COVER SHEET

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O C E A N A G O L D (P H I L I P P I N E S) ,
I N C .

(Company's Full Name)

D I D I P I O M I N E , D I D I P I O ,
K A S I B U , N U E V A V I Z C A Y A

(Business Address: No. Street/City/Province

KARINA P. DULINAYAN
Contact Person

+639178612279
Company Telephone Number

1 2	3 1
Month	*Day*

Fiscal Year

SEC FORM 17-Q
FORM TYPE

0 6	3rd Monday
Month	*Day*

Annual Meeting

-
Secondary License Type, If Applicable

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Not applicable
Amended Articles Number/Section

11
Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings

Domestic	Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document I.D.

Cashier

STAMPS

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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: **March 31, 2025**

2. Commission identification number: **A199602982**

3. BIR Tax Identification No.: **004-870-171-00000**

4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter: **OCEANAGOLD (PHILIPPINES), INC.**

5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization: **PHILIPPINES**

6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)

7. Address of issuer's principal office: **Didipio Mine, Didipio, Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines**
   Postal Code: **3703**

8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code: **+639178612279**

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

10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding
Common Shares	**2,280,000,000 (as of March 31, 2025)**

Amount of Debt Outstanding: **N/A**

11. Are any or all of the securities listed on a Stock Exchange?

    Yes [**X**] No [ ]

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

    The Philippine Stock Exchange **Common Shares**

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

    Yes [**X**] No [ ]

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

    Yes [**X**] No [ ]

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

The unaudited condensed interim financial statements of OCEANAGOLD (PHILIPPINES), INC. (“OGP” or the “Company”) as of and for the period ended March 31, 2025 (with comparative figures as of December 31, 2024 and for the period ended March 31, 2024) and notes to unaudited condensed interim financial statements are hereto attached as **Annex “B”.**

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

The information required by Part III, Paragraph (A)(2) of “Annex C, as amended” is attached hereto as **Annex “A”.**

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

We set forth below the developments on significant legal proceedings:.

For the case entitled “*Rev. Bishop Jose Elmer I. Mangalinao, et. al. versus Exec. Sec. Lucas P. Bersamin, Sec. Ma. Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga, et. al.*”, a petition with the Regional Trial Court in Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya seeks to cancel the Addendum and Renewal Agreement of the Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement (“Renewal Agreement”). The RTC denied the Petitioners’ application for Temporary Environmental Protection Order against the Company.

In a Resolution dated April 2, 2025, the RTC found that there was no grave abuse of discretion as there was no new agreement requiring prior consultation or endorsement and denied the petition for certiorari. However, the RTC found that the issue of the alleged existence of open pit mining in violation of environmental laws requires the conduct of a trial and set a pre-trial conference for the petition of writ of continuing mandamus on June 19, 2025.

In the case entitled “*Melchor Liggayu v. Jorge G. Gonzales, Sr., David Gonzales, Jerome Deloso and OceanaGold Corporation and/or OGP*”, the Regional Trial Court in Quezon City rendered a Decision dated March 11, 2025, declaring Mr. Liggayu and the heirs of Mr. Gonzales as partners, on a 50-50 basis, to all rights, participation and interests, as claimowners of the Didipio mining claims in the name of Mr. Gonzales, beginning January 2007. It further declared that the rights and entitlements of Mr. Liggayu cannot be directly enforced by him against OGP and OceanaGold Corporation in the existing agreements, which Mr. Liggayu can internally claim and enforce only against the heirs of Mr. Gonzales, and vice versa. Mr. Liggayu moved for partial reconsideration on the Decision and the Defendants filed their respective Opposition/Comment to the motion.

[Signature page follows.]

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.

Issuer: **OCEANAGOLD (PHILIPPINES), INC.**

Signature and Title: [redacted]

President

Date: 7 May 2025

Signature and Title: [redacted]

Treasurer

Date: 7 May 2025

ANNEX "A"

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim financial statements of the Company as at and for the period ended March 31, 2025 (with comparative figures as at December 31, 2024 and for the period ended March 31, 2024) included as Annex B, prepared in conformity with Philippine Accounting Standards 34, *Interim Financial Reporting* and included herein and should be read in conjunction with those unaudited condensed interim financial statements.

All amounts are in United States dollars ("$") unless otherwise indicated.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Health and Safety

Didipio reported a 12MMA Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) of 0.2 per 200,000 hours worked at the end of the first quarter, a decrease from the 0.3 per 200,000 hours worked recorded at the end of the previous quarter. Additionally, there were no recordable injuries in the first quarter, compared to 1 injury during the previous quarter.

Production Performance and Key Performance Indicators table

		Quarter ended March 31		Horizontal Analysis		December 31
		2025	**2024**	**Amount**	**%**	**2024**
Gold Produced	Koz	**20.6**	26.3	(5.7)	(22%)	19.7
Copper Produced	Kt	**3.4**	3.0	0.4	13%	3.1
Ore Mined	Kt	**317.0**	415.0	(98.0)	(24%)	307.0
Ore Mined Grade – Gold	g/t	**1.5**	1.7	(0.2)	(12%)	1.5
Ore Mined Grade – Copper	%	**0.4**	0.5	(0.1)	(20%)	0.4
Waste Mined	Kt	**28.0**	39.0	(11.0)	(28%)	30.0
Mill Feed	Kt	**1,051.0**	942.0	109.0	12%	945.0
Mill Feed Grade – Gold	g/t	**0.7**	1.0	(0.3)	(30%)	0.7
Mill Feed Grade – Copper	%	**0.4**	0.4	-	-	0.4
Gold Recovery	%	**85.5**	88.6	(3.1)	(3%)	88.0
Copper Recovery	%	**87.9**	88.4	(0.5)	(1%)	87.8

1 Production is on a 100% basis as OceanaGold controls Didipio. Effective May 13, 2024, the ownership interest changed from 100% to 80%.

Metal Production

First quarter gold production of 20,572 ounces was 5% higher than the prior quarter. The increase was primarily due to an 11% increase in tonnes milled, as the process plant returned to normal operating levels following the power interruptions in the prior quarter. Underground ore tonnes mined also increased by 3% from the prior quarter as a result of increased access to the lower levels of the mine, and are expected to continue to increase throughout the year as part of the ongoing underground optimization work.

First quarter gold production was 22% lower than the prior corresponding quarter. The decrease was primarily related to a 24% decrease in ore tonnes mined from underground as the result of ongoing impacts from the severe weather encountered in the fourth quarter of 2024. Mill feed grade also decreased by 30% due to the new mine design sequence for the high-grade breccia stoping area that commenced in the second quarter of 2024. This was partially offset by a 12% increase in mill feed in the first quarter, as a result of there being no unplanned stoppages during the period.

Financial Performance and Key Performance Indicators table

		Quarter ended March 31		**Horizontal analysis**		**December 31**
		2025	**2024**	**Amount**	**%**	**2024**
Gold Sales	Koz	**17.8**	31.8	(14.0)	(44%)	20.8
Copper Sales	Kt	**3.2**	3.2	-	-	2.8
Average Gold Price Received	$/oz	**2,858**	2,136	722	34%	2,693
Average Copper Price Received	$/lb	**4.3**	3.9	0.4	10%	4.2
Cash Cost[1]	$/oz	**871**	742	129	17%	1,033
AISC[2,3]	$/oz	**1,130**	946	184	19%	1,389
Unit Costs						
Mining Cost[2]	$/t mined	**43.7**	34.4	9.3	27%	51.1
Processing Cost	$/t milled	**7.0**	9.1	(2.1)	(23%)	10.0
G&A Cost	$/t milled	**9.7**	11.1	(1.4)	(13%)	15.1

1 Mining unit costs include allocation of any capitalized mining costs.

2 Excludes the Additional Government Share of Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement (“FTAA”) at Didipio of $7.5 million and $(7.4) million for the first quarter and fourth quarter, respectively, as it is considered in the nature of an income tax.

Mining unit cost

First Quarter mining unit cost were 14% lower than the prior quarter due to higher volumes of material mined and planned lower spend on fleet maintenance. Mining unit costs were 27% higher than the prior corresponding quarter due to lower volumes of material mined, partially offset by lower spend on explosives, diesel and maintenance.

Processing unit cost

First quarter processing unit costs were 30% lower than the prior quarter and 23% lower than the prior corresponding quarter, reflecting higher tonnes milled in the current period and costs associated with the planned plant shutdowns in the comparative periods.

Site G&A unit cost

First quarter G&A unit costs were 36% lower than the prior quarter and 13% lower than the prior corresponding quarter, mainly related to higher throughput and obsolescent inventory write downs in the comparative periods.

All-In Sustaining Cost (AISC)

First Quarter AISC of $1,130 per ounce was 19% lower than the prior quarter due to higher by-product credits from increased copper sales revenue and lower capital costs, partially offset by lower gold sales. First Quarter AISC was 19% higher than the prior corresponding quarter due to lower gold sales.

Exploration[1]

First quarter exploration expenditure totaled $0.5 million for a total of 700 metres drilled from surface.

Underground exploration drilling is expected to continue once full access to the lower levels of the mine becomes available, at which time Panel 3 resource conversion drilling will be prioritized.

Drilling was initiated at the True Blue target, an area of known mineralization approximately 800 metres from the current Didipio underground development. Three drill holes were completed during the quarter targeting a fault off-set extension of the Didipio deposit.

Regionally, a 2,000 hectare drone magnetic survey was completed at Napartan, which is located ~8 kilometres of the Didipio mine, in addition to surface geochemical sampling and analysis over a similar area.

Approximately 8,000 metres of drilling is planned from surface across the FTAA at True Blue, Napartan and D'Fox in 2025, with exploration drilling from underground scheduled to commence in the fourth quarter of 2025.

Projects

A Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") is in progress. The PFS will focus on identifying uplift requirements to support an optimized underground mining production rate of approximately 2.5 million tonnes per annum ("Mtpa"). The PFS will also identify the preferred process plant operational throughput rate for the optimized underground operation and evaluate process plant augmentation requirements to scale to, and sustain, the already permitted 4.3 Mtpa processing rate. The PFS is expected to be released in the first half of 2026.

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[1] The update on exploration is reviewed and prepared under the supervision of an Accredited Competent Person-Geology as defined under the 2020 Edition of the Philippine Mineral Reporting Code and its Implementing Rules and Regulations. The relevant Consent Form, Statement and Certificate are attached as Annex A.

Social Performance

The Company's continuing support to education was the focus of community projects delivered for the first quarter. There was the $214 thousand (PhP12.3 million) grant for secondary schools consisting of microscopes and other laboratory instruments for 22 schools in Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino, and a newly constructed multi-purpose building for the Eastern Nueva Vizcaya High School in the host barangay that would also serve as training venue for students. The Company continued to onboard additional scholars taking up tertiary education such as mining engineering and metallurgy. They joined the more than 500 students being supported by the Company under its various scholarship and educational assistance programs. Completed infrastructure projects for the beneficiary communities for the quarter also included a day care center and a model child development center certified by the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

Net Income

(Unaudited)	**Quarter ended March 31**		**Horizontal analysis**	
$M, except percentage amounts	**2025**	**2024**	**Amount**	**%**
Revenue	79.3	92.1	(12.8)	(14%)
Cost of sales	(52.0)	(54.6)	(2.6)	(5%)
Gross Income	**27.3**	**37.5**	**(10.2)**	**(27%)**
General and administrative expenses	(14.6)	(18.3)	(3.7)	(20%)
Other operating (expenses) income, net	0.4	(0.3)	0.7	233%
Income from operations	**13.1**	**18.9**	**(5.8)**	**(31%)**
Finance costs, net	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(40%)
Income before income tax	**12.8**	**18.4**	**(5.6)**	**(30%)**
(Provision for) benefit from income	(5.4)	(6.9)	(1.5)	(22%)
Net Income	**7.4**	**11.5**	**(4.1)**	**(36%)**
Remeasurement (loss) gain on retirement benefits, net of tax	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**7.4**	**11.5**	**(4.1)**	**(36%)**

For the quarter, the Company produced 20,600 ounces of gold and 3,400 tonnes of copper.

The Company sold 25.19% of the first quarter's total gold doré production to Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

Revenue decreased by $12.8 million, or 14%, to $79.3 million for the first quarter compared to $92.1 million of the prior corresponding quarter, primarily due to lower gold sales offset by higher average realized gold prices.

For the first quarter, the Company sold 17,800 ounces of gold, with an average price received of $2,858 per ounce, compared to 31,800 ounces of gold, with an average price received of $2,136 per ounce for the prior corresponding quarter.

Cost of sales decreased by $2.6 million, or 5%, to $52 million for the first quarter, compared to $54.6 million of the prior corresponding quarter. The decrease is primarily due to lower supplies and consumables, depreciation and amortization (consistent with the decrease in the production of gold), salaries and wages, and indirect taxes for the quarter ended March 31, 2025.

General and administrative expenses decreased by $3.7 million, or 20%, to $14.6 million for the quarter, compared to $18.3 million of the prior corresponding quarter. This is attributed to the $1.7 million decrease in Additional Government Share from net mining revenue, $1.1 million decrease in taxes and licenses and the inclusion of a one-time filing fee of $0.5 million in the quarter ended March 31, 2024 relating to the Company's initial public offering expenses.

Other operating income, net amounted to $0.4 million for the first quarter in contrast to the other operating expense, net amounted to $0.3 million of the prior corresponding quarter. The $0.7 million movement from other operating expense, net to other operating income, net is attributed to the increase in interest income of $0.3 million and $0.2 million foreign exchange movements.

Finance costs, net decreased by $0.2 million, or 40%, to $0.3 million compared to finance costs, net $0.5 million of the prior corresponding quarter due to timing of copper concentrate shipment near quarter-end, no outstanding advanced invoice for the quarter.

The Company recognized a provision for income tax of $5.4 million for the quarter, compared to $6.9 million of the prior corresponding quarter, mainly as a result of the decline in revenue. The applicable income tax rate of the Company was 25% for each of the quarter ending March 31, 2025 and 2024.

FTAA — Additional Government Share

(Unaudited)	**Quarter ended March 31**	
$M	**2025**	**2024**
Gross mining revenue	**78.3**	90.5
Less: Allowable deductions[1]	**(41.8)**	(45.0)
Less: Amortization deduction[2]	**(3.3)**	(3.3)
Net Revenue per the FTAA	**33.2**	**42.2**
Entitlement share	**60%**	60%
Total Government Share[3] (60% of Net Revenue per the FTAA)	**19.9**	**25.3**
Deduct: Free-carried interest	**(1.8)**	-
Deduct: Production taxes	**(5.3)**	(6.7)
Deduct: Income tax	**(5.3)**	(9.3)
Additional Government Share	**7.5**	**9.3**

1 Allowable deductions under the FTAA include expenses attributed to exploration, development and commercial production, which includes, expenses relating to mining, processing, exploration, capitalized pre-stripping, royalties, rehabilitation, marketing, administration, community and social development, depreciation and amortization and interest charged on borrowings.

2 The FTAA Addendum and Renewal Agreement modified the amortization of unrecovered pre-operating costs to instead be deducted across a fixed period of 13 years commencing in 2021.

3 All taxes and fees paid to the Philippine Government, including corporate income tax and indirect taxes such as excise, local business, property and withholding taxes, are deducted from the Government's 60% share of Net Revenue.

The Didipio mine is held under a FTAA entered into with the Republic of the Philippines in June 1994, which was renewed in 2021, retrospectively to 2019, for another 25-year period until June 2044.

Under the FTAA, "Net Revenue" is the gross mining revenues derived from operations, less allowable deductions and an amortization deduction. The Philippine Government is entitled to 60% of the Net Revenue of the mine less taxes and fees paid to the Government and other deductions.

The Additional Government Share of $7.5 million for the first quarter is an accrued but unpaid amount, as the payment will occur annually in April of each year based on the payment required in respect of the preceding year. The Company made an Additional Government Share payment of $8.1 million in April 2025 related to 2024 amounts accrued at December 31, 2024 (April 2024: paid $20.3 million).

GUIDANCE

The Company's 2025 guidance is 85,000 to 105,000 ounces of gold and 13,000 to 15,000 tonnes of copper produced at an AISC between $1,150 and $1,250 per ounce. Expected gold and copper production reflects the reduced rate of mining from the higher-grade breccia stopes and continued water management in the lower parts of the mine for much of the year.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Unaudited)	March 31	December 31	Horizontal analysis	
$M	**2025**	**2024**	**Amount**	**%**
Current assets	118.9	126.7	(7.8)	(6%)
Non-current assets	568.2	572.7	(4.5)	(1%)
Total Assets	**687.1**	**699.4**	**(12.3)**	**(2%)**
Current liabilities	128.5	125.6	2.9	2%
Non-Current liabilities	9.6	9.4	0.2	2%
Total Liabilities	**138.1**	**135.0**	**3.1**	**2%**
Total Shareholders' Equity	**549.0**	**564.4**	**15.4**	**3%**

Current assets decreased by 6% to $118.9 million as at March 31, 2025 from December 31, 2024 primarily due to a $18.2 million payment of dividends related to the fourth quarter of 2024 (refer to the 'Liquidity and Capital Resources' section).

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash flows from operations and borrowings from affiliates. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a cash balance of $35.7 million.

The Company's principal requirements for liquidity are for purchase of consumables and spares, payment of operating expenses, additions to mining assets, repayment of loans from related parties, payment of cash dividends and other working capital requirements. The Company expects that the cash flows generated from operations will continue to be sufficient to cover operating expenses and current liabilities. Subject to market and operating conditions, the Company anticipates that all cash flow and liquidity requirements will be satisfied by cash flows from operations for at least the following 12 months.

It may also, from time to time, seek other sources of funding depending on its financing needs and market conditions.

A summary of cash flow movements is shown below:

	Year-to-date ended March 31		**Horizontal analysis**	
$M – unaudited	**2025**	**2024**	**Amount**	**%**
Net cash provided by operating activities	14.5	16.5	(2.0)	(12%)
Net cash used in investing activities	(6.5)	(9.2)	(2.7)	(29%)
Net cash used in financing activities	(22.8)	3.0	(25.8)	(860%)

Cash flows provided by operating activities in the three months ended March 31, 2025 of $14.5 million were $2.0 million lower than the corresponding period in 2024. This decrease is attributed to the decrease in income before provision for income tax. This was partially offset by working capital movements due to timing of collections of receivables.

Cash flows used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2025 of $6.5 million were $2.7 million lower than the corresponding period in 2024 due to lower spend on additions to mining assets (see discussions in 'Production Performance and Key Performance Indicators' section).

Cash flows used in financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2025 of $22.8 million mainly consist of dividend payment amounting to $22.8 million.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following are the major performance measures that the Company uses. Production data analyses are employed by comparisons and measurements based on the current period against the previous period, and corresponding period of the previous year. Financial data analyses are employed by comparisons and measurements based on the current period against the corresponding period of the previous year.

Earnings per share and book value per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period, excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury stocks, if any. Earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 is calculated as follows:

		Quarter ended March 31		Horizontal analysis	
		2025	**2024**	**Amount**	**%**
Net income	$M	7.4	11.5	(4.1)	(36%)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	Millions of shares	2,280.0	1,145.0	1,135.0	99%
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**$/share**	**0.003**	**0.010**	**(0.007)**	(70%)

Book value per share is calculated by dividing Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company less Preferred Equity by the total number of shares outstanding. Book value per share for the period ended March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is calculated as follows:

		March 31	December 31	Horizontal analysis	
		2025	**2024**	**Amount**	**%**
Total equity	$M	549.0	564.4	(15.4)	(3%)
Number of common shares outstanding	Millions of shares	2,280	2,280	-	-
Book value per share	**$/share**	**0.241**	**0.248**	**(0.007)**	(3%)

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURE OF MARKET AND OTHER FINANCIAL RISKS

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as metals prices, foreign exchange rates, interest rates and other market prices, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Company's mining operations are exposed to various types of market risks in the ordinary course of business, including price risk, currency risk and cash flow and fair value interest risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the potential loss arising from any failure by counterparties to fulfill their obligations, as and when they fall due. It is inherent to the business as potential losses may arise due to the failure of its customer and counterparties to fulfill their obligations on maturity dates or due to adverse market conditions. Credit risk arises from cash in banks, receivables (excluding advances to employees subject to liquidation), deposits, restricted cash in the form of funds and advances to related parties.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk relates to the failure of the Company to discharge its obligations and commitments arising from short-term payables. OceanaGold and other related parties from time to time provide financial assistance through advances to support daily working capital requirements, as well as necessary exploration and development activities for the Company.

Cash calls are made based on maturity analysis of liabilities to third parties as prepared by management, and are made in Philippine peso, U.S. dollars and Australian dollars since the Company's payables are substantially denominated in these currencies, which minimize impact of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates between actual receipt and settlement dates.

The Company aims to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of advances and loans from related parties. The Company considers its available funds and liquidity in managing long-term financial requirements. For its short-term funding, the Company policy is to ensure that there are sufficient capital inflows to match repayments of short-term debt and maturing obligations.

NON-PFRS FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Throughout this MD&A, the Company has provided measures prepared according to Philippine Financial Reporting Standards ("PFRS") Accounting Standards as well as some non-PFRS performance measures. As non-PFRS performance measures do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by PFRS Accounting Standards, they are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. The Company provides these non-PFRS measures as they are used by certain investors to evaluate the Company's performance. Accordingly, such non-PFRS measures are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation, or a substitute for measures of performance in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards.

These measures are used internally by the Company's Management to assess the performance of the business and make decisions on the allocation of resources and are included in this MD&A to provide greater understanding of the underlying performance of the operations. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any non-PFRS financial measures included in this MD&A.

Cash Costs and AISC

Cash Costs are a common financial performance measure in the gold mining industry; however, it has no standard meaning under PFRS Accounting Standards. Management uses this measure to monitor the performance of its mining operations and its ability to generate positive cash flows, both on an individual site basis and an overall company basis. Cash Costs include mine site operating costs plus indirect taxes and selling cost net of by-product sales and are then divided by ounces sold. In calculating Cash Costs, the Company includes copper and silver by-product credits as it considers the cost to produce the gold is reduced as a result of the by-product sales incidental to the gold production process, thereby allowing Management and other stakeholders to assess the net costs of gold production. The measure is not necessarily indicative of cash flow from operations under PFRS Accounting Standards or operating costs presented under PFRS Accounting Standards.

Management believes that the AISC measure provides additional insight into the costs of producing gold by capturing all of the expenditures required for the discovery, development and sustaining of gold production and allows the Company to assess its ability to support capital expenditures to sustain future production from the generation of operating cash flows, both on an individual site basis and an overall company basis while maintaining current production levels. Management believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards, certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance and ability to generate cash flow per ounce sold. AISC is calculated as the sum of cash costs, capital expenditures and exploration costs that are sustaining in nature and corporate G&A costs. AISC is divided by ounces sold to arrive at AISC per ounce.

The following table provides a reconciliation of consolidated Cash Costs and AISC:

	Quarter ended March 31	
$M, except per oz amounts	**2025**	**2024**
Cash costs of sales	**32.1**	**36.1**
By-product credits	(31.2)	(28.2)
Royalties	1.6	1.4
Indirect taxes	4.7	5.6
Inventory adjustments	4.5	4.8
Freight, treatment and refining charges	3.8	3.9
Total Cash Costs (net)	**15.5**	**23.6**
Sustaining and leases	2.7	4.6

$M, except per oz amounts	Quarter ended March 31 2025	2024
Pre-strip and capitalized mining	1.9	1.9
General & administration	0.1	-
Total AISC	**20.2**	**30.1**
Gold sales (koz)	17.8	31.8
Cash Costs ($/oz)	**871.0**	**742.0**
AISC ($/oz)	**1,130.0**	**946.0**

OTHER MATTERS

As at March 31, 2025, except as discussed above, there were no material events or uncertainties known to the management that had a material impact on past performance, or that would have a material impact on future operations, in respect of the following:

a) known event that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation that have not been booked, although the Company could be contingently liable for lawsuits and claims arising from the ordinary course of business, which contingencies are not presently determinable;

b) known significant trends, demands, commitments, 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;

c) known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on the Company's net sales/revenues/income from continuing operations;

d) material commitments for capital expenditures not reflected in the Company's financial statements;

e) significant seasonality or cyclicality in its business operation that would have material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operation;

f) other significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the Company's continuing operations;

g) material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationship of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period; and

h) line items in the Company's financial statements not already explained for causes either above or in the Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements other than due to the usual period-to-period fluctuations in amounts natural in every business operation.

ANNEX "B"

Unaudited condensed interim financial statements of
OCEANAGOLD (PHILIPPINES), INC.
as at and for the period ended March 31, 2025
(with comparative figures as at December 31, 2024
and for the period ended March 31, 2024)
and notes to unaudited financial statements

OCEANAGOLD (PHILIPPINES), INC.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024
(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

	Notes	March 31 2025 (Unaudited)	December 31 2024 (Audited)
Current assets			
Cash	5	35.7	50.8
Receivables	6	7.2	6.4
Inventories	7	61.0	61.6
Prepayments and other current assets	8	15.0	7.9
Total current assets		118.9	126.7
Non-current assets			
Inventories, net of current portion	7	67.2	72.2
Mining assets, net	9	256.9	256.8
Property, plant and equipment, net	10	193.1	196.1
Deferred income tax assets, net		15.8	15.5
Other non-current assets	11	35.2	32.1
Total non-current assets		568.2	572.7
Total assets		**687.1**	**699.4**
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and other current liabilities	12	116.4	110.3
Due to related parties	13	1.0	9.8
Lease liabilities, current portion		0.1	0.1
Income tax payable		11.0	5.4
Total current liabilities		128.5	125.6
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities, net of current portion		0.1	0.1
Provision for rehabilitation cost		7.1	6.9
Retirement benefit obligation		2.4	2.4
Total non-current liabilities		9.6	9.4
Total liabilities		**138.1**	**135.0**
Equity			
Share capital		4.3	4.3
Other reserves		(2.1)	(2.1)
Retained earnings		546.8	562.2
Total equity		549.0	564.4
Total liabilities and equity		**687.1**	**699.4**

OCEANAGOLD (PHILIPPINES), INC.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the three months ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024
(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars, except per share amounts)

		Three months ended March 31	
	Notes	**2025 (Unaudited)**	**2024 (Unaudited)**
Revenue	14	79.3	92.1
Cost of sales	15	(52.0)	(54.6)
Gross income		**27.3**	**37.5**
General and administrative expenses	16	(14.6)	(18.3)
Other operating income/ (expenses), net		0.4	(0.3)
Income from operations		**13.1**	**18.9**
Finance costs, net		(0.3)	(0.5)
Income before income tax		12.8	18.4
Provision for income tax		(5.4)	(6.9)
Net income		**7.4**	**11.5**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Remeasurement (loss) gain on retirement benefits, net of tax			
Total comprehensive income		**7.4**	**11.5**
Earnings per share			
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in millions):		2,280.0	1,145.0
Basic and diluted earnings per share		**0.003**	**0.010**

OCEANAGOLD (PHILIPPINES), INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the three months ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024
(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

		Other Reserves		Retained Earnings		
	Share Capital	Translation adjustment	Retirement benefit obligation remeasurement	Unappropriated	Appropriated	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2025	4.3	(1.7)	(0.4)	562.2	-	564.4
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	7.4	-	7.4
Transactions with shareholders						
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(22.8)	-	(22.8)
Issued shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	**4.3**	**(1.7)**	**(0.4)**	**546.8**	**-**	549.0
Balance at January 1, 2024	1.3	(1.7)	(0.4)	608.4	-	607.6
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	11.5	-	11.5
Transactions with shareholders						
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issued shares	3.0	-	-	-	-	3.0
Balance at March 31, 2024	**4.3**	**(1.7)**	**(0.4)**	**619.9**	**-**	**622.1**

(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	Three months ended March 31	
	2025 (Unaudited)	2024 (Unaudited)
Operating activities		
Income before provision for income tax	12.8	18.4
Adjustments for:		
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	0.3	(0.4)
Depreciation and amortization	8.6	10.4
Gain from disposal of mining assets and property, plant and equipment	-	-
Interest expense	0.1	0.4
Accretion expense	0.1	(0.1)
Provision for inventory obsolescence	-	0.4
Interest income	(0.8)	(0.1)
Gain on asset retirement obligation adjustment	-	0.1
Operating income before working capital changes	21.1	29.1
Changes in working capital:		
Receivables	(0.8)	(22.1)
Inventories	5.6	7.4
Prepayments and other current assets	(7.2)	0.1
Other non-current assets	(3.0)	(3.8)
Due to related parties	(8.8)	(2.7)
Trade payables and other current liabilities	6.9	8.8
Net cash generated from operations	13.8	16.8
Interest paid	(0.1)	(0.4)
Interest received	0.8	0.1
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	14.5	16.5
Investing activities		
Additions to mining assets and property, plant, and equipment	(6.5)	(9.2)
Net cash used in investing activities	(6.5)	(9.2)
Financing activities		
Issuance of shares	-	3.0
Payment of dividends	(22.8)	-
Net cash provided by/(used) in financing activities	(22.8)	3.0
Net increase (decrease) in cash	**(14.8)**	**10.3**
Cash, beginning	50.8	17.0
Effects of foreign exchange rate changes in cash	(0.3)	0.3
Cash, ending	**35.7**	**27.6**

1. Corporate information

The Company was incorporated in the Philippines and is registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission with its primary purpose to include, among others, activities involving large-scale exploration, development and utilization of mineral resources.

The Company is currently operating the Didipio Mine under the FTAA and the Addendum and Renewal Agreement of the FTAA, which were executed on June 20, 1994, and July 14, 2021, respectively. The Company's registered office address, also its principal place of business, is located at the Didipio Mine, Didipio, Kasibu Nueva Vizcaya.

Prior to listing on May 13, 2024, the Company was a wholly-owned subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc. ("OGPHI"), a company incorporated and doing business in the Philippines.

2. Basis of preparation

The unaudited condensed interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards, as applicable to the preparation of interim condensed financial statements including Philippine Accounting Standards ("PAS") 34. Accordingly, certain disclosures included in the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards have been condensed or omitted.

The term PFRS Accounting Standards in general includes all applicable PFRS 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 and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council and adopted by the SEC.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the fair value measurement of plan assets and trade receivables at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"). The financial statements are presented in U.S. Dollar, the Company's functional and presentation currency, rounded off to the nearest millions, except when otherwise indicated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with PFRS Accounting Standards 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.

(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated)

3. Accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the unaudited interim condensed financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024.

The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

4. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Areas of estimation and judgement that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are disclosed in the notes to the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

5. Cash

All cash are in banks amounting to $35.7 million and $50.8 million as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The total maximum credit risk is equivalent to carrying amount of cash in banks. The carrying amounts of the Company's cash are denominated in the following currencies consisting of cash in bank:

	March 31 2025 (Unaudited)	**December 31 2024 (Audited)**
PHP	7.7	4.6
USD	27.9	46.1
AUD	0.1	0.1
	35.7	**50.8**

6. Receivables

	March 31 2025 (Unaudited)	**December 31 2024 (Audited)**
Trade receivables	5.2	4.4
Due from related parties (Note 13)	1.3	1.4
Advances to employees	0.7	0.6
	7.2	**6.4**

Trade receivables are receivables from sale of copper concentrate which are recorded at provisional prices and revalued each period until final settlement and remaining receivable from sale of doré based on transaction price.

(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Aging of Trade Receivables:

As at March 31, 2025

	Current	30 - 60 days	Over 60 days	Total
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	0.5	-	-	0.5
Transamine SA	4.7	-	-	4.7
Total	**5.2**	**-**	**-**	**5.2**

As at December 31, 2024

	Current	30 - 60 days	Over 60 days	Total
Trafigura Pte. Ltd.	4.4	-	-	4.4
Total	**4.4**	**-**	**-**	**4.4**

Due from related parties are advances made to finance ad-hoc working capital requirements. These short-term working capital advances are non-interest bearing and are intended to be payable on demand.

Advances to employees are realized through liquidations.

7. Inventories

	March 31 2025 (Unaudited)	December 31 2024 (Audited)
Current		
At net realizable value		
Consumables and spares	28.4	27.5
Allowance for inventory obsolescence	(4.8)	(4.8)
	23.6	**22.7**
At cost		
Ore stockpile	20.4	21.5
Concentrates	15.4	16.0
Gold on hand	1.6	1.4
	61.0	**61.6**
Non-current		
At cost		
Ore stockpile	67.2	72.2
Total Inventories	**128.2**	**133.8**

All inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Movement in the allowance for obsolescence of consumables and spares for the periods ended:

	March 31 2025 (Unaudited)	**December 31 2024 (Audited)**
Beginning	4.8	0.6
Provision for obsolescence	-	5.6
Write-off	-	(1.4)
Ending	**4.8**	**4.8**

As at March 31, 2025 the Company classified $67.2 million of ore stockpile inventory (December 2024: $72.2 million) as non-current as management assessed that these are not expected to be processed and sold within 12 months after end of the reporting period. All consumables and spares inventory are classified as current as at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

8. Prepayments and other current assets

	March 31 2025 (Unaudited)	**December 31 2024 (Audited)**
Prepayments	4.1	1.5
Advances	5.5	3.1
Prepaid taxes	5.4	3.3
	15.0	**7.9**

As at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, prepayments include Tax Credit Certificates (“TCCs”) amounting to $3.2 million from Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Advances represent deposits and payments made to suppliers, contractors or vendors arising from contractual agreements for purchases made by the Company.

Prepaid taxes represent advance payment of local business taxes and creditable withholding taxes which are amortized and applied against future tax liabilities, respectively.

9. Mining Assets

During the quarter, the Company acquired assets with a cost of $3.3 million (March 31, 2024: $2.7 million). No disposals were recorded during the quarter. The Company assesses the Didipio project at the reporting period to determine whether there are indicators of impairment, the Company did not recognize any impairment loss as at the reporting period.

(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated)

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

During the quarter, the Company acquired assets with a cost of $3.2 million (March 31, 2024: $6.5). There were no significant disposals during the quarter.

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, management assessed that there was no impairment indicators on property, plant and equipment and consequently, the Company did not recognize any impairment losses.

11. Other Non-Current Assets

	March 31 2025 (Unaudited)	**December 31 2024 (Audited)**
Input VAT	35.6	32.4
Excise tax	22.1	22.1
	57.7	54.5
Less: Allowance for probable loss	(37.9)	(37.9)
	19.8	16.6
Mine rehabilitation funds	6.8	6.7
Restricted deposits	5.9	5.9
Deposits	2.1	2.1
Social development fund	0.6	0.8
	35.2	**32.1**

The Company's excise taxes are under protest with the Supreme Court (SC). These are to be applied against future obligations depending on the decision of the SC. The restricted deposit amounts as at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are the outstanding bank deposits in favor of the Court of Tax appeals as a required bond.

12. Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities

	March 31 2025 (Unaudited)	**December 31 2024 (Audited)**
Trade payables and accrued expense	26.9	30.7
Royalty	63.3	62.0
Payable to government agencies	2.2	3.0
Free Carried Interest ("FCI") (Note 16)	8.1	6.3
Additional Government Share	15.6	8.1
Others	0.3	0.2
	116.4	**110.3**

Trade payables and accrued expenses pertain to actual and estimated costs for the procurement of goods and services including materials, parts and supplies, in-transit items, and other operating expenses of the Company.

Accrued royalties pertain to royalties equivalent to a certain percentage based on the net smelter return as required by the FTAA contract.

Payable to government agencies mainly refers to outstanding withholding taxes and other employee-related statutory contributions that were subsequently paid and remitted by the Company.

Accrued government share pertains to the undisbursed portion of the 60% of the net mining revenue after considering taxes and fees paid to the Government, including corporate income tax and indirect taxes, and amounts payable to land claim owners payable.

Also pursuant to the FTAA contract, addendum claim owners are entitled to a free carried interest of 8% of the Company. The Company has accrued for this entitlement based on dividend declarations in December 2023 and May 2024.

The FTAA Addendum requires an additional allocation of 0.5% to the Provincial Development Fund (“PDF”) and 1.0% to the Community Development Fund (“CDF”) based on preceding year’s gross mining revenue with the goal of assisting in the development of other communities outside of the host and neighboring communities covered by the Social Development and Management Program.

(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated)

13. Related party transactions

In the normal course of business, the Company transacts with entities which are considered related parties. The table below summarizes the Company's transactions and balances with its related parties:

	Transactions		**Outstanding balances**	
	March 31	**December 31**	**March 31**	**December 31**
Related party	**2025 (Unaudited)**	**2024 (Audited)**	**2025 (Unaudited)**	**2024 (Audited)**
Issuance of shares				
Immediate parent company	-	3.0	-	-
	-	**3.0**	**-**	**-**
Advances to:				
Immediate parent company	(0.3)	0.2	-	0.3
Entities under common control	-	(14.9)	0.4	0.4
			0.4	**0.7**
Borrowings and interest:				
Entity under common control				
Interest	-	0.3	-	-
Management fees:				
Ultimate Parent	1.1	4.3	(1.0)	(8.8)
Entity under common control	1.8	8.3	-	(1.0)
			(1.0)	**(9.8)**
Service agreement				
Entities under common control	0.2	0.1	**0.8**	**0.6**

Advances to and from related parties

Advances to and from related parties are made to finance respective short-term working capital requirements. These are non-interest bearing and payable on demand. Also, receivables are guaranteed by OGC.

Management Fees

Management fees pertain to charges for administrative and technical support extended by the parent company, which are expected to be settled in cash and payable within 60 days.

Service agreements

In 2013, the Company also entered into technical service agreement with OceanaGold (Philippines)

(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Exploration Corporation wherein the Company will provide fees in a form of advances equal to five percent (5%) of the total salary cost for the performance of services to enable the Company to explore and develop certain mineral properties.

14. Revenue

	Quarter ended March 31	
	2025 (Unaudited)	**2024 (Unaudited)**
Copper	27.1	23.4
Gold	50.8	67.9
Silver	1.4	0.8
	79.3	**92.1**

Sale of doré and copper concentrates is net of refining, treatment and other direct costs deducted to determine the transaction price. These are deducted from total market price of the products to arrive at the transaction price since these are expenses to be incurred in order to transform the concentrates and doré in its marketable form.

15. Cost of sales

	Quarter ended March 31	
	2025 (Unaudited)	**2024 (Unaudited)**
Supplies and consumables	14.4	15.6
Depreciation and amortization	8.6	10.4
Salaries, wages and other benefits	4.5	4.8
Utilities	5.1	4.6
Outside services	4.7	3.8
Others	8.2	7.4
Net change in gold and copper inventories	6.5	8.0
	52.0	**54.6**

Net change in gold and copper inventories pertain to movements and stock adjustments on mining inventories, including provisions and write-offs during the year.

Other costs mainly pertain to management fee, social development expenditures and other expenditures attributable to the mine operations.

(All amounts in millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated)

16. General and administrative expenses

	Quarter ended March 31	
	2025 (Unaudited)	**2024 (Unaudited)**
Additional Government share	7.5	9.3
Taxes and licenses	4.9	5.9
Free Carried Interest (FCI)	1.8	-
Management Fee	0.1	2.1
Others	0.3	1.0
	14.6	**18.3**

Others represent bank charges, utilities, rental, office supplies, transportation and travel, and other administrative expenditure.

Additional Government Share

The table below summarizes the Company's calculation of the additional government share:

	Quarter ended March 31	
	2025	**2024**
Gross mining revenue	78.3	90.5
Less: Allowable deductions	(41.8)	(45.0)
Less: Amortization deduction	(3.3)	(3.3)
Net Revenue per the FTAA	**33.2**	**42.2**
Entitlement share	60%	60%
Total Government Share (60% of Net Revenue per the FTAA)	**19.9**	**25.3**
Deduct: Free-carried interest	(1.8)	-
Deduct: Production taxes	(5.3)	(6.7)
Deduct: Income tax	(5.3)	(9.3)
Additional Government Share	**7.5**	**9.3**

Under the FTAA, "Net Revenue" is the gross mining revenues derived from operations, less allowable deductions and an amortization deduction.

Allowable Deductions under the FTAA include expenses attributed to exploration, development and production which includes, expenses relating to mining, processing, exploration, capitalized pre-stripping, royalties, rehabilitation, marketing, administration, community and social development, depreciation and amortization and interest charged on borrowings.

All taxes and fees paid to the Philippines Government, including corporate income tax and indirect taxes such as excise, local business, property and withholding taxes, are deducted from the Government's 60% share of Net Revenue to arrive at any Additional Government Share payable.

The Additional Government Share of $7.5 million for the first quarter is an accrued but unpaid amount, as the payment will occur annually in April of each year based on the payment required in respect of the preceding year. The Company made an Additional Government Share payment of $8.1 million in April 2025 related to 2024 amounts accrued at December 31, 2024 (April 2024: paid $20.3 million).

17. Financial Instruments

Due to the short-term nature of the transactions, the carrying values of each financial asset and liability including cash, deposits, trade receivables at amortized cost, due to/from related parties, trade payables and other current liabilities excluding payables to government agencies as at the reporting dates approximate their fair values.

Related party borrowings approximate its fair value based on borrowing rates available to the management for credit agreement with similar maturities and also considering any risk of non-performance. The fair value of the Company's borrowings is estimated by using contractual discounted cash flows, hence, the impact of discounting is not considered significant. The Company does not hold financial instruments traded in an active market which might be affected by quoted market prices at reporting date aside from trade receivables which are provisionally priced and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss until settlement. On the other hand, the fair value of lease liabilities is equal to its discounted present value.

The Company's trade receivable FVPL is measured at fair value under Level 2 as prices used in determining the gross carrying amount of receivable is based on the prevailing commodity market price. Trade receivables at FVPL as at March 31, 2025 amounted to $5.2 million (December 2024 - $4.4 million).

As of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, there were no transfers between levels of fair value measurements.

18. Subsequent event

On May 7, 2025, the Company declared dividends in the amount of $0.0075 per share or $17 million, distributed equally in favor of all stockholders of record as of May 22, 2025 payable on June 18, 2025. The Company's stockholders refer to OGPHI, the independent directors and other public shareholders. Dividend to holders of publicly traded shares will be paid in Philippine Peso based on the PHP:USD exchange rate on the day the payment is processed.

Summary of material accounting policies

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

(a) New and amendment to existing standards and interpretations adopted by the Company
The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their quarterly reporting period commencing January 1, 2024:

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Noncurrent liabilities with covenants - Amendments to PAS 1

Amendments made to PAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements" in 2020 and 2022 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 entity's expectations or events after the reporting date (for example, the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant that an entity is required to comply with only after the reporting period).

Covenants of loan arrangements will not affect classification of a liability as current or non-current at the reporting date if the entity must only comply with the covenants after the reporting date. However, if the entity must comply with a covenant either on or before the reporting date, this needs to be considered in the classification as current or non-current even if the covenant is only tested for compliance after the reporting date.

The amendments require disclosures if an entity classifies a liability as non-current and that liability is subject to covenants with which the entity must comply within 12 months of the reporting date. The disclosures include:

- the carrying amount of the liability;
- information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them); and
- facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity might have difficulty complying with the covenants.

The amendments must be applied retrospectively in accordance with the requirements in PAS 8, *"Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".*
Special transitional rules apply if an entity has adopted the 2020 amendments regarding the classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

Lease liability in sale and leaseback - Amendments to PFRS 16

In September 2022, the IASB finalized narrow-scope amendments to the requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in PFRS 16, “Leases” which explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction.

The amendments specify that, in measuring the lease liability subsequent to the sale and leaseback, the seller-lessee determines ‘lease payments’ and ‘revised lease payments’ in a way that does not result in the seller-lessee recognizing any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use that it retains. This could particularly impact sale and leaseback transactions where the lease payments include variable payments that do not depend on an index or a rate.

Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to PAS 7 and PFRS 7

On May 25, 2023, the IASB issued amendments to PAS 7 and PFRS 7 to require specific disclosures about supplier finance arrangements (SFAs). The amendments respond to the investors’ need for more information about SFAs to be able to assess how these arrangements affect an entity's liabilities, cash flows and liquidity risk.

The new disclosures will provide information about:

- The terms and conditions of SFAs.
- The carrying amount of financial liabilities that are part of SFAs, and the line items in which those liabilities are presented.
- The carrying amount of financial liabilities that are part of SFAs, and the line items in which those liabilities are presented.
- The range of payment due dates for both the financial liabilities that are part of SFAs, and comparable trade payables that are not part of such arrangements
- Non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of financial liabilities in (2).
- Access to SFA facilities and concentration of liquidity risk with the finance providers.

Entities will be required to aggregate the information that they provide about SFAs. However, entities should disaggregate information about terms and conditions that are dissimilar, disclose explanatory information where the range of payment due dates is wide, and disclose the type and effect of non-cash changes that are needed for comparability between periods.

The adoption did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and is not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted by the Company

Certain new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company. These standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Receivables and deposits

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business and have normal credit terms of 10 days. Trade receivables related to concentrates are initially recorded at the amount of the provisional sales prices, and then subsequently recorded at fair value through revaluation at the prevailing commodity price at each reporting period until final settlement occurs. Changes in the provisional prices are recognized within revenue and separately disclosed as provisional pricing gain or loss. Trade receivables from doré sales are initially measured at original invoice amount less any provision for impairment and subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method less provision for impairment, if any.

Other receivables composed of due from related parties and advances to employees, and deposits are initially recorded at fair value. These receivables are recorded with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore the Company measures these subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Any impairment is deducted from the carrying amount of other receivables. These receivables generally arise from transactions partly within and partly outside the usual operating activities of the Company. No changes were made in the classification and measurement of other receivable.

The Company applies the PFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for its trade receivables from doré sales. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

For trade receivables measured from concentrates, the Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with these financial assets. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of loss is recognized as a separate line item in the statement of total comprehensive income, unless deemed immaterial. When a receivable remains uncollectible after the Company has exerted all legal remedies, it is written off against the allowance account for receivables. If in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Reversal of previously recorded impairment provision is based on the result of the management's updated assessment, considering the availability of facts and changes in circumstances, including but not limited to results of recent discussions and arrangements entered into with customers as to the recoverability of receivables at the end of the reporting period. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written-off are recognized as a separate line item in the statement of total comprehensive income, unless deemed immaterial.

Inventories

Inventories, which consist of doré gold, gold in-circuit, concentrates, ore stockpile, and consumables and spares used in the company's operations, are stated at the lower cost or net realizable value (NRV). Inventories are presented as current when these are expected to be processed and sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Otherwise, these are presented as non-current.

Cost of doré gold, gold in-circuit, concentrates, and ore stockpile is determined by the weighted average method and comprises of direct costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead costs including depreciation and amortization. NRV of these inventories is the selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and other costs necessary to make the sale. In the case of consumables and spares, NRV is the value of inventories when sold at the condition at the reporting date or its estimated replacement cost.

Cost of consumables and spares is determined under the moving average method, and comprises the invoice cost, freight, duties and taxes, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Inventories are derecognized either when used, sold or written off. When inventories are used for operations, the carrying amount of those inventories shall be recognized as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognized. Prior to commencement of commercial operations, these are charged and capitalized to mining assets under the statement of financial position to the extent that these are related to development and commissioning activities.

Provision for impairment of inventories is set up, if necessary, based on review of movements and current condition of each inventory item. The cost of any write-down of inventory to NRV and all losses of inventories shall be recognized through profit of loss in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The cost of any reversal of any previous write-down shall be recognized as reduction in the amount of inventory recognized as expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization, and impairment, if any.

Construction-in-progress is stated at cost, which includes cost of construction, equipment and other direct costs. Costs of assets under construction are accumulated in the accounts until these projects are completed upon which these are classified to the appropriate property accounts. Construction-in-progress is not depreciated and amortized until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into its intended use.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, excluding items presented under plant and equipment and roads and dams and mining equipment, is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives (in years) as follows:

Leasehold improvements	3 or lease term, whichever is shorter
Office machinery and equipment	3
Vehicles	3 to 6
Furniture and fittings	3
Computer equipment and software	3
Buildings (excluding ROU asset)	10 to 16
Health, safety, and security equipment	3
Maintenance equipment	3

Plant and equipment, mining equipment and roads and dams are depreciated using the units of production method based on estimated economically recoverable reserves to which these relate or written off if the property is abandoned.

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 carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal; or when no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal at which time the cost and related accumulated depreciation and amortization are removed from the accounts.

Mining assets

(a) Deferred exploration costs

Deferred exploration costs represent capitalized expenditures related to the acquisition and exploration of mining properties. Exploration costs are stated at cost and are accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. Such costs are only carried forward to the extent that these are expected to be recovered through the successful development of the area of interest (or alternatively by its sale), or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable resources, and active work is continuing. Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off against profit or loss in the statements of total comprehensive income in the period in which the decision to abandon the area is made. A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest.

The Company classifies deferred exploration costs as tangible or intangible according to the nature of the asset acquired or cost incurred and applies the classification consistently. Certain deferred exploration costs are treated as intangible (e.g., license and legal fees), whereas others are tangible (e.g., vehicles). To the extent that a tangible asset is consumed in developing an intangible asset, the amount reflecting that consumption is part of the cost of the intangible asset. However, using a tangible asset to develop an intangible asset does not change a tangible asset into an intangible asset.

Deferred exploration costs are recognized and reclassified to deferred development costs when the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the resources are demonstrable. Deferred exploration costs are only assessed for impairment and not subjected to depreciation and amortization before reclassification.

(b) Deferred development costs

Deferred development costs pertain to capitalized expenditures incurred to prove technical feasibility and commercial viability of any resources found and to develop ore bodies. Development costs are stated at cost and are capitalized to the extent that these are directly attributable to an area of interest or those that can be reasonably allocated to an area of interest, which may include costs directly related to bringing assets to the location and condition for intended use and costs incurred, net of any revenue generated, during the commissioning period. These costs are capitalized until assets are already available for use or when the Company has already achieved commercial levels of production.

The carrying value of deferred development costs represents total expenditures incurred to date net of revenue from saleable material recognized during the pre-commercial production period, if any. Deduction is only appropriate if it can clearly be shown that the production of the saleable material is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Commercial production is deemed to have commenced when management determines that the completion of operational commissioning of major mine and plant components is completed, operating results are being achieved consistently for a period of time and that there are indicators that these operating results will be continued. Mine development costs incurred to maintain current production are included in profit or loss.

(c) Mine and mining properties in production

Upon commencement of commercial production, deferred development costs are capitalized as part of mine and mining properties in production. These costs are subject to depletion or amortization, which are computed using the units of production method based on proven and probable reserves.

Development costs including construction-in-progress incurred on an already operating mine area are stated at cost and included as part of mine and mining properties. These pertain to expenditures incurred in sourcing new resources and converting them to reserves, which are not depleted or amortized until such time of completion and the assets become available for use.

(d) Decommissioning and rehabilitation costs

Decommissioning and rehabilitation costs represent the net present value of obligations associated with the retirement of mine and mining properties that resulted from acquisition, construction or development and the normal operation of mine and mining properties. Decommissioning and rehabilitation costs are recognized as part of the cost of the related mine and mining properties in production in the period when a legal or constructive obligation is established provided that best estimate can be made. The increase in decommissioning and rehabilitation costs due to passage of time is recognized as accretion expense Decommissioning and rehabilitation costs are derecognized when the related asset has been retired or disposed of.

(e) Impairment review

The Company reviews and evaluates its mining assets when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. The recoverability of these capitalized costs is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete their exploration and development, and upon future profitable production.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the assets carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, fair value less cost of disposal ("FVLCD"), if available, and value in use, and is recognized through profit or loss. To the extent that impairment occurs, the excess is fully provided in the financial period in which this is determined. Value in use is calculated based on discounted future net cash flows for properties in which a mineral resource has been identified using estimated future production, commodity prices, operating and capital costs and reclamation and closure costs. Value in use for deferred exploration costs is estimated by reference to the timing of exploration and/or development work, work programs proposed, the exploration results achieved to date and the likely proceeds receivable if the Company sold specific properties to third parties.

For mine and mining properties, FVLCD is estimated by reference to cash flow forecasts based on management's best estimates of expected future revenues and costs, including the future cash costs of production, capital expenditure, closure, restoration and environmental clean-up throughout the LOM of the CGU.

Trade payables and other current liabilities

Trade payables and other current liabilities are recognized in the period in which the related money, goods or services are received or when a legally enforceable claim against the Company is established. These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, these are presented as non-current liabilities.

Payables to government agencies and accrual for PDF/CDF and government share are not considered financial liabilities but are recognized and derecognized similarly.

Borrowings

(a) Recognition and measurement

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized through profit or loss as finance cost over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(b) Debt restructuring

A debt modification may be effected by:

- Amending the terms or cash flows of an existing debt instrument;
- Exchanging existing debt for new debt with the same lender; and
- Repaying an existing debt obligation and contemporaneously issuing new debt to the same lender; although this may be a legal extinguishment, the transaction may need to be accounted for as a debt modification.

PFRS 9 requires an entity to determine whether the present value of the new cash flows under the new terms is at least 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original liability, using the original effective interest rate. If the difference is 10% or greater, the modification is considered substantial and the existing liability is de-recognized and a new financial liability is recognized.

A substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) shall be accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, shall be recognized in profit or loss.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, an entity shall recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and shall recognize a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset shall be recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets) or, when applicable, the revised effective interest rate calculated. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when: (a) the Company has present legal and constructive obligation as a result of past events; (b) is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;

and (c) 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 derecognized when the obligation is settled, cancelled or has expired.

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 accretion expense in the statement of total comprehensive income.

The Company recognizes the estimated costs of mine rehabilitation, which includes among others, restoration of the areas disturbed during development stage and commercial operations, maintenance and monitoring, land reclamation, decommissioning and dismantling of production facilities, and employee and other social costs including residual care, if necessary. The provision is discounted where material and the unwinding of the discount is recognized as accretion expense in the statement of total comprehensive income. At the time of establishing the provision, the corresponding asset is capitalized as where it gives rise to a future benefit and depreciated/amortized over future production from the mine to which it relates. Costs attributed to actual decommissioning/dismantling and restoration/reforestation are capitalized as part of mine and mining properties in production upon commencement of commercial operations.

Changes in the measurement of the estimated costs of mine rehabilitation which results from changes in the estimated timing or amount of the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits required to settle the obligation, or a change in the discount rate, is accounted for as an addition or deduction to the provision recorded and to the cost of rehabilitation asset recognized as part of mining assets to the extent that the addition does not exceed its carrying amount. If a decrease in the provision exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess will be recognized as part of other operating income or finance cost in the statement of total comprehensive income, as applicable. If the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the Company considers whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable and must be accounted for under the impairment criteria.

Current and deferred income tax

Income tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current provision for income tax 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 and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax losses (net operating loss carryover or NOLCO) and unused tax credits (excess minimum corporate income tax or MCIT) to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred income tax 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.

Equity

(a) Share capital

The Company's share capital is composed of common shares with the amount of proceeds from the issuance or sale of common shares representing the aggregate par value credited to share capital. Proceeds in excess of the aggregate par value of common shares, if any, are credited to share premium. After initial measurement, share capital and share premium are carried at historical cost and are classified as equity in the statement of financial position.

(b) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent accumulated net profits, net of dividend distributions and other capital adjustments. Retained earnings may be appropriated for expansion projects or programs approved by the Board of Directors ("BOD"). Unappropriated retained earnings are available for dividend declaration to shareholders.

(c) *Dividend distribution*

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholder is recognized as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved and declared by the BOD.

Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the financial statements, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the Company's most senior executive management for the purposes of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the Company's various lines of business.

Individually material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the type or class of customers, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share majority of these criteria.

The Company’s management assesses the performance and allocates the resources of the Company as a whole, as all of the Company’s activities are considered to be primarily related to the sale of concentrates and doré. Therefore, management considers there is only one operating segment under the requirements of PFRS 8, Operating Segments. Hence, no segment information is presented.

ACCREDITED COMPETENT PERSON'S CONSENT FORM AND CONSENT STATEMENT, AND CERTIFICATES

Pursuant to the requirements under the prevailing The Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.'s Consolidated Listing and Disclosure Rules, as amended, and Clause 10 of the Philippine Mineral Reporting Code 2020 Edition (the "Consent Statement").

Public Report or Technical Report Name (or heading) to be Publicly Released: <u>SEC Form 17-Q/Quarterly Report for the quarter ended 31 March 2025 (the "Report").</u>

Name of Company releasing the Report: <u>OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.</u>

Name of Mineral Deposit to which the Report refers to: <u>Didipio Gold-Copper Deposit</u>

Data Cut-off Date: 31 March 2025

Report Date: 7 May 2025

Consent Statement

I, Cecilio C. Bautista, confirm that I am the Accredited Competent Person for the Report, and that:

- I am a Geologist with [redacted]
- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2020 Edition of the Philippine Mineral Reporting Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (PMRC 2020 Edition), and its Implementing Rules and Regulations.
- I certify that this Report has been prepared in accordance with PMRC 2020 Edition and its Implementing Rules and Regulations.
- I am an Accredited Competent Person – Geologist as defined by the PMRC 2020 Edition and having minimum of five years relevant experience in the style of mineralization and type of mineral deposit described in the Report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a Life Member of the Geological Society of the Philippines.
- I am an independent consultant of OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc. (the "<u>Company</u>"). I am neither employed nor affiliated with the Company in any manner. I do not own any shares, options, and/or warrants of the Company nor do I hold any other interest over the Company or any of its assets.
- I assume full responsibility for the Report which have been prepared under my supervision.
- I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies.
- I have disclosed to the reporting Company the full nature of the relationship between myself and

the Company, including any issues that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest.

- I verify that the Report is based on, and fairly and accurately reflect in the form and context in which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relating to Geological Study and Assessment on a Mineral Deposit and/or Exploration results, and to the best of my knowledge, all technical information that are required to make this Report not misleading, have been included.

- I have conducted Data Verification and Data Validation of the data disclosed in the Report. The data and information were verified and validated through collection and review of records covering both technical and non-technical records of the Company. Technical information includes the history and relevant information on the mineral resources and reserves of the Company, prepared/validated in accordance with the Philippine Mineral Reporting Code of 2020. Focus of the review were on the Mineral Resources of the Company. Field check and document review were likewise conducted in October 2024 with update being provided by the Company's technical team. Online meetings were likewise conducted where the Company presented and provided additional information regarding its mineral resources and reserves. I am likewise familiar with the type of mineral deposit and mineral resources and reserves of the Company having been on Site many times when I was the Company exploration manager from 2011 to 2017.

- I have attached to this Consent Statement copies of my relevant identification cards and professional tax receipt.

Consent

I consent to the release and public disclosure of the Report and this Consent Statement by the Board of Directors of OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc. for the purpose of the Quarterly Report submission for the quarter ended 31 March 2025. For the avoidance of doubt, this consent includes submission of the Report and this Consent Statement (including the attachments such as the identification cards) to any regulatory authority, making accessible the Report to the general public, and quoting the Report or using its extract or summary for purposes of complying with any regulatory requirements and/or any disclosure or statement that the Company may make in connection with the information set out in the Report.

[redacted]

CECILIO C. BAUTISTA
Accredited Competent Person

May 2, 2025
Date

Geological Society of the Philippines
Professional Representative Organization / RPO Affiliation of the ACP

[redacted]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
CITY OF Nabunturan, Davao de Oro **) SS.**

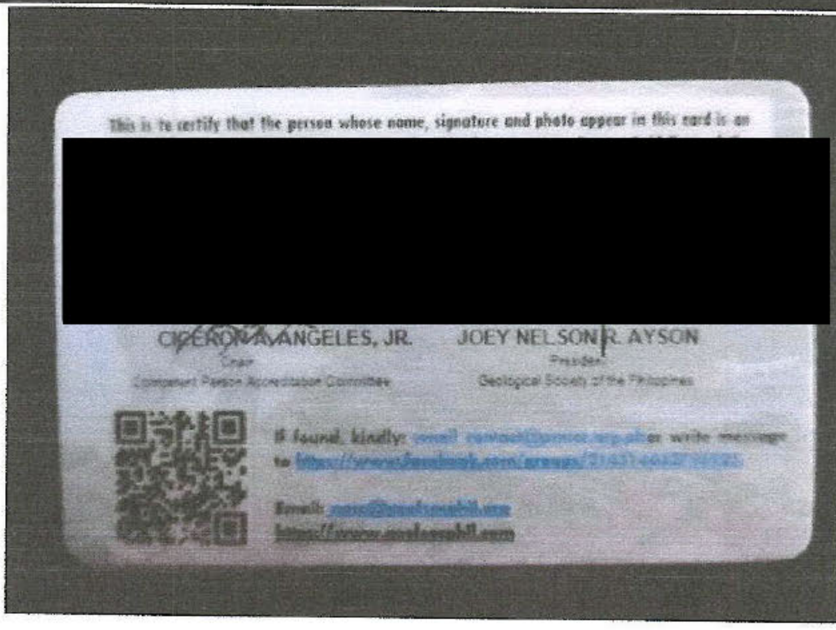
BEFORE ME, this 0 2 MAY 2025 day of ______________, 2025 personally appeared before me Cecilio C. Bautista with PRC ID with Registration No. 0001102 issued by PRC on November 4, 1986 which is valid until February 1, 2027, known to me to be the same person who executed this instrument which he/she acknowledged before me as his/her free and voluntary act and deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal on the date and at the place first above written.

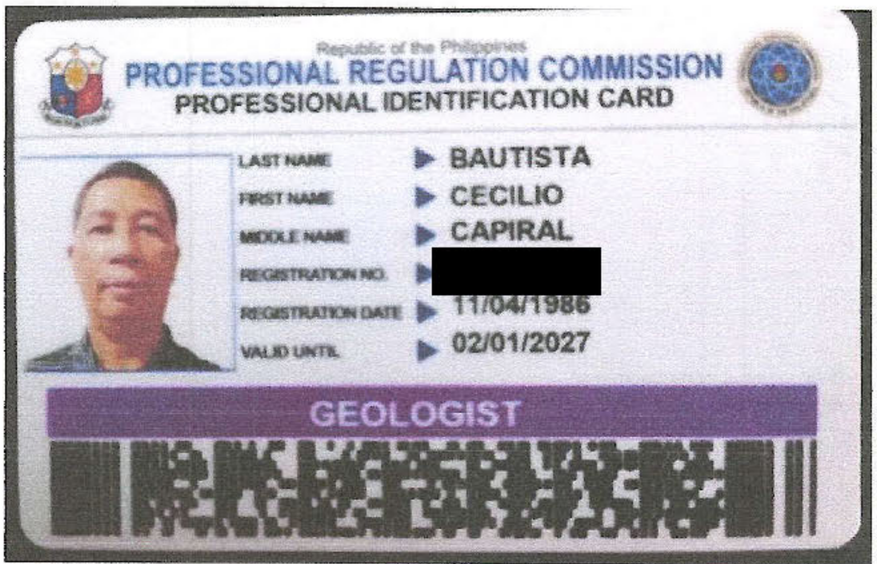
Doc. No. 88 ;
Page No. 10 ;
Book No. I ;
Series of 2025.

NOTARY PUBLIC
BONILUFER A. BALONGA
Notary Public
Valid Until December 31, 2026
Roll No. 92378
IBP No. 534222; 1/25/2025, Pasig City
PTR OR No. 2586242; 1/27/2025, Davao de Oro
TIN 445-325-521
MCLE Compliance No.: New lawyer Not Yet Required
bonrexbalonga@gmail.com


PMRC
ACCREDITED COMPETENT PERSON
Geologist
NAME CECILIO C. BAUTISTA
[redacted]
VALID UNTIL February 1, 2027


This is to certify that the person whose name, signature and photo appear in this card is an
[redacted]
CICERON A. ANGELES, JR.
Chair
Competent Person Accreditation Committee
JOEY NELSON R. AYSON
President
Geological Society of the Philippines
If found, kindly: email
or write message to
Email:

[redacted]



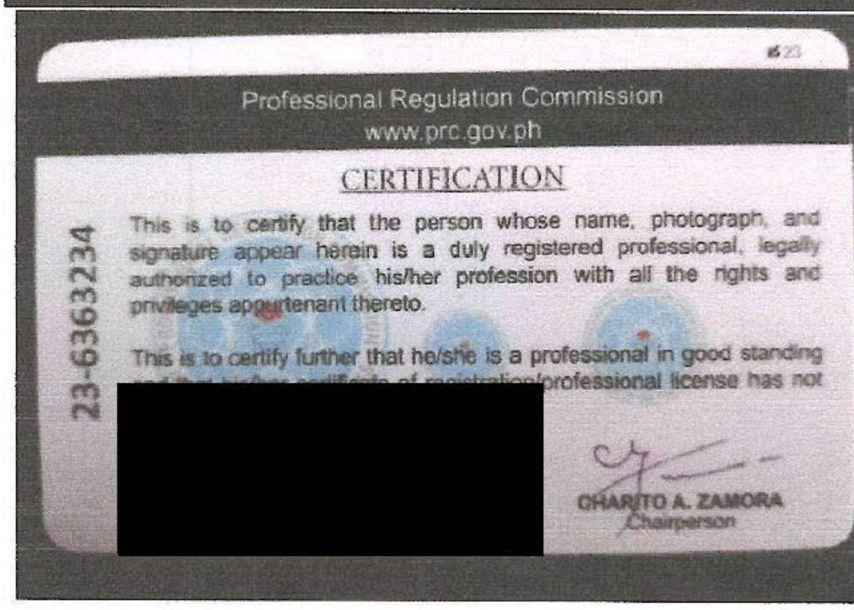
Republic of the Philippines

PROFESSIONAL REGULATION COMMISSION

PROFESSIONAL IDENTIFICATION CARD

LAST NAME	BAUTISTA
FIRST NAME	CECILIO
MIDDLE NAME	CAPIRAL
REGISTRATION NO.	[redacted]
REGISTRATION DATE	11/04/1986
VALID UNTIL	02/01/2027

GEOLOGIST



Professional Regulation Commission

www.prc.gov.ph

CERTIFICATION

23-6363234

This is to certify that the person whose name, photograph, and signature appear herein is a duly registered professional, legally authorized to practice his/her profession with all the rights and privileges appurtenant thereto.

This is to certify further that he/she is a professional in good standing [redacted] professional license has not

CHARITO A. ZAMORA

Chairperson

[redacted]

OFFICIAL RECEIPT

Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER
Province of Laguna
City of Biñan

Accountable Form No. 51 Revised January, 1992	ORIGINAL
DATE	Nº 2218649

AGENCY February 17, 2025	20252218645 FUND
PAYOR CITY OF BIÑAN LAGUNA	

NATURE OF COLLECTION CECILIO C BAUTISTA	ACCOUNT CODE	AMOUNT
		₱
PROFESSIONAL TAX-GEOLOGIST		250.00
PROFESSIONAL TAX - (SURCHARGE)		75.00
[redacted]		
TOTA[redacted]		325.00

AMOUNT IN WORDS

Three Hundred Twenty Five Pesos Only

	DRAWEE BANK	NUMBER	DATE
☐ Cash			
☐ Check	CASH		
☐ Money Order			

Received the amount stated above

By:

NOREEN GRACE B. ARBEGA

CITY TREASURER
LEILANI Z. ALMARINES

NOTE: Write the number and date of this receipt on the back of check or money order received.

OIC - CITY TREASURER