounting to ₦1.11 million (2021 – ₦0.44 million) (Note 8) are considered non-financial liabilities.

Management does not foresee any significant liquidity risk due to its strong cash position as at the reporting date.

20.2 Fair value estimation

The Group uses sales comparison approach in determining the fair values of its investment properties which uses observable inputs such as prices, broker quotes and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or group of assets. Appropriate adjustments are made to the valuations taking into consideration the specific circumstances of the properties. The fair values of the Group's investment properties as disclosed in Note 6 fall under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The main Level 3 inputs used by the Group pertain to marketability and size.

The following table presents the Group's financial assets that are measured at fair value at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 following the fair value hierarchy definition as described in Note 21.10 - Fair value measurement.

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
2022			
Recurring measurements			
Financial assets at FVOCI	1,380,170	270,000	1,650,170
2021			
Recurring measurements			
Financial assets at FVOCI	1,380,170	270,000	1,650,170

The fair values of listed equity securities classified as financial assets at FVOCI as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 were valued based on their quoted market prices at the end of each reporting period; hence, categorized within Level 1. Level 2 category includes the Group's investments in club shares as their prices are not derived from a market considered as active due to lack of sufficient volume of trading activities among market participants at the end of each reporting period.

The fair values of the Group's decommissioning liability and rental deposits approximate their carrying values as the impact of discounting is not significant. The remaining financial assets and liabilities are generally short-term in nature, thus, fair value approximates carrying amount.

There are no financial instruments classified as Level 3 as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. There were also no transfers between the levels in the fair value hierarchy during the periods ended March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

20.3 Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Group's capital consists of total equity (less any reserves) as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position which is calculated as follows:

	Unaudited March 2022	Audited December 2021
Share capital	274,664,490	274,664,490
Share premium	1,069,304	1,069,304
Retained earnings	5,138,381	22,138,817
	280,872,175	297,872,611

As part of the reforms of the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) to expand capital market and improve transparency among listed firms, the PSE requires listed entities to maintain a minimum of ten percent (10%) of their issued and outstanding shares, exclusive of any treasury shares, held by the public. On May 31, 2017, the SEC issued a Memorandum Circular to increase the minimum percentage requirement to at least fifteen percent (15%) on or before end of 2018 and then to at least twenty percent (20%) on or before end of 2020. The Parent Company has fully complied with this requirement as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

There are no changes in the Group's capital management policies as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Note 21 - Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

21.1 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs). The term PFRSs in general includes all applicable PFRSs, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS), and interpretations of the Philippine Interpretations Committee (PIC), Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) which have been approved by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) and adopted by the SEC.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of FVOCI financial assets included under other non-current assets (Note 7). The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with PFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 19. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption. The Group has reasons to believe that despite the impact of the pandemic to the business in year 2021, the key operational indicators show that it is in the road to recovery.

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

(a) *New standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations not yet effective as at March 31, 2022*

- *Amendments to PAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, and PAS 8, Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors, Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

The amendments which will be effective on January 1, 2023, clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the Group or events after the reporting date. These could affect the classification of liabilities, particularly for companies previously considering

management's intention to determine classification and for some liabilities that can be converted into equity.

The adoption of the above amendments is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Group as the presentation and accounting policies of the Group are still appropriate under the amended standard.

There are no other standards, amendments to existing standards or interpretations effective subsequent to March 31, 2022 that are considered relevant or would be expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

21.2 Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, CIAC and CMSC (Note 1) as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. The subsidiaries' financial statements are prepared for the same reporting year as the Parent Company. The Group uses uniform accounting policies. Details of the subsidiaries are presented in Note 1.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The subsidiaries have no balance and operations. Moreover, investment balance is reduced to zero.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

The excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If this is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

When the Parent Company ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognized in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Parent Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

21.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less from the dates of acquisition and that are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash and cash equivalents are recognized at face value or nominal amount.

21.4 Receivables

Trade receivables arising from royalty agreement and rent with normal credit term of 30 days, are recorded initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less any allowance for impairment. Fair value approximates invoice amount due to the short-term nature of these receivables.

Receivables from officers and employees are recognized when the contractual right to receive cash from the officer or employee is established. These are measured at nominal amount (due to their generally short-term maturity), less any allowance for impairment, if any.

Receivables are classified as current assets if expected to be collected or recovered within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Allowance for impairment of receivables is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for uncollectible receivables. Expected credit losses (ECL) on trade and other receivables are unbiased probability-weighted estimates of credit losses which are determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and taking into account past events, current conditions and assessment of future economic conditions.

The relevant policies on classification, recognition, measurement, impairment and derecognition are further disclosed in Note 21.5.

21.5 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

A financial asset is any asset that is (a) cash; (b) an equity instrument of another entity; or (c) a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable to the Group.

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Group.

(i) Classification

The group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value [either through other comprehensive income (OCI) or through profit or loss], and,
- those to be measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For financial assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Group reclassifies debt investments when, and only when, its business model for managing those assets changes.

The financial liabilities are classified by the Group in the following categories: (a) at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), and (b) at amortized cost. The Group does not hold financial liabilities at FVTPL as at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

(ii) Recognition

The Group recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the settlement date. Loans are recognized when cash is received by the Group or advanced to the borrowers.

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset or liability at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or liability not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset or liability. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest. As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Group does not hold financial assets with embedded derivatives.

(a) Financial assets - debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial asset and the cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortized cost: Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in profit or loss and presented in "Other income" account together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

This financial asset classification applies primarily to the Group's Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2), Trade and other receivables, net (Note 3) and other non-current assets (Note 7).

- FVOCI: Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in "Other income" account. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses) and impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Group does not hold any debt instruments that are measured at FVTPL.

- FVTPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognized in profit or loss and presented net within “Other income” account in the period in which it arises.

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Group does not hold any debt instruments that are measured at FVTPL.

(b) *Financial assets - equity instruments*

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group’s management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognized in profit or loss as other income when the Group’s right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL are recognized in other gains/losses in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(c) *Financial liabilities*

The Group’s financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

This accounting policy applies to the Group’s Trade and other payables (Note 8).

(iv) *Impairment*

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost. The Group recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date.

The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and,
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Group applied the simplified approach permitted by PFRS 9 for its receivables, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables. To measure the ECL, receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on the historical profiles of receivable balances and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced for these balances. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

Impairment losses on receivables are presented as a separate line item within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited on “Other income” account in profit or loss.

(v) *Determination of fair value*

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the financial reporting date is based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs. When current bid and asking prices are not

available, the price of the most recent transaction provides evidence of the current fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances since the time of the transaction. For all other financial instruments not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other relevant valuation models. Any difference noted between the fair value and the transaction price is treated as expense or income, unless it qualifies for recognition as some type of asset or liability.

(vi) Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

(a) Financial asset

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

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

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

(b) Financial liability

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or has expired. Where 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 profit or loss.

21.6 Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses mainly consist of real property tax and business tax paid in advance. These are amortized and charged to expense over a 12-month period.

Prepaid expenses are recognized in the event that payments have been made in advance of obtaining right of access to good or receipt of services and measured at normal amounts. These are derecognized from the statement of financial position upon delivery of goods or services, through amortization over a period of time and use of consumption.

Prepayments and other non-financial assets are included in current assets, except when the related goods or services are expected to be received or rendered more than twelve (12) months after the reporting period, which are then classified as non-current assets.

21.7 Property and equipment

Property and equipment, excluding land and quarry land, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment losses. Land and quarry land are stated at cost less any impairment losses. Land and quarry land are not subject to depreciation.

The initial cost of property and equipment is comprised of the purchase price and costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to their intended use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

Subsequent expenditures incurred after the assets have been put into operation are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	In years
Buildings and improvements	20
Plant site improvements	3 to 20
Machinery and equipment	3 to 10
Transportation, furniture and equipment	3 to 5

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

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 21.11).

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until they are no longer in use. No further charge for depreciation is made in respect of those assets.

The carrying amount of an item of property and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. When assets are derecognized, their cost, accumulated depreciation and amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any, are eliminated from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in profit or loss of such period.

21.8.1 Investment property

Properties that are held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that are not occupied by the Group, are classified as investment property. Investment properties comprise land and improvements, building and improvements, and parking improvements leased out under operating lease agreements.

Recognition of investment property takes place only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the property will flow to the Group and the cost can be measured reliably. This is usually the day when all the risks and rewards are transferred to the Group.

Investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Cost is the fair value of the consideration given to acquire the property which includes transaction costs such as legal fees and taxes on the purchase of the property. The cost of a self-constructed asset includes all directly attributable costs required to bring the property to its required working condition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property, except land, is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Land is carried at cost less any impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure should demonstrably enhance the original asset to qualify for asset recognition. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation and amortization on investment property, except land, is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over 10 years.

Transfers to, or from, investment property are made when, and only when, there is a change in use.

A transfer is made to investment property when owner-occupation has ended and/or an operating lease to another party has commenced. A transfer is made from investment property to property and equipment when owner-occupation has commenced. A transfer is made from investment property to real estate inventory when development with a view to sale has begun. A transfer between investment property, property and equipment and real estate inventory does not change the carrying amount of the property transferred nor does it change the cost of that property for measurement or disclosure purposes. Transfers to investment property do not result in gain or loss.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 21.11).

Investment property is derecognized when it has either been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected from its disposal. Gains or loss on derecognition of investment property is calculated as the difference between any disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the related asset and is recognized in profit or loss in the year of derecognition.

21.9 Mine rehabilitation fund/Decommissioning liability

Pursuant to the requirements of Republic Act (RA) No. 7942, otherwise known as "The Philippine Mining Act of 1995", the Group maintains a mine rehabilitation fund (MRF). The MRF shall be used for the physical and social rehabilitation of areas affected by the Group's quarrying activities, and for research in the social, technical and preventive aspects of the mine rehabilitation. Under the Group's Operating Agreement with Lhai (Note 16), Lhai shall have the exclusive right to manage, operate and provide additional MRF as may be required by applicable laws and regulations provided that the MRF will remain in the name of the Group as the contracting party of MPSA. In addition, Lhai shall have the responsibility to rehabilitate the mine site and provide the funds for the final mine rehabilitation and decommissioning plan. The funds received by the Group are restricted for the sole purpose of rehabilitating the mine site. These are presented as mine rehabilitation fund in other non-current assets and a related decommissioning liability is recognized.

21.10 Fair value measurement

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 of financial and non-financial liabilities takes into account non-performance risk, which is the risk that the entity will not fulfill an obligation.

The Group classifies its fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

The appropriate level is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

(a) *Financial assets and financial liabilities*

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value is used. These instruments are included in Level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

(b) *Non-financial assets*

The fair value of a non-financial asset is measured based on its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and applies the technique consistently. Commonly used valuation techniques are as follows:

- Market approach - A valuation technique that uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable (i.e., similar) assets, liabilities or a group of assets and liabilities, such as a business.
- Income approach - Valuation techniques that convert future amounts (e.g., cash flows or income and expenses) to a single current (i.e., discounted) amount. The fair value measurement is determined on the basis of the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts.
- Cost approach - A valuation technique that reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset (often referred to as current replacement cost).

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, there are no material assets and liabilities carried at fair value.

21.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

Property and equipment, investment property, land held for development and sale and other non-financial assets that have finite useful lives are reviewed for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that are impaired are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date.

21.12 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables (excluding payables to government agencies) are recognized, measured and derecognized using the accounting policies for financial liabilities at amortized cost as discussed in Note 21.5.

Payables to government agencies are recognized in the period when a legally enforceable claim against the Group is established.

Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

21.13 Share capital; Share premium and Retained Earnings

Common shares, which are stated at par value, are classified as share capital.

Share premium represents premiums or consideration received in excess of par value on the issuance of share capital.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in capital funds as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

Retained earnings pertain to accumulated results of operation, net of dividends declared, if any.

21.14 Dividend distribution

The Group pays cash dividend as its cash position permits and retains that portion of earnings needed in development projects and other business requirements.

Dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognized as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the BOD.

21.15 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing net income for the year attributable to the common shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year with retroactive adjustments for stock dividends. Diluted EPS is computed in the same manner as basic EPS; however, net income attributable to common shares and the weighted average number of shares outstanding are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares.

21.16 Revenue and expense recognition

(a) Royalty fees

The Group's sole performance obligation to Lhai is to provide the right to conduct quarrying operations in exchange for a variable consideration in the form of royalty fees. Thus, revenue is earned and calculated as a fixed percentage of the monthly sales and volume report as stated in the Memorandum of Agreement with Lhai (Note 16) and is recognized at a point in time. The Group has no constraints in estimating royalty fees.

No element of significant financing is deemed present as the consideration is variable.

There are no warranties and other similar obligation and refunds agreed with Lhai.

(b) Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

(c) Costs and expenses

Cost and expenses are recognized in profit or loss as they are incurred.

(d) Other income and expenses

Other operating income/expenses are recognized in profit or loss when earned/incurred.

21.17 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

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.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements, but they are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements unless realization of income is virtually certain. It is disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

21.18 Income taxes

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in OCI or directly in equity, in which case, the tax is also recognized in OCI or directly in equity, respectively.

(a) Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax (DIT) is recognized on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, DIT is not accounted for if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. DIT is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the DIT liability is settled.

DIT assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. The Group reassesses at each reporting date the need to recognize a previously unrecognized DIT asset.

DIT liabilities are recognized in full for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

DIT assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

DIT assets and liabilities are derecognized when the related temporary difference are realized or settled.

21.19 Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and these are capable of being measured reliably. Provisions made in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement. Provisions made in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

The Group recognizes a liability net of amount already paid and an expense for services rendered by employees during the accounting period. Short-term benefits given to its employees include salaries and wages, social security contributions, short-term compensated absences and bonuses, and non-monetary benefits.

Retirement benefits

The Group does not have an established retirement plan and only conforms to the minimum regulatory benefit under the Philippine Retirement Pay Law (Republic Act. No. 7641). The benefits are based on the years of service and latest monthly compensation of the employees. The regulatory benefit is paid on a lump sum upon retirement.

21.20 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity in the Group operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, which is the Parent Group's functional and presentation currency.

21.21 Leases (the Group as the lessor)

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

When the Group enters into an arrangement, comprising a transaction or a series of related transactions, that does not take the legal form of a lease but conveys the right to use an asset or is dependent on the use of specific asset or assets, the Group assesses whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease. The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement. In such cases, when the Group has assessed that the arrangement is, or contains, a lease, the Group accounts for it as an operating lease.

21.22 Related party relationships and transactions

Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercises significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationship also exists between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting enterprise, or between and/or among the reporting enterprise and its key management personnel, directors, or its shareholders. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

21.23 Subsequent events (or Events after the reporting date)

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Group's position at the 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.

21.24 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker who allocates resources to and assesses the performance of the operating segments of the Group. The Group has determined its President as its chief operating decision maker.

For the period ended March 31, 2022 and the year ended December 31, 2021, the Group has only one operating segment, which is the quarrying business. In view of the current status of the Group's operation which is limited only to this and minimal rental income and interest on receivables, the performance of the Group is being assessed as a single unit. Consequently, detailed segment reporting as required under PFRS 8 is not necessary.

Concrete Aggregates Corp. and Subsidiaries
7th Floor, West Wing, Estancia Offices, Capitol Commons
Meralco Avenue, Pasig

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES
As at March 31, 2022

- A. Financial Assets
- B. Accounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)
- C. Accounts Receivable from Related Parties which are eliminated during Consolidation of Financial Statements
- D. Long-Term Debt
- E. Indebtedness to Related Parties
- F. Guarantee of Securities of Other Issuers
- G. Capital Stock

Other Supporting Schedule
Financial Soundness Indicators

Concrete Aggregates Corp and Subsidiaries
 7th Floor, West Wing, Estancia Offices, Capitol Commons
 Meralco Avenue, Pasig

Schedule A
Financial Assets
As at March 31, 2022

Name of issuing entity and association of each issue	Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes	Amount shown in the statement of financial position	Valued based on market quotation at end of reporting period	Income received and accrued
Cash and cash equivalents	-	178,384,792	-	159,744
Receivable				
Receivables	-	5,721,760	-	-
Other receivables, net	-	367,750	-	-
Other non-current assets				
Mine rehabilitation	-	29,412,322	-	-
Miscellaneous deposits	-	2,590,960	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI	42,692	1,650,170	1,650,170	-
Total	42,692	218,127,754	1,650,170	159,744

Concrete Aggregates Corp and Subsidiaries
7th Floor, West Wing, Estancia Offices, Capitol Commons
Meralco Avenue, Pasig

Schedule B
Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties
and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)
As at March 31, 2022

Not Applicable

Concrete Aggregates Corp and Subsidiaries
7th Floor, West Wing, Estancia Offices, Capitol Commons
Meralco Avenue, Pasig

Schedule C
Amounts Receivable from Related Parties, which are Eliminated During the
Consolidation of Financial Statements
As at March 31, 2022

Not Applicable

Concrete Aggregates Corp and Subsidiaries
7th Floor, West Wing, Estancia Offices, Capitol Commons
Meralco Avenue, Pasig

Schedule D
Long Term Debt
As at March 31, 2022

Title of issue and type of obligation	Amount authorized by indenture	Amount shown under caption "Current portion of long-term debt" in related balance sheet	Amount shown under caption "Long-Term Debt" in related balance sheet
Rental deposit	473,700	-	473,700
Decommissioning liability	23,281,445	-	23,281,445
Total	23,755,145	-	23,755,145

The Group has no external borrowings as at March 31, 2022. The amounts presented above pertain to non-current liabilities.

Concrete Aggregates Corp and Subsidiaries
7th Floor, West Wing, Estancia Offices, Capitol Commons
Meralco Avenue, Pasig

Schedule E
Indebtedness to Related Parties
As at March 31, 2022

Not Applicable

Concrete Aggregates Corp and Subsidiaries
7th Floor, West Wing, Estancia Offices, Capitol Commons
Meralco Avenue, Pasig

Schedule F
Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers
As at March 31, 2022

Not Applicable

Concrete Aggregates Corp and Subsidiaries
 7th Floor, West Wing, Estancia Offices, Capitol Commons
 Meralco Avenue, Pasig

Schedule G
Capital Stock
As at March 31, 2022

The details of authorized and paid-up capital stock are as follows:

Title of issue	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under related balance sheet caption	Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	Number of shares held by affiliates	Directors, officers and employees	Others
Common Class "A" at P10 par value each	40,000,000	22,077,771	Not Applicable	16,021,973	7,126	6,048,673
Common Class "B" at P10 par value each	10,000,000	5,388,678	Not Applicable	4,985,612	-	403,066
	50,000,000	27,466,449		21,007,585	7,126	6,451,738

Class "A" and Class "B" common shares have the same rights and privileges. Class "A" common shares shall be issued solely to Filipino citizens, while Class "B" common shares may be issued to Filipino and non-Filipino citizens.

As of March 31, 2022, there are 21,077,771 listed and outstanding Class A common shares, of which 6,048,672 are floating shares; whereas, there are 5,388,678 listed and outstanding Class B common shares, of which 403,066 are floating shares. As of March 31, 2022, the latest closing price for Class A common shares was recorded at ₱48.00 while Class B common shares closed at ₱51.00.

Concrete Aggregates Corp and Subsidiaries
 7th Floor, West Wing, Estancia Offices, Capitol Commons
 Meralco Avenue, Pasig

Schedule of Financial Soundness Indicators
As at March 31, 2022

Ratio	Formula	Unaudited as of 31 March 2022	Audited as of 31 December 2021
Current ratio	Total Current Assets / Total Current Liabilities	5.22	13.15
Acid test ratio	Quick assets (Total Current Assets less Inventories and Other Current Assets) / Total Current Liabilities	5.06	12.67
Solvency ratio	Net Income before Depreciation and Amortization / Total Liabilities	0.07	0.56
Debt-to-equity ratio	Total Liabilities / Shareholders' Equity	0.21	0.13
Asset-to-equity ratio	Total Assets / Shareholders' Equity	1.21	1.13
Interest rate coverage ratio	Earnings Before Interest expense, Income Tax, Depreciation and Amortization / Interest Expense	-	-
Return on equity	Annualized Net Income Available to Common Shareholders / Shareholders' Equity	5.89%	7.04%
Return on assets	Annualized Net Income Available to Common Shareholders / Total Assets	4.85%	6.25%
Net profit margin	Net Income Available to Common Shareholders / Revenues	50.15%	38.52%
Book value per share	Shareholders' Equity / Weighted Average Outstanding Number of Common Shares	10.26	10.88

**No debt/loans payable hence no interest expense*