COVER SHEET

3 6 1 9 0
S.E.C. Registration Number

O M I C O C O R P O R A T I O N

(Company's Full Name)

1 1 0 9 E A S T T O W E R T E K T I T E T O W E R S
O R T I G A S C E N T E R P A S I G C I T Y
(Business Address : No. Street City / Town / Province)

JUANA LOURDES M. BUYSON
Contact Person

86376923 & 86376924
Company Telephone Number

September 30, 2021

Last Friday

1 2 | 3 1
Month *Day*
Fiscal Year

1 7 - Q
FORM TYPE

0 5
Month *Day*
Annual Meeting

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

M S R D
Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

2 8 6 5 as of September 30, 2021
Total No. of Stockholders

N O N E
Domestic

N O N E
Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document I.D.

Cashier

S T A M P S

Remarks = pls. Use black ink for scanning purposes

CERTIFICATION

I, Juana Lourdes M. Buyson, designated as the Treasurer and Compliance Officer of OMICO CORPORATION, with SEC Registration No. 36190, with principal office at Suite 1109 East Tower, Tektite Towers (Formerly PSE Centre), Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, on oath state:

1) That on behalf of Omico Corporation, I have caused this SEC Quarterly Report (SEC Form 17-Q) for the 3rd Quarter 2021 to be prepared;

2) That I read and understood its contents which are true and correct of my own personal knowledge and/or based on true records;

3) That Omico Corporation will comply with the requirements set forth in SEC Notice dated June 24, 2020 for a complete and official submission of reports and/or documents through electronic mail; and

4) That I am fully aware that documents filed online which requires pre-evaluation and/or processing fee shall be considered complete and officially received only upon payment of a filing fee.

NOV 11 2021

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this _______ day of __________________, 2021.

Juana Lourdes M. Buyson
Affiant

Republic of the Philippines)
MANDALUYONG CITY)S.S.

NOV 11 2021

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this ___ day of ________ in MANDALUYONG CITY, with affiant exhibiting to me her SSS ID No. 03-4294099-6.

NOTARY PUBLIC

Doc. No. 208
Page No. 43
Book No. 107
Series of 2021

ATTY. JAMES K. ABUGAN
NOTARY PUBLIC
APPT. NO. 0442-21
Until 12/31,2022
IBP No. 134105 Dec. 9, 2020 Rizal Chapter
Roll No. 26890 Lifetime
MCLE No. VI-0012875 until 4/14/2022
TIN No. 116-239-956
PTR No. 4574511 01/04/2021
Tel. No. (02) 854-523-21
Rm. 314 J&B Bldg., 251 EDSA,
Mandaluyong City

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: **September 30, 2021**

2. Commission ID Number: **36190**

3. BIR Tax ID No.: **047-000-483-136**

4. Exact Name of issuer as specified in its charter:

OMICO CORPORATION

5. **Pasig City, Philippines**
   Province, Country or Other Jurisdiction
   of incorporation or organization

6. Industry Classification Code: [   ] (SEC Use only)

7. **Suite 1109 East Tower, Tektite Towers, Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City** — 1605
   Address of principal office — Postal Code

8. **(02) 8637-6923 & (02) 8637-6924**
   Registrant's telephone number, including area code

9. Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report. **N/A**

10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 4 & 8 of the RSA

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding
Common Stock	**1,050,461,673 shares**

11. Are any of these securities listed on the Philippine Stock Exchange? Yes (/) No ( )

12. Indicate by check mark whether registrant:

a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17 thereunder or Sections 11 of the RSA and RSA rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports)
Yes (/) No ( )

b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety (90) days.
Yes (/) No ( )

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

The Unaudited Interim Financial Statements of the Company for the period ending September 30, 2021 are hereto attached as follows:

Balance Sheet	-	Annex "A"
Income Statement (For Nine Months)	-	Annex "B"
Income Statement (For Three Months)	-	Annex "B1"
Statement of Cash Flows	-	Annex "C"
Statement of Changes in Equity (For Nine Months)	-	Annex "D"
Statement of Changes in Equity (For Three Months)	-	Annex "D1"
Aging of Accounts Receivable	-	Annex "E"
Notes to Interim Financial Statements	-	Annex "F"

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Annex "G"

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION (None)

SIGNATURES

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

OMICO CORPORATION
Issuer

By:

ANNA MEI NGA TIA
President/CEO

JUANA LOURDES M. BUYSON
Treasurer

Date: November 11, 2021

Annex "A"

OMICO CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
September 30, 2021

	30.Sep.21	(Audited Figures) December 31, 2020
A S S E T S		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	380,699,319	377,467,602
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11,059,743	3,590,757
Receivables - net	15,619,929	18,895,592
Real estate for sale	45,314,968	50,304,691
Prepayments and other current assets	3,040,694	3,058,042
Total Current Assets	455,734,654	453,316,684
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Installment contract receivable-net of current portion	15,138,382	15,138,382
Financial asset at fair value through other	-	-
comprehensive income (FVOCI)	3,150,000	3,150,000
Property and equipment - net	3,441,347	4,817,413
Investment properties	166,781,025	166,781,025
Other non-current assets-net	65,096,516	65,096,516
Total Non-current Assets	253,607,270	254,983,336
TOTAL ASSETS	709,341,924	708,300,020
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	17,735,274	14,201,905
Finance lease liability	-	-
Total Current Liabilties	17,735,274	14,201,905
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accrued retirement liability	13,521,612	13,521,612
Total Non-Current Liabilties	13,521,612	13,521,612
TOTAL LIABILITIES	31,256,886	27,723,517
EQUITY		
Capital Stock (at P1.00 par value)		
Authorized - 2 billion shares		
Issued and outstanding - 1,050,461,673 shares	1,050,461,673	1,050,461,673
Additional paid-in capital	78,000	78,000
Fair value loss on available-for-sale financial assets	2,080,000	2,080,000
Deficit	(374,534,637)	(372,043,170)
Total Equity	678,085,037	680,576,503
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	709,341,924	708,300,020

Annex "B"

OMICO CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021 AND 2020
(For Nine Months)

	2021 January to September	2020 January to September
REVENUES		
Rent Income	5,940,849	894,048
Realized gross profit on real estate sale	5,612,423	3,706,035
Interest income	2,933,740	6,411,855
Gain on sale of marketable securities	2,481,586	304,000
Dividend Income	646,148	86,284
Gain on market recovery	-	515,528
Miscellaneous Income	213,239	136,786
	17,827,985	12,054,535
EXPENSES		
Compensation and other employee's benefits	5,553,827	4,193,759
Transportation and travel, gas and oil	3,384,620	3,099,601
Taxes and Licenses	2,062,968	2,337,725
Representation and entertainment	1,861,794	1,823,508
Professional fees	1,688,328	1,683,309
Fair value loss	1,658,263	-
Depreciation and amortization	1,395,753	1,353,430
Commission	1,079,367	525,021
Repairs and maintenance	318,912	222,855
Association and membership dues	277,847	237,806
Light, power and utilities	203,457	178,917
Directors fee	180,000	180,000
Insurance and bond expenses	161,505	103,282
Office supplies	153,382	123,145
Communications	86,669	109,535
Caretakers fee	62,335	103,123
Miscellaneous	190,425	311,503
TOTAL EXPENSES	20,319,451	16,586,520
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**(2,491,467)**	**(4,531,985)**
INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE	**(0.0023718)**	**(0.0043143)**

Computation:
September 30, 2021 (PhP-2,491,467.00 /1,050,461,673)
September 30, 2020 (PhP-4,531,985.00 /1,050,461,673)

Annex "B1"

OMICO CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021 AND 2020
(For Three Months)

	2021 July to September	2020 July to September
REVENUES		
Realized gross profit on real estate sale	3,358,535	1,503,295
Gain on marketable securities	1,403,372	304,000
Interest income	1,039,762	1,422,527
Rent Income	881,900	242,190
Dividend Income	125,002	86,284
Gain on market recovery	-	1,712,369
Miscellaneous Income	38,453	71,965
	6,847,023	5,342,630
EXPENSES		
Fair value loss	2,903,231	-
Compensation and other employee's benefits	1,747,955	1,708,936
Transportation and travel, gas and oil	1,004,597	1,180,666
Representation and entertainment	789,244	782,126
Professional fees	509,724	865,724
Depreciation and amortization	465,692	449,700
Commission	322,290	236,151
Taxes and Licenses	147,871	114,888
Repairs and maintenance	141,814	37,647
Association and membership dues	91,274	119,935
Light, power and utilities	62,015	96,085
Directors fee	60,000	102,000
Office supplies	35,325	61,191
Communications	24,948	39,960
Insurance and bond expenses	19,416	27,978
Caretakers fee	10,714	43,054
Miscellaneous	45,623	89,236
TOTAL EXPENSES	8,381,732	5,955,278
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**(1,534,708)**	**(612,648)**
INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE	**(0.0014610)**	**(0.0005832)**

Computation:
September 30, 2021 (PhP-1,534,708.00 /1,050,461,673)
September 30, 2020 (PhP-612,648.00 /1,050,461,673)

Annex "C"

OMICO CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021 and 2020
(For Nine Months)

	30.Sep.21	01.Sep.20
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income (loss)	(2,491,467)	(4,531,985)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,395,753	1,353,430
Financial assets at fair value through profit & loss	(7,468,986)	(6,858,508)
(Increase) decrease in receivables	3,275,663	3,384,354
(Increase) decrease in real estate for sale	4,989,723	(4,683,968)
(Increase) decrease in prepayment and other current assets	17,348	(609,354)
(Increase) decrease investment properties	-	(1,476,265)
(Increase) decrease in property and equipment	(19,687)	(17,397)
(Increase) decrease in other non-current assets-net	-	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,533,369	1,802,085
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	3,231,717	(11,637,608)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
(Increase) decrease availabe for sale (AFS) financial assets - net	-	-
Net Cash From Investing Activities	-	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	3,231,717	(11,637,608)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	377,467,602	377,552,790
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	**380,699,319**	**365,915,182**

Annex "D"

OMICO CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021 AND 2020
(For Nine Months)

	30.Sep.21	30.Sep.20
CAPITAL STOCK		
Common Stock- P1.00 par value		
Authorized - 2,000,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding - 1,050,461,673 shares	1,050,461,673	1,050,461,673
	1,050,461,673	1,050,461,673
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	78,000	78,000
FAIR VALUE LOSS ON AVAILABLE FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Balance at beginning of year	2,080,000	1,730,000
	2,080,000	1,730,000
DEFICIT		
Balance at beginning of year	(372,043,170)	(357,726,259)
Net Income (loss) for the period	(2,491,467)	(4,531,985)
Balance at end of period	(374,534,637)	(362,258,244)
TOTAL EQUITY	**678,085,037**	**690,011,429**

Annex "D1"

OMICO CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021 AND 2020
(For Three Months)

	30.Sep.21	30.Sep.20
CAPITAL STOCK		
Common Stock- P1.00 par value		
Authorized - 2,000,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding - 1,050,461,673 shares	1,050,461,673	1,050,461,673
	1,050,461,673	1,050,461,673
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	78,000	78,000
FAIR VALUE LOSS ON AVAILABLE FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Balance at beginning of year	2,080,000	1,730,000
	2,080,000	1,730,000
DEFICIT		
Balance at beginning of quarter	(372,999,929)	(361,645,596)
Net Income (loss) for the quarter	(1,534,708)	(612,648)
Balance at end of period	(374,534,637)	(362,258,244)
TOTAL EQUITY	**678,085,037**	**690,011,430**

Annex "E"

OMICO CORPORATION
Accounts Receivable Aging Schedule
September 30, 2021

	Advances to Officers and Employees	Accrued Interest Receivable	Installment Contracts Receivable	Receivable from Joint Venture	Advances to Agents	HDMF Retention	Other Receivables	TOTAL
Current	521,938	-	851,751	-	97,500	11,607,123	2,166,617	15,244,929
								-
30 days			150,000					150,000
								-
60 days			125,000					125,000
								-
90 days			100,000					100,000
180 days			-					
More than 180 days	-	-	-		-		-	
T O T A L	**521,938**	**-**	**1,226,751**	**-**	**97,500**	**11,607,123**	**2,166,617**	**15,619,929**
								-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Third Quarter 2021

1. Corporate Information

Omico Corporation (the Parent Company or the Company or Omico) was incorporated in the Philippines and was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on August 30, 1968. Its corporate term was extended to another fifty (50) years from and after the date of expiration of its first fifty (50)-year term on August 29, 2018, as per SEC Certificate of Filing of Amended Articles of Incorporation dated October 21, 2015. The Company listed its shares of stock in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) on May 2, 1969. Omico Corporation has no ultimate parent company. It holds 100% interest both in Omico Kapital Corporation, a subsidiary which ceased operations in 1997, and Omico Mining Inc. *(formerly Omico-Ivanhoe Mining Inc)* which has no operations.

The Company's main business activities are mining and real property development. It is authorized under its articles of incorporation to operate, prospect, mine, and deal with all kinds of ores, metals and minerals and various other kinds of businesses. It is presently mainly engaged in the business of the development of real property on its own or in joint venture with other real property developers.

The mining exploration segment is now mainly inactive with only a minor investment in Macawiwili Gold Mining and Development Co. Inc. while the property development segment is engaged in the marketing and sale of real estate and evaluation of future development of other real estate properties.

The principal office of the Company is located at Suite 1109 East Tower, Tektite Towers (Formerly: PSE Centre), Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, Pasig City.

2. Basis of Preparation, Presentation and Consolidation

Statement of Compliance
The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as set forth in Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS), Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and interpretations thereof. PFRS are adopted standards by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) from the pronouncements issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis of Financial Statements Preparation and Presentation
The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost method except for:

- Financial instruments measured at amortized cost;
- Financial instruments which are valued at fair value; and
- Inventories at lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV)

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso and all values represent absolute amounts except when otherwise indicated.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with PFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Principle of Consolidation
The consolidated statements of financial position, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and cash flows comprise the accounts of Omico Corporation (Omico), the parent company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Omico Kapital Corporation (Omico Kapital) and Omico Mining, Inc. (formerly Omico-Ivanhoe Mining Inc.), after elimination of material intercompany transactions.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Disclosures

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

Current versus non-current classification
The Company presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

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

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Financial Instruments
Date of Recognition
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position of the Company when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial Recognition
All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Except for financial assets and financial liabilities at FVPL, the initial measurement of these financial instruments includes transaction costs.

Determination of Fair Value
The fair value for instruments traded in active market at the reporting date is based on their quoted market price. For all other financial instruments not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate techniques or comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exists.

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instruments or based on a valuation technique, the Company recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value in the statement of comprehensive income unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset.

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

Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets
The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. Except for financial assets at FVPL, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15.

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

- Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

  The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

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

  The Company's financial assets at amortized cost includes cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

- Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

  Equity instruments
  Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under *PAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

  Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at FVOCI are carried at fair value. Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

  Included in this category are the Company's investments in club shares.

  Debt instruments
  A debt financial asset is measured at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- ➢ The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and;
- ➢ The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income within a separate component of equity. Impairment losses or reversals, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss until the financial asset is derecognized. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. This reflects the gain or loss that would have been recognized in profit or loss upon derecognition if the financial asset had been measured at amortized cost. Impairment is measured based on the expected credit loss (ECL) model.

As of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company does not have debt instruments at FVOCI.

- Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL)

Financial assets at FVPL include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at FVPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at FVPL are subsequently carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Dividends are also recognized as other income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

As of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, included in this category are the Company's equity investments listed in Philippine Stock Exchange.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Liabilities
Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, except for the following:

(i) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss;
(ii) Financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the Company retains continuing involvement;
(iii) Financial guarantee contracts;
(iv) Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate; and
(v) Contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in accordance with PFRS 3.

A financial liability may be designated at fair value through profit or loss if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (an accounting mismatch) or:

(i) If a host contract contains one or more embedded derivatives; or
(ii) If a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and liabilities is managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Where a financial liability is designated at fair value through profit or loss, the movement in fair value attributable to changes in the Company's own credit quality is calculated by determining the changes in credit spreads above observable market interest rates and is presented separately in other comprehensive income.

As of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, included in this category are the Company's accounts payable and accrued expenses.

Reclassification of Financial Assets
The Company can only reclassify financial assets if the objective of its business model for managing those financial assets changes. Accordingly, the Company is required to reclassify financial assets:

(i) from amortized cost to FVPL, if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortized cost criteria are no longer met; and,
(ii) from FVPL to amortized cost, if the objective of the business model changes so that the amortized cost criteria start to be met and the characteristic of the instrument's contractual cash flows meet the amortized cost criteria.

A change in the objective of the Company's business model will be effected only at the beginning of the next reporting period following the change in the business model.

Impairment of Financial Assets
The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms. ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL). For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established probability of default rates for third party trade receivables based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The Company applies the historical credit loss method in case undue cost or effort is involved in calculating the ECL by considering the forward-looking factors. For inter-group trade receivables, the Company has established probability of default rates based on internal credit rating of the customers. Internal credit ratings are based on methodologies adopted by independent credit rating agencies. Therefore, the internal ratings already consider forward looking information.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when contractual payments are 180 days past due. However, the Company considers internal or external information when there are indicators that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Derecognition of Financial Instruments

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

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party.

- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred the control of the asset.

Where the Company 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 Company'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 Company could be required to repay.

Financial Liabilities
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or 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 de-recognition 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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are initially and subsequently measured at fair value.

Real Estate for Sale
Real estate for sale is carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes the value of land plus expenditures necessary to complete the housing units (materials and labor cost). Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less cost to complete and sell the units. As at September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, real estate inventories are carried at cost.

Prepayments and Other Current Assets
Prepayments and other current assets consist of input taxes, prepaid expenses and deposits. They are carried at cost less the amortized portion.

Property and Equipment
Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Expenditures for additions, improvements and renewals are capitalized; expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. When assets are sold, retired or otherwise disposed of, their cost and related accumulated depreciation and impairment losses are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in income for the period.

Depreciation or amortization of an item of property and equipment begins when it becomes available for use, i.e., when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the stipulated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	Estimated useful life
Condominium units and improvements	15-25 years
Mining and other equipment	3-5 years
Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	3-5 years
Transportation equipment	3-5 years

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.

The residual values and estimated useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting period.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the statement of comprehensive income in the year the item is derecognized.

Investment Properties
Investment properties consist of parcels of land that are held for future development or capital appreciation or both and that is not occupied by the Company.

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of, or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from service and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to and from investment property when, and only when there is change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner-occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale. The transfer is recorded using the carrying amount of the investment property at the date of change in use.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets
The carrying values of investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures, property and equipment and investment properties are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash generating units are written down to their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of property and equipment, investment properties and mine exploration and evaluation cost is the greater of net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income.

If there is any indication at end of the reporting period that an impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior years may no longer exist or may have decreased, the Parent Company estimates the recoverable amount of that asset and the carrying amount of the asset is adjusted to the recoverable amount resulting in the reversal of the impairment loss.

Equity
Share capital is determined at the par value of shares that have been issued.

Additional paid-in capital includes any premiums received on the initial issuance of capital stock. Any transaction costs associated with the issuance of shares are deducted from additional paid-in capital, net of any related income tax benefits.

Fair value gain/loss on available for sale financial assets pertains to mark-to-market valuation of available-for-sale financial assets.

Deficit includes all current and prior period results of operations as disclosed in the statements of comprehensive income.

Earnings Per Share
Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit for the period by the weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the profit for the period by the weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of shares that would be issued on the conversion of dilutive potential shares.

Related Party Transactions
Parties are considered related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. The related party transactions are recognized based on transfer of resources or obligations between related parties, regardless whether a price is charged.

Revenue Recognition
Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Parent company and its subsidiaries and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognized:

- Real estate – Revenue from sales of lots, completed house and lot and condominium units is accounted under the full accrual method. The percentage of completion method is used to recognize revenue where the Parent Company have material obligation under the sales contract to complete the project after the property is sold. Under this method, revenue is recognized as the related obligations are fulfilled, measured principally on the basis of the estimated completion of a physical proportion of the contract work.

  Any excess of progress of work over the right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, is recognized as installment contract receivables.

  Any excess of collections over recognized receivables are included in the “Customers’ advances and deposits” account.

  Revenue from lease contract with option to purchase is accounted for as leasing income until the criteria under full accrual method of recording sale is met.

  Penalties are recognized as income when cash is received and forfeitures from cancelled sales and reservation fees are recognized as income when the cancellation of sales and reservation fees of buyers has been determined and established.

- Investment income
  Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues (taking into account the effective yield on the asset).

  Dividend income is recognized when the shareholders’ right to receive the payment is established.

Fair value gain (loss) represents all gain and losses for changes in fair values of financial assets at FVPL.

Realized gain (loss) in sale of shares of stock is recognized upon sale.

- Gains

  Gains represent other items that meet the definition of income and may, or may not, arise in the course of ordinary activities of the Company. Gains represent increases in economic benefits and have the same nature as revenue. These are recognized as income when cash is realized.

Costs Recognition

- Cost of real estate sales

  Cost of real estate sales is recognized consistent with the revenue recognition method applied. Costs of subdivision lots and housing unit and condominium units sold before the completion of the development is determined on the basis of the acquisition cost of the land and its full development costs, which include estimated costs for future development works, as determined by the Group's in-house technical team.

  The cost of inventory recognized in profit or loss on disposal is determined with reference to specific costs of the property, allocated to saleable are based on relative size and takes into account the percentage of completion used for revenue recognition purposes.

- Administrative expense

  Cost and expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or decrease in a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

  Costs and expenses are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income:

  (i) On the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income;
  (ii) On the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association can be broadly or indirectly determined; or
  (iii) Immediately when expenditures produce no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify or cease to qualify, for recognition in the consolidated statement of financial position as an asset.

- Commission expense

  The Company recognizes commission expense when services are rendered by agents. Commission expense is recognized upon receipt of certain level of payment from the buyer comprising a substantial portion of the contract price and the capacity to pay and credit worthiness of buyers have been reasonably established for sales of real estate.

Employee Benefits

- *Retirement Benefit Obligation*

  Pension benefits are provided to employees based on the amounts required by law, under R.A. 7641.

  The Company has not yet established a formal retirement plan; however, it accrues the estimated cost of retirement benefits required by the provisions of RA No. 7641 (Retirement Law). Under RA 7641, the Company is required to provide minimum retirement benefits to qualified employees. The retirement cost accrued includes normal cost and estimated past service cost.

Leases

Policy Applicable from January 1, 2019

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in PFRS 16. This policy is applied to contracts entered into, on or after January 1, 2019.

As a Lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset of the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payment that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual guarantee; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company used a number of practical expedients when applying PFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under PAS 17. In particular, the Group:

- Did not recognized right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months from the date of initial application;
- Excluded initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application; and
- Used hindsight when determining the lease term.

Short-term Leases and Leases of Low-value Assets
The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for the leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a Lessor
The policy on leases where the Company is a lessor did not differ with the policy applied before January 1, 2019.

Policy Applicable before January 1, 2019
For contracts entered into before January 1, 2019, the Company determined whether the arrangement was or contained a lease based on the assessment of whether:

- fulfillment of the arrangement was dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets; and
- the arrangement had conveyed a right to use the asset. An arrangement conveyed the right to use the asset if one of the following was met:

i. the purchaser had the ability or right to operate the asset while obtaining or controlling more than an insignificant amount of the output;
ii. the purchaser had the ability or right to control physical access to the asset while obtaining or controlling more than insignificant amount of the output; or
iii. facts and circumstances indicated that it was remote that other parties would take more than an insignificant amount of the output, and the price per unit was neither fixed per unit of output nor equal to the current market price per unit of output.

As a Lessor
When the Company acted as a lessor, it determined at lease inception whether each lease was a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company made an overall assessment of whether the lease transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this was the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it was an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considered certain indicators such as whether the lease was for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

Leases where the Company does not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Income Taxes
Current income tax assets or liabilities comprise those claims from, or obligations to, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting period, that are uncollected or unpaid at the end of reporting period. They are calculated according to the tax rates and tax laws applicable to the fiscal periods to which they relate, based on the taxable profit for the year. All changes to current tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in the statements of comprehensive income.

Deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet liability method on temporary differences at the end of reporting period between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Under the balance sheet liability method, with certain exceptions, deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset is to be utilized.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Most changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax expense in the statement of comprehensive income. Only changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities that relate to a change in value of assets or liabilities that is charged directly to equity are charged or credited directly to equity.

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

Functional Currency and Foreign Currency Transactions

- *Functional and Presentation Currency*
  Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Philippine pesos, which is the Parent Company and subsidiaries' functional currency.

- *Transaction and Balances*
  The accounting records of the Parent company and subsidiaries are maintained in Philippine pesos. Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates which approximate those prevailing on transaction dates.

  Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when present obligations will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources and they can be estimated reliably even if the timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, for example, legal disputes or onerous contracts.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the end of reporting period, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Any reimbursement expected to be received in the course of settlement of the present obligation is recognized, if virtually certain as a separate asset, not exceeding the amount of the related provision. 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. In addition, long-term provisions are discounted to their present values, where time value of money is material.

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

In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, or the amount to be provided for cannot be measured reliably, no liability is recognized in the financial statements.

Probable inflows of economic benefits that do not yet meet the recognition criteria of an asset are considered contingent assets, hence, are not recognized in the financial statements.

Contingencies
Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Events after the End of the Reporting Period
The Company identifies subsequent events as events that occurred after the balance sheet date but before the date when the financial statements were authorized for issue. Any subsequent events that provide additional information about the Company's financial position at the balance sheet date are reflected in the financial statements.

Events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

4. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with PFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. The judgments and estimates used in the consolidated financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates. Future events may occur which will cause the judgments and estimates used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in judgments and estimates are reflected in the consolidated financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

5. Fair Value Measurement

The fair value for assets and liabilities traded in active market at the reporting date is based on their quoted market price. For all other assets and liabilities not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate techniques or comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exists.

Where the transaction price in a non-active market is different from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instruments or based on a valuation technique, the Company recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value in the statements of income unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset.

6. Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Risk management framework
The Parent company and its Subsidiary's audit committee are responsible for the over-all effectiveness of risk management system. Furthermore, it is also the committee's purpose to lead the general evaluation and to provide assistance in the continuous improvement of the Company's risk management, control and governance processes.

(i) Financial reports comply with established internal policies and procedures, pertinent accounting and auditing standards, and other regulatory requirements;
(ii) Risks are properly identified, evaluated and managed, specifically in the areas of managing credit, market, liquidity, operational, legal and other risks;
(iii) The BOD is properly assisted in the development of policies that would enhance the risk management.

Market Risk
Market risk is the risk of change in fair value of financial instruments from fluctuation in foreign exchange rates (currency risk), market interest rates (interest rate risk) and market prices (price risk), whether such change in price is caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

i. Foreign Currency Risk
The risk that Company will face with respect to this is the unstable changes in foreign exchange particularly in US dollar. To minimize this risk, the Company maintains a considerable amount of cash and cash equivalents so as not to be affected by the fluctuation of Philippine peso vis-à-vis US dollar.

ii. Interest Rate Risk
As at September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, financial instruments subject to variable interest rate risk represents short-term placement with banks.

iii. Price risk
The Parent company and its Subsidiary's price risk exposure at year end relate to financial assets whose rates will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, principally, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale.

Management monitors movements of equity price on a regular basis by assessing the expected changes in the different portfolios due to parallel movements of a 5% increase or decrease in market values.

The equity securities are classified as fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale. Any increase and a decrease in the market values of stocks would result to an impact on the statements of comprehensive income and equity.

Credit Risk
Generally, the maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets is the carrying amount of the financial assets as shown on the face of the statements of financial position (or in the detailed analysis provided in the notes to the financial statements). Credit risk, therefore, is only disclosed in circumstances where the maximum potential loss differs significantly from the financial asset's carrying amount.

The Company actively monitors its receivables to avoid significant concentrations of credit risk. They set a maximum limit on the amount that each employee can borrow. In addition, receivables from employees are subject to salary deductions.

High grade cash and cash equivalents are short-term placements and working cash fund placed, invested, or deposited in banks belonging to the top banks in the Philippines in terms of resources and profitability.

High grade accounts, other than cash and cash equivalents, are accounts considered to be of high value. The counterparties have a very remote likelihood of default and have consistently exhibited good paying habits.

Standard grade accounts are active accounts with propensity of deteriorating to mid-range age buckets. These accounts are typically not impaired as the counterparties generally respond to credit actions and update their payments accordingly.

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from either the inability to sell financial assets quickly at their fair values; or counterparty failing on repayment of a contractual obligation; or inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated.

Liquidity risk is a risk due to uncertain liquidity. An institution may suffer liquidity problem when its credit rating falls. The Company is also exposed to liquidity risk if markets on which it depends on are subject to loss of liquidity.

The ability of the Company to finance increases in assets and meet obligations as they become due is extremely important to the Company's operations. The Company's policy is to maintain liquidity at all times. This policy aims to honor all cash requirements on an ongoing basis and to avoid raising funds above market rates or through forced sale of assets.

7. Financial Soundness Indicators

The financial soundness indicators of the Company for the comparative periods ended September 30, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Ratios	Formula	September 30, 2021	September 30, 2020
Current Ratio		25.70:1	31.22:1
	Current Assets/	455,734,654	460,265,604
	Current Liabilities	17,735,274	14,743,475
Debt to Equity Ratio		0.046:1	0.039:1
	Total Liabilities/	31,256,886	26,648,674
	Stockholders' Equity	678,085,036	690,011,429
Asset to Equity Ratio		1.046:1	1.039:1
	Total Assets/	709,341,924	716,660,104
	Stockholders' Equity	678,085,036	690,011,429
Interest Coverage Ratio	EBIT*/Interest Expense	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Return on Assets			
	Net Income/ Total Assets	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Return on Equity			
	Net Income/ Stockholders' Equity	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Book Value Per Share		PhP0.6455	PhP0.6569
	Stockholders' Equity/	678,085,036	690,011,429
	Total No. Shares	1,050,461,673	1,050,461,673
Earnings/(Loss) Per Share		(PhP0.00237)	(PhP0.00431)
	Net Income/ (Loss)	(2,491,467)	(4,531,985)
	Weighted Average Shares	1,050,461,673	1,050,461,673

**Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)*

Annex "G"

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations As of September 30, 2021

Gross revenues for the period ended September 30, 2021 amounted to PhP17.83Million as compared to PhP12.06Million for the same period in 2020. The Company's revenues for the period ended September 30, 2021 were derived mainly from income from lease on condominium units in The Wellington Courtyard, Tagaytay City, realized gross profit from the sale of Sta. Rosa Homes housing units and interest income on time deposits/placements with banks while revenues for the period ended September 30, 2020 were derived mainly from interest income on time deposits/placements with banks and realized gross profit from the sale of Sta. Rosa Homes housing units. Total expenses amounted to PhP20.32Million and PhP16.59Million for the period ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, resulting to a loss of PhP2.49Million for the period ended September 30, 2021 and PhP4.53Million for the same period in 2020.

The Company's total assets increased by 0.15% from PhP708.30Million as of December 31, 2020 to PhP709.34Million as of September 30, 2021 while total liabilities increased by 12.75% from PhP27.72Million to PhP31.26Million. Stockholders' Equity decreased to PhP678.09Million as of September 30, 2021 from PhP680.58Million as of December 31, 2020.

The key performance ratios of the Company for the period ended September 30, 2021 and for the year ended December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Financial Ratios:

Ratios	Formula	September 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current Ratio		25.697:1	31.919:1
	Current Assets/	455,734,654	453,316,684
	Current Liabilities	17,735,274	14,201,905
Debt to Equity Ratio		0.046:1	0.041:1
	Total Liabilities/	31,256,886	27,723,517
	Stockholders' Equity	678,085,036	680,576,503
Debt to Total Assets Ratio		0.044:1	0.039:1
	Total Liabilities/	31,256,886	27,723,517
	Total Assets	709,341,924	708,300,020
Book Value Per Share		PhP0.646	PhP0.648
	Stockholders' Equity/	678,085,036	680,576,503
	Total No. Shares	1,050,461,673	1,050,461,673
Earnings/(Loss) Per Share		(PhP.0024)	(PhP.0133)
	Net Income/ (Loss)	(2,491,467)	(13,966,911)
	Weighted Average Shares	1,050,461,673	1,050,461,673

Known Trends, Events or Uncertainties Affecting Liquidity

Except for the current COVID-19 pandemic, the Company is not aware of any trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in or that are reasonably likely to result in the Company's liquidity increasing or decreasing in a material way.

The company does not anticipate any cash flow or liquidity problems.

The company is not in default or breach of any note, loan, lease or other indebtedness or financing arrangement requiring payments.

The Company is evaluating possible business ventures in which it is allowed to engage under its articles of incorporation, to invest its sizeable cash and cash equivalent to provide additional sources of revenue and maximize investor return.

Events That Will Trigger Direct or Contingent Financial Obligation

The Company does not expect any event that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

Material Off-Balance Sheet Transactions, Arrangements, Obligations

The Company has no material 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.

Capital Expenditures

There are no material commitments for capital expenditures for the next twelve months. However, the Company is evaluating possible business ventures, which may require capital expenditures.

Known Trends, Events or Uncertainties Affecting Sales or Revenues

Except for the current COVID-19 pandemic, the Company does not expect any trends, events or uncertainties that may have material favorable or unfavorable impact on sales or revenues.

Significant Elements of Income or Loss

There were no significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the Company's continuing operations.

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Business Operations of the Company

Based on our assessment, the risks and impact of COVID-19 on our business operations are the following:

- Disruption and limitations in business activities due to the effect of COVID-19 on the health and safety of our employees, workers, customers, suppliers, shareholders and other stakeholders and the implementation by the Government of preventive measures to contain and prevent the spread of COVID-19 such as community quarantine and travel restrictions;
- Delay in the implementation of planned development of new projects;
- Decrease in customers' demand for residential housing units due to economic downturn as an impact of COVID-19 outbreak;
- Delay in completion and delivery of residential housing units for our Santa Rosa Homes Project located in Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija due to probable supply chain interruptions in case of localized lockdown; and
- Inability to collect from the buyers of Sta. Rosa Homes housing units as they may not be able to timely fulfill their financial obligations due to the impact of COVID-19.

The following measures were implemented to reduce the risks of the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the Company's business operations:

- Observance of the guidelines issued by the Department of Health (DOH) regarding infection control and prevention of transmission of COVID-19 such as personal protection and hygiene, social distancing measures, environmental measures and food safety measures;
- Adherence to the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) advisories on the guidelines on COVID-19 prevention and control at the workplace and on the supplemental guidelines relative to remedial measures in view of the ongoing outbreak of COVID-19;
- Support of the Government's efforts and measures outlined to contain and control the spread of COVID-19 such as mandatory quarantine for affected areas, travel restrictions, and stringent social distancing measures;
- Determination of adequate construction supplies inventory for a sustained period and diversification of suppliers to mitigate supply chain disruptions;
- Review of the Company's business continuity plans to ensure that it can adequately address the risks associated with COVID-19; and
- Assessment of the Company's liquidity and identification of causes that might significantly impair liquidity.

Different quarantine classifications were imposed nationwide which resulted to disruptions in business and economic activities and their impact on business continue to evolve. Internally, the Company continues to adapt to these including implementation of the following:

- Work-from-home arrangement for certain office and field personnel;
- Online meeting and discussion with client;
- Use of mobile banking and online platforms for certain financial transactions;
- Virtual annual stockholders' meeting and board meetings, subject to SEC Rules and Guidelines;
- Virtual board committee meetings.

Considering the evolving nature of this COVID-19 pandemic, the Company continues to monitor the situation and will take further actions as necessary and appropriate in response to these economic disruptions and other consequences.

The Board of Directors, the Audit Committee and Management of the Company meet regularly to identify key risk areas and performance indicators and monitor these factors with due diligence and to assess and manage risks involved in the businesses of the Company.

Causes for Any Material Changes in the Financial Statements

Financial Position Accounts

Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents - 0.86%

September 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	Increase/(Decrease)
380,699,319	377,467,602	3,231,717

The net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents is mainly due to the proceeds and deposits from the sale of Sta. Homes housing units, lease rental from The Wellington Courtyard, Tagaytay City assigned condominium units which was partially offset by the acquisition of shares of stocks of publicly-listed companies, disbursements for development costs on the Company's Sta. Rosa Homes project and operating expenses.

Cash accounts with banks generally earn interest at rates based on prevailing bank deposit rates. Short-term placements can be pre-terminated at any time and have average interest rates ranging from 0.10% to 0.90% per annum as of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

Increase in Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss - 208.01%

September 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	Increase/(Decrease)
11,059,743	3,590,757	7,468,986

The increase in Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss is mainly due the acquisition of certain shares of stocks. The Company's Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss consist of shares of stocks of publicly listed companies which are classified as held for trading.

Decrease in Receivables - Net - 17.34%

September 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	Increase/(Decrease)
15,619,929	18,895,592	(3,275,663)

The net decrease in Receivables is mainly due to the decrease in installment contracts receivables on the sale of Sta. Rosa Homes housing units.

Decrease in Real Estate for Sale - 9.92%

September 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	Increase/(Decrease)
45,314,968	50,304,691	(4,989,723)

The decrease in Real Estate for Sale is mainly due to the sale of Sta. Rosa Homes' housing units located in Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija. Real estate for sale of Sta. Rosa Homes' project, which is carried at cost, principally pertains to cost of raw land and property development and other expenses related to development and construction of the subdivision housing units. The cost of raw land includes its acquisition cost and expenses incurred to effect the transfer of title of the property to the Company. Development costs include the cost of construction, rehabilitation and other related costs.

Decrease in Property and Equipment – Net - 28.56%

September 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	Increase/(Decrease)
3,441,347	4,817,413	(1,376,066)

The decrease in Property and Equipment is mainly due to the provision for depreciation for the period.

Increase in Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses - 24.88%

September 30, 2021	December 31, 2020	Increase/(Decrease)
17,735,274	14,201,905	3,533,369

The increase in Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses is mainly due to the additional sales of Sta.Rosa Homes' housing units wherein the buyers' deposits were recognized as accounts payable.

Seasonal Aspects

There are no known seasonal aspects that will have material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

STATUS AND PLAN OF OPERATION

The Company's main business activities are mining and real property development. It is licensed to operate, prospect, mine, and deal with all kinds of ores, metals and minerals and it is also presently engaged in the business of the development of real property on its own or in joint venture with other real property developers.

The mining exploration segment was previously engaged in the exploration activities of mine site while the property development segment is presently engaged in the marketing and sale of real estate and evaluation of future development of other real estate properties.

The Company's businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of products provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The Company's business is segregated into mining exploration and property development.

MINING EXPLORATION SEGMENT

Omico-Macawiwili Mining Project

The Company previously held a mining agreement with Macawiwili to operate and mine on several claim blocks located within the Baguio Gold District, in the municipality of Itogon, Benguet. The agreement which was signed on September 30, 1968 and extended on January 10, 1996 is effective until January 10, 2021. On August 29, 2012, the Company executed a Termination of Mining Agreement with Macawiwili wherein the Company is relinquishing all its rights and obligations under the mining agreement including the MPSA. With this Agreement, the Company has given the reins in managing the project to Macawiwili but remains an active minority investor in the venture. The salient features of the Agreement are contained in prior disclosures of the Company.

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT SEGMENT

Ongoing Project – Sta. Rosa Homes, Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija

In December 2005, the Company launched the Sta. Rosa Homes project located in Bgy. Lourdes, Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija which is a 14.8-hectare residential project. When completed, the housing project will comprise 1,325 housing units with a balanced mix of single detached, single attached, duplex and rowhouse. The project will have complete community facilities which include underground drainage system, water and electrical distribution system, concrete road network, a clubhouse, parks and playgrounds. The Company is presently engaged in the marketing and selling of the housing units and the financing options available to buyers are Pag-Ibig and In-House financing.

The estimated total development cost of the Sta. Rosa Homes project is PhP395.60Million. As of September 30, 2021, the carrying value of the Sta. Rosa Homes project representing site acquisition cost, housing unit construction, initial land development costs, land use conversion expenses, permits and licenses, net of housing units sold, amounted to PhP27.08Million. With the proceeds from the stock rights offering, the Company allocated PhP110.32Million for site preparation, road construction, drainage and power distribution system, house construction, project overhead, taxes and licenses. The balance for the completion of the development of the Sta. Rosa Homes project is expected to be sourced from internally-generated funds on the sale of the housing units and from credit facility with banks. The total sale from the Sta. Rosa Homes project when completed is estimated at PhP641.70Milion.

As of September 30, 2021, the Company sold or received reservation payments for 1,110 units, 678 units through Pag-Ibig housing scheme and 432 units through in-house financing. The total sales contract amount of the 1,110 units is PhP586.51Million. As of September 30, 2021, total collections on the sale of housing units amounted to PhP507.55Million including HDMF loan takeout proceeds amounting to PhP295.80Million.

The Home Development Mutual Fund (commonly known as Pag-Ibig Fund) approved a budget allocation/funding commitment line of PhP49.84Million for the year 2021 for the Company as an accredited developer in the Expanded Housing Loan Program of the Pag-IBIG Fund. On April 24, 2006, the Company was granted by the Board of Investments (BOI) a certificate of registration as a “New Developer of Mass Housing Project” for the Company’s Sta. Rosa Homes project. As registrant, the Company is entitled to Income Tax Holiday (ITH) for a period of four (4) years from June 2006. The ITH expired in May 2010.

Joint Venture Project – Tagaytay City Property

On December 21, 2006, the Company entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with Robinsons Land Corporation (“RLC”), as the Developer, whereby the Company contributed three (3) parcels of land located in Tagaytay City with approximate land area of 9,372 square meters. RLC will develop a high density two-phase residential subdivision, consisting of five (5) 5-storey residential condominium buildings. Under the agreement, the Company and the Developer shall share in the development of Phase 1, consisting of 2 Medium Rise Buildings with a land area of 2,606 square meters, by dividing the saleable floor area of the Phase 1 between them, hence, the Company will be entitled to a saleable floor area of 485.04 square meters equivalent to 9 units. The development of Phase 2, consisting of 3 Medium Rise Buildings with a land area of 4,028 square meters, shall also be undertaken by the Developer.

On May 14, 2009, the Company signed the Addendum to the Joint Venture Agreement with RLC for the development of Phase 2. The Company will be entitled to a saleable floor area of 801.19 square meters which is equivalent to 16 units.

The residential project, which is located at the corner of Mahogany Avenue and Mayor’s Drive, is named The Wellington Courtyard (“TWC”). As per RLC’s development plan, the project has a country-inspired courtyard community with amenities like a main swimming pool, a reflecting pool and wading pool, and a multipurpose open court sprawled at the center for sports and special events. Each of the five (5) buildings has a western style design. RLC has already accomplished 100% of the construction of Building A and B of Phase 1, Building C, D and E of Phase 2 and site development and amenities.

The carrying values of the property contributed, which pertains to parcels of land net of the cost of condominium units sold, amounted to PhP18.23Million as of September 30, 2021. The Company expects to generate PhP85.13Million from the sale of the Company’s share of condominium units in Phase 1 (9 units) and Phase 2 (16 units). The development of Phase 3 or the commercial strip, which will be located in front of the residential project, shall be undertaken by the Company. RLC will have no share in Phase 3.

As of September 30, 2021, twenty two (22) condominium units out of the total allocation of twenty five (25) units have already been sold under RLC’s regular financing or lease-to-own program with a total selling price of PhP73.10Million of which PhP66.01Million were collected and remitted by RLC to the Company. Management has initiated some marketing effort, in coordination with RLC, to promote and augment the sale of the Company’s assigned condominium units.

RLC has officially announced that all unsold units, except the model unit, in TWC may now be offered under the Straight Lease-to-Own program to promote and augment the sale of the TWC condominium units. It is essentially a lease-to-own payment scheme wherein 100% of the Total Contract Price will be payable in equal monthly payments for as long as 120 months (10 years), at 0% interest. Since this is a lease-to-own scheme, ownership of the unit will not transfer to the lessee-buyer unless the unit has been fully paid. RLC is also working on strategic plans and TWC is one of RLC’s core/priority projects for sell-out considering that it is already a completed project.

On March 9, 2018, the Company entered into a Termination Agreement of the Joint Venture Agreement wherein RLC will turn-over three (3) unsold condominium units, out of the twenty five (25) units assigned to the Company and shall continue to manage the six (6) remaining condominium units enrolled under the Lease-to-Own Program of RLC. On March 16, 2018, the Company entered into a Memorandum Agreement with RLC for compensation for the excess developed area in the JV project wherein RLC assigned to the Company Parking Slot No. 14 in Building C of the TWC and waive payment of prior years' real property taxes amounting to P96,128.26.

Joint Venture Project – Urdaneta Property, Pangasinan

On April 19, 2005, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Agreement on Property Development (the "Agreement") with Sta. Lucia Realty as developer and APEDCO and Asian Empire as co-landowners, whereby Sta. Lucia Realty will develop into residential and commercial subdivision the parcels of land situated at Pinmaludpod, Urdaneta owned by the Company and the co-landowners. For this jointly-controlled asset, the Company contributed 232,540 square meters of raw land. As part of the Agreement, Sta. Lucia is entitled to 55% of the developed saleable lots while the remaining 45% will be allocated to the Company and co-landowners. The release of the title of the developed saleable lots is subject to the terms and conditions set out in the Agreement. The carrying amount of property contributed, which pertains to the parcels of land, amounted to P78.97Million as of September 30, 2021. The Company expects to generate between PhP180Million to PhP200Million from the sale of the Company's share of JV lots.

On April 16, 2013, the Company filed the application for DAR Land Use Conversion ("DAR LUC") for 4.68hectares which was approved by DAR on August 22, 2013 as per DARRO Conversion Order No. 08-2013-238. On May 17, 2017, the Company filed the application for DAR LUC from agricultural to residential use for 17.17hectares and on September 22, 2017, DAR conducted an on-site inspection and verification of the additional area being applied for land use conversion. DAR required the Company to place a bond amounting to P10,731,250, against any premature conversion activity or development on the subject property. The cash bond is refundable upon issuance of the order of conversion or convertible into performance bond at the Company's option. On April 04, 2019, DAR issued DARCO Order No. CON-1904-1372 Series of 2019 for the Company's application for DAR LUC from agricultural to residential use for the twelve (12) parcels of land with an aggregate area of 17.17hectares located in Barangay Pinmaludpod, Urdaneta City, Pangasinan. The Company has already submitted a request to DAR for the conversion of the Cash Bond of PhP10,731,250 into a Performance Bond.

Proposed Project – Baguio Homes, Bgy. Banangan, Sablan, Benguet

The Company is considering the development of one (1) of the two (2) investment properties located in Bgy, Banangan, Municipality of Sablan, Province of Benguet. The project will be called Baguio Homes and has an area of 6.6217 hectares located on the slopes of mountainside terrain with the majestic view of the Cordilleras. The average sloping terrain is about 18% making the area ideal for a housing project. The project is designed to cater to the low-cost housing needs of Metro Baguio. When completed, it will comprise a neighborhood of one hundred sixty (160) units of socialized houses and two hundred fifty three (253) units of single attached houses. The land had already been converted in the local level from agricultural to residential use.

The project will have complete community facilities which include concrete road network, underground and open canal drainage system, water and electrical distribution system, a clubhouse, parks and playgrounds. As of September 30, 2021, the Company had already infused in the Baguio Homes project a total amount of PhP16.37Million for land acquisition, maintenance, permits and licenses.

Other Investment Properties

Pasong Tamo, Makati Property

The Company is the registered owner of two (2) parcels of land located at the corner of Pasong Tamo Extension and EDSA, Makati City, evidenced by TCT Nos. 206902 and 203760 of the Registry of Deeds for Makati City. These properties were sold by the Guevent Investments and Development Corporation (GIDC) and Honeycomb Builders Inc. (HBI) to the Company. These two properties were separated by a property owned by GIDC and HBI situated between them, indicating an intent by the parties to have these parcels of land developed together with the properties of GIDC and HBI. The parties thus entered into a Joint Venture Agreement ("JVA") in 1995 for the purpose. However, events that were not foreseen and beyond the control of the Company, including the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis, prevented the implementation of the JVA. This resulted in disputes between the parties to the JVA. GIDC threatened a civil suit demanding damages in the hundreds of millions. However, the company resisted the demand and threat and instead started negotiations for amicable settlement with GIDC. Thereafter, GIDC and HBI rescinded the JVA in 2008 and said rescission led to the filing of criminal cases against officers of the Company. However, negotiations for settlement continued between the parties. After several negotiations variously conducted spanning over a decade, the parties have come to an agreement that they must end their long-drawn dispute amicably and withdraw all cases that have been filed or initiated by GIDC and HBI against the officers of the Company. As a necessary consequence of the desire of the parties to settle their differences, the Company has agreed to sell back the subject properties upon terms mutually acceptable to both parties.

On June 10, 2017, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and a Deed of Absolute Sale each for each of the two parcels of land, with GIDC and HBI for the sell back of the Company's two (2) parcels of land located at the corner of Pasong Tamo Extension and EDSA, Makati City, with TCT Nos. 203760 and 206902 of the Registry of Deeds of Makati City in favor GIDC and HBI for PhP177.0Million wherein the first tranche of PhP88.50Million was received in June 2017 and second tranche of PhP88.50Million in July 2017. The Company recognized a gain of PhP37.20Million from the sale transaction. The sell back is the culmination of years of negotiations to settle the disputes over the Joint Venture Agreement to develop the properties, among the parties, and free the investment of Omico Corporation for other projects.

Omico Pine Villas - Haddad Property, Sablan, Benguet

This property, which is situated in Bgy. Banangan, Muncipality of Sablan, Province of Benguet with an area of 66,846 square meters, has a spectacular view of the Cordilleras, and as far away as Lingayen Gulf, the beaches of La Union and the South China Sea. The Haddad Property is being planned as an upscale vacation and residential community in Metro Baguio and will be named the Omico Pine Villas. The Company had commissioned Belt Collins Hawaii, a design firm based in Honolulu, in the design of the master plan of the Omico Pine Villas. The property had been granted by the DENR – Cordillera Administrative Region the ECC from agricultural to residential/commercial purposes. The carrying value of the Haddad Property in the books of the Company as of September 30, 2021 is PhP37.03Million.

Cabanatuan Property

This property, which is situated in Barangay Mayapyap Sur, Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija and located along the Maharlika National Highway, has an area of 42,333 square meters. The property has been re-classified as residential area by the City Government of Cabanatuan. Development plans are being formulated for the property and it is beamed at the middle-income residential market. The carrying value of the Cabanatuan Property in the books of the Company as of September 30, 2021 is PhP19.20Million.

Sablan, Benguet – Belmonte Property

This property, which is situated in Dackes, Bgy. Banangan, Muncipality of Sablan, Province of Benguet and located along Naguilian Road, Baguio City has an area of 23,624 square meters. The carrying value of the Belmonte Property in the books of the Company as of September 30, 2021 is PhP3.10 Million.

Tagaytay City Property

The Tagaytay Property which is situated in Barangay Kaybagal South, Tagaytay City has an area of 2,738 square meters. This property is located in front of The Wellington Courtyard residential condominium project, a joint venture project of the Company with RLC. The Company plans to build in this area a low-rise building with 5 floors, with commercial area at the ground floor and hotel and Airbnb rooms at the second to fifth floors. The carrying value of the Tagaytay Property in the books of the Company as of September 30, 2021 is PhP12.12Million.