

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-C

CURRENT REPORT UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SRC RULE 17.2(c) THEREUNDER

1. Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported)
Feb 20, 2026
2. SEC Identification Number
A 1996-02982
3. BIR Tax Identification No.
00487017100000
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter
OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.
5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation
Philippines
6. Industry Classification Code(SEC Use Only)
7. Address of principal office
Didipio Mine, Barangay Didipio, Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya
Postal Code
3703
8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code
09178612279
9. Former name or former address, if changed since last report
N/A
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC 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

11. Indicate the item numbers reported herein
Item 9

The Exchange does not warrant and holds no responsibility for the veracity of the facts and representations contained in all corporate disclosures, including financial reports. All data contained herein are prepared and submitted by the disclosing party to the Exchange, and are disseminated solely for purposes of information. Any questions on the data contained herein should be addressed directly to the Corporate Information Officer of the disclosing party.



OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.

OGP

PSE Disclosure Form 4-30 - Material Information/Transactions
References: SRC Rule 17 (SEC Form 17-C) and
Sections 4.1 and 4.4 of the Revised Disclosure Rules

Subject of the Disclosure

Audited Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

Background/Description of the Disclosure

The Board of Directors of OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc. (the "Company") approved the Company's Audited Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Other Relevant Information

Refer to the attached SEC Form 17-C.

Filed on behalf by:

Name	Dyann Rabaya
Designation	Principal - Compliance and Business Integrity

COVER SHEET

		A	1	9	9	6	0	2	9	8	2
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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
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Month Day
Fiscal Year

SEC FORM 17-C

FORM TYPE

0	6	3 rd Monday
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Month Day
Annual Meeting

-

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

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Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Not applicable

Amended Articles
Number/Section

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Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings	

Domestic Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

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File Number

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Document I.D.

LCU

Cashier

STAMPS

Remarks = pls. Use black ink for scanning purposes

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-C

CURRENT REPORT UNDER SECTION 17
OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE
AND SRC RULE 17.2(c) THEREUNDER

1. **20 February 2026**
Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported)
2. SEC Identification Number **A199602982**
3. BIR Tax Identification No. **004-870-171-00000**
4. **OCEANAGOLD (PHILIPPINES), INC.**
Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter
5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization: **PHILIPPINES**
6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)
7. Address of issuer's principal office Postal Code
Didipio Mine, Didipio, Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya, **3703**
Philippines
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 SRC or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA:

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding or Amount of Debt Outstanding
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Common shares	2,280,000,000
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11. Indicate the item numbers reported herein: 9

The Board of Directors of OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc. (the "Company") has reviewed and approved the Company's Audited Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025 ("AFS").

A copy of the approved AFS is hereto attached.

[Signature page follows.]

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Regulation Code, OCEANAGOLD (PHILIPPINES), INC. has caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, who is duly authorized for the purpose.

OCEANAGOLD (PHILIPPINES), INC.

Issuer



KARINA P. DULINAYAN
Corporate Secretary

20 February 2026

Date



FW: SEC eFast Initial Acceptance

From Corporate Secretary PH <CorporateSecretaryPH@oceanagold.com>

Date Fri 2/20/2026 10:03 AM

To Joel Molina <Joel.Molina@oceanagold.com>

From: noreply-cifssost@sec.gov.ph <noreply-cifssost@sec.gov.ph>

Sent: Friday, February 20, 2026 10:01 AM

Subject: SEC eFast Initial Acceptance

External

Dear **OCEANAGOLD (PHILIPPINES), INC.**,

Greetings!

This serves as a temporary receipt of your submission, subject to verification of the form and the quality of the image of the submitted report.

SEC Registration No: A199602982

Company Name: OCEANAGOLD (PHILIPPINES), INC.

Document Code: AFS

A separate email will be sent as proof of review and/or final acceptance.

Thank you.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC Headquarters, 7907 Makati Avenue,
Salcedo Village, Barangay Bel-Air, Makati City,
1209, Metro Manila, Philippines

REMINDER:

TO ALL FILERS OF REPORTS IN THE e-FAST

Please strictly follow the instructions stated in the form. Filings not in accordance with the prescribed template for the following reports will be automatically reverted by the system to the filer: 1. General Information Sheet (GIS-Stock); 2. General Information Sheet (GIS-Non-stock); 3. General Information Sheet (GIS- Foreign stock & non-stock); 4. Broker Dealer Financial Statements (BDFS); 5. Financing Company Financial Statements (FCFS); 6. Investment Houses Financial Statements (IHFS); 7. Publicly – Held Company Financial Statement; 8. General Form for Financial Statements; 9. Financing Companies Interim Financial Statements (FCIF); 10. Lending Companies Interim Financial Statements (LCIF).

Per Section 18 of SEC Memorandum Circular No. 3 series of 2021, the reckoning date of receipt of reports is the date the report was initially submitted to the eFAST, if the filed report is compliant with the existing requirements. A report, which was reverted or rejected, is considered not filed or not received. A notification will be sent to the filer, stating the reason for the report's rejection in the remarks box.

THIS IS AN AUTOMATED MESSAGE - PLEASE DO NOT REPLY DIRECTLY TO THIS EMAIL

COVER SHEET

for
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

A	1	9	9	6	-	0	2	9	8	2
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COMPANY NAME

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

PRINCIPAL OFFICE (No./Street/Barangay/City/Town/Province)

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																		

Form Type

A	F	S
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Department requiring the report

C	R	M
---	---	---

Secondary License Type, if Applicable

N	A
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COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

CorporateSecretaryPH@oceanagold.com

Company's Telephone Number/s

(078) 8434 2300

Mobile Number

09175076014

No. of Stockholders

16

Annual Meeting (Month/Day)

06/ 16th Monday

Fiscal Year (Month/Day)

12/31

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person ***MUST*** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person

GEMMA MCDONALD

Email Address

Gemma.McDonald@oceanagold.com

Telephone Number/s

--

Mobile Number

--

CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

Didipio Mine, Didipio, Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya

Note 1: In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

2: All boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies.



Outlook

Your BIR AFS eSubmission uploads were received

From eafs@bir.gov.ph <eafs@bir.gov.ph>
Date Fri 2/20/2026 8:15 AM
To OCEANAGOLD PHILIPPINES INC <ogpi@oceanagold.com>
Cc Hesther Bahiwag <Hesther.Bahiwag@oceanagold.com>

External

Hi OCEANAGOLD (PHILIPPINES), INC.,

Valid files

- EAFS004870171ITRTY122025.pdf
- EAFS004870171AFSTY122025.pdf

Invalid file

- <None>

Transaction Code: **AFS-0-PQW22TT20BK7G9GGENSTZ3SM4087C6C5LB**
Submission Date/Time: **Feb 20, 2026 08:15 AM**
Company TIN: **004-870-171**

Please be reminded that you accepted the terms and conditions for the use of this portal and expressly agree, warrant and certify that:

- The submitted forms, documents and attachments are complete, truthful and correct based on the personal knowledge and the same are from authentic records;
- The submission is without prejudice to the right of the BIR to require additional document, if any, for completion and verification purposes;
- The hard copies of the documents submitted through this facility shall be submitted when required by the BIR in the event of audit/investigation and/or for any other legal purpose.

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CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
VANCOUVER

CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Before me, **MARCO FREDERICK B. HARDER**, Vice Consul of the Republic of the Philippines, in and for the Provinces of British Columbia, Yukon, and Northwest Territories, Canada, duly commissioned and qualified, on this **19th day of February 2026**, personally appeared:

BRIAN DOUGLAS MARTIN

known to me and to me known to be the same person who executed the annexed instrument, and being informed by me of the contents of said instrument, acknowledged before me that he/she executed the same of his/her own free will and deed.

The said party signed at the foot of the instrument and on the left-hand margin of the other pages hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereon the seal of the Consulate General of the Republic of the Philippines in the City of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada this **19th day of February 2026**.



Doc. No.: 971
Service No.: 2231
O.R. No.: S101484
Fee Paid: C\$38.75
Series of 2026

MARCO FREDERICK B. HARDER
Vice Consul

The annexed document is a/an:
**Statement of Management's Responsibility for
Financial Statements** signed by
BRIAN DOUGLAS MARTIN

"No prescribed validity period or time limit"



STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of **OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the financial statements including the schedules attached therein and submits the same to the stockholders or members.

Isla Lipana & Co., the independent auditor, appointed by the stockholders, has audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders or members, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.



Brian Douglas Martin
Chairman

Atty. Joan D. Adaci-Cattiling
President

Gemma McDonald
Treasurer

Signed this 18th of February 2026



STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of **OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the financial statements including the schedules attached therein and submits the same to the stockholders or members.

Isla Lipana & Co., the independent auditor, appointed by the stockholders, has audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders or members, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

Brian Douglas Martin
Chairman

Atty. Joan D. Adaci-Cattiling
President

Gemma McDonald
Treasurer

Signed this 18th of February 2026

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
CITY OF MAKATI)S.S.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me, Notary Public duly notarized in the city named above, personally appeared:

Name	Competent Evidence of Identity	Date & Place of Issue
JOAN D. ADACI-CATTILING	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
GEMMA MCDONALD	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

who were identified by me through competent evidence of identity to be the same person who executed the foregoing instrument, and who took an oath before me as to such instrument.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL this 18th February 2026.

Doc. No. 81 :
Page No. 18 :
Book No. I :
Series of 2026.





Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.
(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)
Didipio Mine, Didipio
Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya

Report on the Audits of the Financial Statements

Our Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc. (the "Company") as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The financial statements of the Company comprise:

- the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024;
- the statements of total comprehensive income for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025;
- the statements of changes in equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025;
- the statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Isla Lipana & Co., 29th Floor, AIA Tower, 8767 Paseo de Roxas,
1226 Makati City, Philippines
+63 (2) 8845 2728

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.
(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)
Page 2

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in the Philippines. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics.

Our Audit Approach

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgments; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter identified in our audit is summarized as follows:

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><i>Assessment of impairment indicators of mine and mining properties and property, plant and equipment (PP&E)</i></p> <p>Refer to Notes 6 and 7 to the financial statements for the corresponding details of the Company's mine and mining properties and PP&E.</p> <p>As at December 31, 2025, the Company has mine and mining properties and PP&E with net book values of US\$232.6 million and US\$206.9 million, respectively. Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortization are reviewed for impairment by management whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Management applies significant judgment in assessing whether indicators of impairment exist for an asset which would necessitate impairment testing. Management assesses both internal and external sources of information, including significant changes in the manner of asset use, commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, discount rates, future capital expenditure requirements, estimated production costs, and mineral reserve and resource estimates, in determining whether indicators of impairment exist. Management's significant judgments relating to the recoverability of mine and mining properties and PP&E are disclosed in Note 26.2(d). No impairment indicators were identified by management as at December 31, 2025.</p> <p>We considered this as a key audit matter due to (i) the significance of the balances of mine and mining properties and PP&E and (ii) the significant audit effort and subjectivity in performing procedures to assess the internal and external factors evaluated by management in its assessment of impairment indicators, which required significant management judgment.</p>	<p>We addressed the matter through the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluated management's assessment of indicators of impairment, which included the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed the completeness and existence of significant external and internal indicators of impairment of the Company's mine and mining properties and PP&E, by corroborating relevant factors with evidence obtained during the audit and external market data, with reference to PAS 36, "Impairment of Assets". - Evaluated the reasonableness of management's assessment of changes in the use of assets, commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, discount rates, future capital requirements, estimated production costs, and mineral reserve and resource estimates by comparing these to publicly available market information, historical production and cost data, approved budgets and mine plans, and evidence obtained from other areas of the audit, as applicable. • Assessed the objectivity, competence and capabilities of the management's experts who are responsible for the assessment of reserves to produce the estimates of proven and probable reserves.

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.
(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)
Page 4

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the SEC Form 20-IS, SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with PSA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Bureau of Internal Revenue Requirement

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information in Note 29 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of management and has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

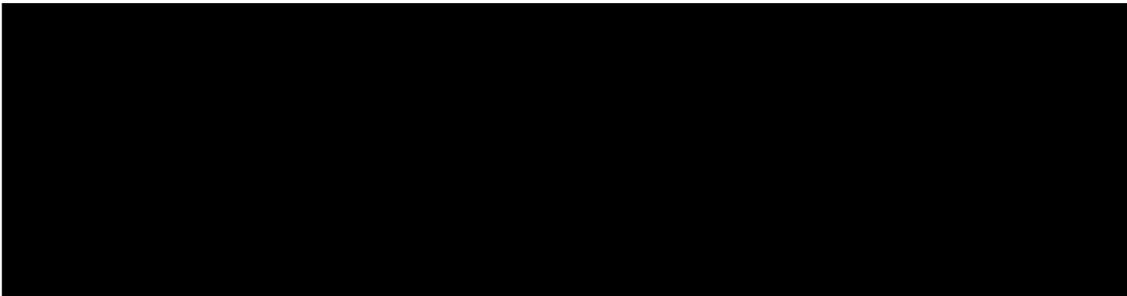
To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.
(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)
Page 7

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Corina D. Molina.

Isla Lipana & Co.



Corina D. Molina
Partner



Makati City
February 18, 2026



Isla Lipana & Co.

Statement Required by Rule 68 Securities Regulation Code (SRC)

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.
(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)
Didipio Mine, Didipio
Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya

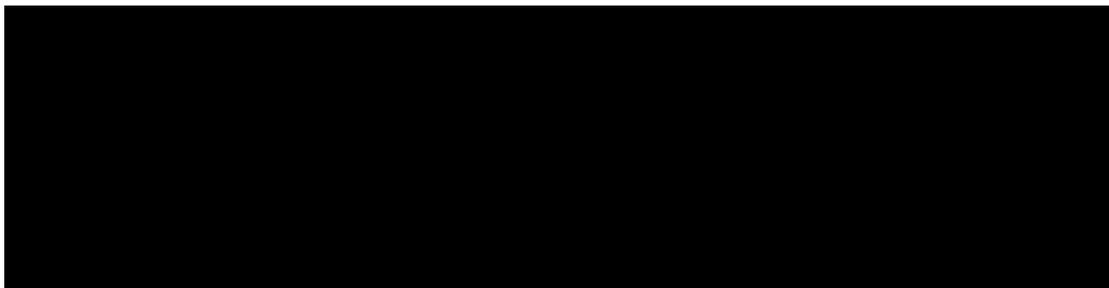
We have audited financial statements of OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc. (the “Company”) as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025, on which we have rendered the attached report dated February 18, 2026.

In compliance with the Revised Rule 68 of the SRC and based on the certification received from the Company’s corporate secretary, the Company has 103 shareholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares each as at December 31, 2025.

Isla Lipana & Co.



Corina D. Molina
Partner



Makati City
February 18, 2026

Isla Lipana & Co., 29th Floor, AIA Tower, 8767 Paseo de Roxas,
1226 Makati City, Philippines
+63 (2) 8845 2728



Statement Required by Rule 68
Securities Regulation Code (SRC)

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.
(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)
Didipio Mine, Didipio
Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya

We have audited the financial statements of OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc. (the “Company”) as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025, on which we have rendered the attached report dated February 18, 2026. The supplementary information shown in Schedules A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration and the Map showing the relationships between and among the Company and its Ultimate Parent Company, Middle Parent, Subsidiaries or Co-subsidiaries, and Associates, as additional components required by Revised Rule 68 of the SRC, are presented for purposes of filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not required parts of the basic financial statements. Such supplementary information is the responsibility of the management and has been subjected to auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the supplementary information has been prepared in accordance with the Revised Rule 68 of the SRC.

Isla Lipana & Co.


Corina D. Molina
Partner

Makati City
February 18, 2026

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Isla Lipana & Co.

Statement Required by Rule 68 Securities Regulation Code (SRC)

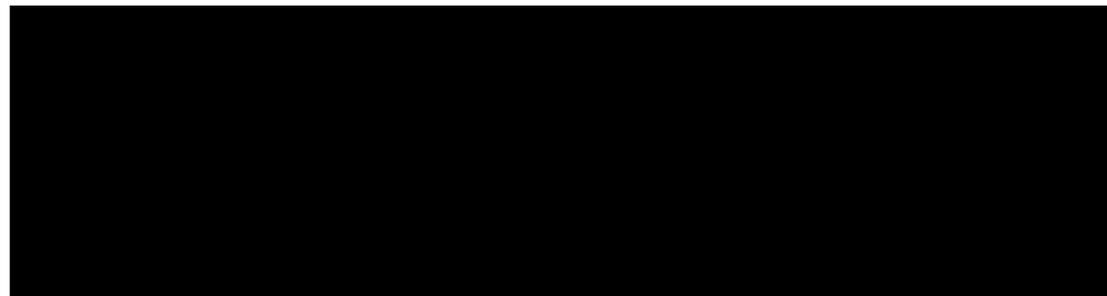
To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.
(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)
Didipio Mine, Didipio
Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc. (the “Company”) as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and have issued our report thereon dated February 18, 2026. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The Supplementary Schedule on Financial Soundness Indicators, including their definitions, formulas, calculations, and their appropriateness or usefulness to the intended users, are the responsibility of the Company’s management. These financial soundness indicators are not measures of operating performance defined by Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. This schedule is presented for the purpose of complying with the Revised Rule 68 of the SRC issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards. The components of these financial soundness indicators have been traced to the Company’s financial statements as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025 and no material exceptions were noted.

Isla Lipana & Co.



Corina D. Molina
Partner



Makati City
February 18, 2026

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OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.
(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)

Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2025 and 2024
(All amounts in millions of U.S. Dollars)

Notes	2025	2024	
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash	2	83.5	50.8
Receivables, net	3	7.0	6.4
Inventories, net	4	61.5	61.6
Prepayments and other current assets	5	10.1	7.9
Total current assets		162.1	126.7
Non-current assets			
Inventories, net of current portion	4	55.4	72.2
Mining assets, net	6	252.6	256.8
Property, plant and equipment, net	7	206.9	196.1
Deferred income tax assets, net	19	16.2	15.5
Other non-current assets	8	47.9	32.1
Total non-current assets		579.0	572.7
Total assets		741.1	699.4
Liabilities and Equity			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and other current liabilities	9	161.1	110.3
Due to related parties	10	12.5	9.8
Lease liabilities, current portion	23	0.1	0.1
Income tax payable		12.7	5.4
Total current liabilities		186.4	125.6
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities, net of current portion	23	-	0.1
Provision for rehabilitation cost	20	7.9	6.9
Retirement benefit obligation	16	2.7	2.4
Total non-current liabilities		10.6	9.4
Total liabilities		197.0	135.0
Equity			
Share capital	11	4.3	4.3
Other reserves		(2.0)	(2.1)
Retained earnings		541.8	562.2
Total equity		544.1	564.4
Total liabilities and equity		741.1	699.4

The notes on pages 1 to 50 are integral part of these financial statements.

OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.
(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)

Statements of Total Comprehensive Income
For each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025
(All amounts in millions of U.S. Dollars, except per share data)

	Notes	2025	2024	2023
Revenue	13	438.8	342.9	371.1
Cost of sales	14	(238.5)	(207.2)	(214.9)
Gross income		200.3	135.7	156.2
General and administrative expenses	15	(75.8)	(63.5)	(90.8)
Other operating expenses, net	17	(5.1)	(4.8)	(13.6)
Income from operations		119.4	67.4	51.8
Finance costs, net	18	0.1	(1.6)	(7.1)
Income before income tax		119.5	65.8	44.7
Income tax expense	19	(43.0)	(35.5)	(17.9)
Net income for the year		76.5	30.3	26.8
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement benefits, net of tax	16	0.1	-	(0.3)
Total comprehensive income for the year		76.6	30.3	26.5
Earnings per share				
Basic and diluted	12	0.03	0.02	0.05

The notes on pages 1 to 50 are integral part of these financial statements.

OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.
(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)

Statements of Changes in Equity
For each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025
(All amounts in millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Other reserves			Retained earnings		Total
	Share capital (Note 11)	Translation adjustment	Remeasurement on retirement benefit obligation (Note 16)	Unappropriated	Appropriated (Note 11.b)	
Balances as at January 1, 2023	1.3	(1.7)	(0.1)	533.9	49.5	582.9
Transactions with shareholders						
Release of appropriated retained earnings	-	-	-	49.5	(49.5)	-
Cash dividend declaration (Note 11)	-	-	-	(1.8)	-	(1.8)
Total transactions with shareholders	-	-	-	47.7	(49.5)	(1.8)
Comprehensive income						
Net income for the year	-	-	-	26.8	-	26.8
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(0.3)	-	-	(0.3)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(0.3)	26.8	-	26.5
Balances as at December 31, 2023	1.3	(1.7)	(0.4)	608.4	-	607.6
Transactions with shareholders						
Issuance of shares	3.0	-	-	-	-	3.0
Cash dividend declaration (Note 11)	-	-	-	(76.5)	-	(76.5)
Total transactions with shareholders	3.0	-	-	(76.5)	-	(73.5)
Comprehensive income						
Net income for the year	-	-	-	30.3	-	30.3
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	30.3	-	30.3
Balances as at December 31, 2024	4.3	(1.7)	(0.4)	562.2	-	564.4
Transactions with shareholders						
Cash dividend declaration (Note 11)	-	-	-	(96.9)	-	(96.9)
Comprehensive income						
Net income for the year	-	-	-	76.5	-	76.5
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	0.1	76.5	-	76.6
Balances as at December 31, 2025	4.3	(1.7)	(0.3)	541.8	-	544.1

The notes on pages 1 to 50 are integral part of these financial statements.

OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc
(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)

Statements of Cash Flows
For each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025
(All amounts in millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Notes	2025	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities				
Income before income tax		119.5	65.8	44.7
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization	6,7	38.0	42.5	46.8
Write-off of deferred exploration costs	6	2.5	-	-
Direct write-off of input value-added tax	17	1.9	3.8	0.6
Interest expense	18	0.8	1.3	6.7
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment	17	0.8	-	-
Retirement benefit expense	16	0.7	0.7	0.5
Accretion expense	18, 20	0.5	0.4	0.2
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	24	0.3	1.7	7.9
Provision for inventory obsolescence	4	-	5.6	0.1
Bad debts expense	3	-	0.7	-
Provision for probable losses	8,15	-	-	31.7
Loss on loan modification	10,17	-	-	6.2
Interest income	2	(1.1)	(0.8)	(0.4)
Operating income before working capital changes		163.9	121.7	145.0
Changes in working capital:				
Receivables		(0.7)	46.0	(24.0)
Inventories		16.9	7.9	22.9
Prepayments and other current assets		(2.4)	0.2	(0.2)
Other non-current assets		(16.9)	4.2	(13.3)
Due to related parties		2.7	7.1	17.9
Trade payables and other current liabilities		51.1	(4.8)	1.4
Net cash generated from operations		214.6	182.3	149.7
Interest received	2	1.1	0.8	0.4
Retirement benefits paid	16	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Interest paid	18	(0.8)	(1.3)	(2.0)
Income tax paid		(36.6)	(26.7)	(9.3)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		178.1	155.0	138.7
Cash flows from investing activities				
Additions to mining assets and property, plant and equipment	6,7	(48.0)	(45.6)	(28.6)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	7	0.1	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(47.9)	(45.6)	(28.6)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Payment of cash dividends	11	(96.9)	(76.5)	(1.8)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(0.1)	(0.1)	-
Payment of principal portion of loans	10	-	-	(113.8)
Payment of interest portion of loans	10	-	(0.3)	-
Issuance of shares	10,11	-	3.0	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(97.0)	(73.9)	(115.6)
Net increase (decrease) in cash		33.2	35.5	(5.5)
Cash, January 1		50.8	17.0	22.5
Effects of foreign exchange rate changes in cash		(0.5)	(1.7)	-
Cash, December 31		83.5	50.8	17.0

The notes on pages 1 to 50 are integral part of these financial statements.

OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.

(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025
(In the notes, all amounts are shown in millions of U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

1 General information

1.1 Registration and status of operations

OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on July 24, 1996 to undertake activities involving large-scale exploration, development and utilization of mineral resource, to conduct exploration and mineral processing activities pursuant to exploration and mineral processing permits or financial and/or technical assistance agreements, as well as all aspects of technical engineering and management services to individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations engaged in mining or, in any manner, in the acquisition, conveyance, storage, marketing, processing, refining and distribution of minerals.

On October 13, 2005, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) issued the Company a permit for the development and the subsequent operation of the Didipio Gold-Copper Project (the "Project") contained within the Didipio Financial or Technical Assistance Agreement (FTAA) located in Region 2 in the Philippines.

On April 1, 2013, the Company declared commencement of commercial operations. As part of its mine plan, the Company started with an open pit operation and prepared in March 2014 for development for its transition to underground mining.

The Company was granted by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) an extension of five (5) years for exploration activities under the FTAA on March 10, 2016. The Company is currently operating under an exploration permit effective for 5 years from September 17, 2024.

The initial term of the Company's FTAA ended on June 20, 2019. On July 14, 2021, the government confirmed the renewal of the FTAA of the Company for additional 25 years beginning June 19, 2019. The FTAA was renewed taking into account additional requirements listed in Note 21.d.

On November 9, 2023, the Company's Board of Directors (BOD) and shareholders approved, among others, the following amendments to the Company's Articles of Incorporation (AOI):

- Amendment of the primary purpose to include the following: "to perform all acts necessary for the furtherance of its primary purpose including (i) to borrow money or raise money or funds, (ii) to mortgage or provide security interest over any assets of the Company, and (iii) to guarantee obligations of and act as surety for, the loans and obligations of its subsidiaries, affiliates or associates, and/or to secure the said obligations by mortgage or creating a security interest over any assets of the Company, in each case as may be authorized by its BOD provided the same is considered beneficial to the Company as may be determined by its BOD, without operating as a lending or financing corporation";
- Inclusion of acceptances, non-negotiable instruments and other securities among the instruments that the Company can draw, make, accept, endorse, transfer, assign, execute and issue as indicated in one of its secondary purposes relating to borrowing and raising money for any of the purposes of the Company;

- Amendment of the secondary purpose to include the following:
 - To invest and deal with the money and properties of the Company, including the investment of corporate funds, monies and properties to any person, entity, or corporation, including any person, entity, or corporation in which the Company has a lawful interest, in such manner as may from time to time be considered wise or expedient by the BOD for the advancement of the Company's interests;
 - To lend money in favor of, or enter as a creditor into a contract of loan with, any person, entity or corporation, and to mortgage or provide security and corporate funds, monies and properties to secure all or any part of the liabilities of any person, entity, or corporation, and/or to guarantee or act as surety of all or any part of the liabilities of any person, entity, or corporation, in each case, including any person, entity or corporation in which the Company has a lawful interest, in such manner as may from time to time be considered wise or expedient by the BOD for the advancement of the Company's interests, and to negotiate, pledge or otherwise dispose of such bonds or other obligations of the Company for its corporate purposes;
- Change of term of existence to have perpetual existence;
- Increase in the number of directors to eight (8);
- Decrease in the amount of par value to P0.10 resulting in increase of its authorized common shares to 2.28 billion;
- Inclusion of express waiver of pre-emptive right to subscribe from the Company's unissued shares, increase in its authorized share capital or its treasury shares; and
- Compliance with the lock-up requirements under the Listing Rules of the Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc. (PSE).

These amendments were approved by the SEC on January 26, 2024.

The Company's ultimate parent is OceanaGold Corporation (OGC), a company domiciled in Canada and listed in the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The Company's immediate parent is OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc. (OGPHI), a company incorporated and doing business in the Philippines. On February 24, 2024, as part of the increase in authorized share capital, OGPHI subscribed to additional 1,702,500,000 unsubscribed shares.

On April 4, 2024 and April 26, 2024, the PSE issued notice of acceptance and the SEC issued permit to sell, respectively, in relation to the Company's application for initial public offering. The Company attained its status as "public company" on May 13, 2024. As a public company, it is covered by the Part II of Securities Regulation Code ("SRC") Rule 68. Prior to listing on May 13, 2024, OGPHI owned 100% of the Company.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company has 111 shareholders (2024 - 98), 103 of which holds at least 100 shares (2024 - 90).

The total shares outstanding are held by the following shareholders as at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Percentage
OGPHI	80.00%
Independent directors	0.00%
Public	20.00%
	100.00%

The Company's registered office address, which is also its principal place of business, is located at the Didipio Mine, Didipio, Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya.

1.2 Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements have been approved and authorized for issue by the Company's BOD on February 18, 2026.

2 Cash

All cash are in banks amounting to US\$83.5 million as at December 31, 2025 (2024 - US\$50.8 million). Cash in banks earn interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates of 0.063% to 5.125% for the year ended December 31, 2025 (2024 - 0.063% to 5.00%; 2023 - 0.093% to 5.00%).

Interest income earned from the Company's bank deposits for the years ended December 31 is as follows:

	Notes	2025	2024	2023
Cash in banks		0.9	0.4	0.2
Restricted cash	8	0.2	0.4	0.2
	17	1.1	0.8	0.4

The carrying amounts of the Company's cash are denominated in the following currencies:

	2025	2024
U.S. Dollar	81.0	46.1
Philippine Peso	2.2	4.6
Australian Dollar	0.3	0.1
	83.5	50.8

The total maximum credit risk is equivalent to carrying amount of cash in banks.

3 Receivables, net

Receivables, net as at December 31 consist of:

	Note	2025	2024
Trade receivables		3.2	4.4
Due from related parties, net	10	3.0	1.3
Advances to employees		0.8	0.7
		7.0	6.4

Trade receivables represent receivables from the sale of concentrates which are recorded at provisional prices and subsequently recognized at fair value each period until final settlement and receivables from sale of doré gold which are recorded at fair value based on transaction price.

In 2024, the Company recognized a provision for impairment on its receivable from a related party amounting to US\$0.7 million (Note 10) which pertains to trade receivables that the Company has identified to be past due and impaired. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2023, no provision for impairment was recognized for its receivable from related parties.

Advances to employees are realized through liquidations.

There are no receivables pledged as collateral as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

For each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, the Company did not recognize any impairment losses for trade receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk of trade receivables and due from related parties is presented in Note 25.1.

4 Inventories, net

Inventories, net, as at December 31 consist of:

	2025	2024
Current		
<i>At net realizable value</i>		
Consumables and spares	32.8	27.6
Allowance for inventory obsolescence	(4.7)	(4.9)
	28.1	22.7
<i>At cost</i>		
Ore stockpiles	18.0	21.5
Concentrates	12.8	16.0
Gold on hand	2.6	1.4
	61.5	61.6
Non-current		
<i>At cost</i>		
Ore stockpiles	55.4	72.2
	116.9	133.8

For each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, no provision for inventory obsolescence was recognized for ore stockpiles, concentrates and gold on hand inventories. All inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Movements in the allowance for inventory obsolescence of consumables and spares for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
January 1	4.9	0.6	0.5
Provision for obsolescence	-	5.6	0.1
Write-off	(0.2)	(1.3)	-
December 31	4.7	4.9	0.6

As a result of the Company's regular inventory inspection, certain obsolete consumables and spares were assessed for write-off. The Company wrote off consumables and spares, with previously recognized provision for obsolescence, amounting to US\$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 (2024 - US\$1.3 million and 2023 - nil).

The provision for obsolescence was charged to net change in gold and copper inventories within cost of sales in Note 14.

The costs of inventory recognized as part of cost of sales for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Note	2025	2024	2023
Cost of inventory	14	238.5	207.2	214.9

As at December 31, 2025, the Company classified US\$55.4 million of ore stockpile inventory as non-current (2024 - US\$72.2 million) as management assessed that these are not expected to be processed and sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All consumables and spares inventory are classified as current as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

5 Prepayments and other current assets

Prepayments and other current assets as at December 31 consist of:

	2025	2024
Prepayments	1.6	1.5
Prepaid taxes	3.2	3.2
Advances	5.3	3.2
	10.1	7.9

Prepayments mainly consist of life and health insurance which are expected to be utilized for a period of less than a year.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, prepaid taxes pertain to tax credit certificates (TCCs) received from the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR). In 2025, the Company filed for cash conversion of the remaining TCC after a portion was utilized through Tax Debit Memo (TDM) to settle the Company's Q4 2021 excise tax.

There were no TCCs received from the BIR from granted value-added tax (VAT) refund claims for each of the three years in the year ended December 31, 2025 (Note 8).

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

6 Mining assets, net

Details of mining assets, net and movements as at and for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Notes	Deferred exploration costs	Mine and mining properties	Decommissioning and rehabilitation costs	Total
Cost					
January 1, 2025		16.0	474.6	5.3	495.9
Additions		3.8	14.0	-	17.8
Write-off	15	(2.5)	-	-	(2.5)
Adjustments	20	-	-	0.5	0.5
Reclassifications	7	-	(3.9)	-	(3.9)
December 31, 2025		17.3	484.7	5.8	507.8
Accumulated amortization					
January 1, 2025		-	(236.2)	(2.9)	(239.1)
Amortization	14	-	(15.9)	(0.2)	(16.1)
December 31, 2025		-	(252.1)	(3.1)	(255.2)
Net book value as at December 31, 2025		17.3	232.6	2.7	252.6
Cost					
January 1, 2024		14.9	460.4	3.1	478.4
Additions		1.1	16.7	-	17.8
Adjustments	20	-	-	2.2	2.2
Transfers	7	-	(3.7)	-	(3.7)
Reclassifications	7	-	1.2	-	1.2
December 31, 2024		16.0	474.6	5.3	495.9
Accumulated amortization					
January 1, 2024		-	(216.2)	(2.9)	(219.1)
Amortization	14	-	(20.0)	-	(20.0)
December 31, 2024		-	(236.2)	(2.9)	(239.1)
Net book value as at December 31, 2024		16.0	238.4	2.4	256.8

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, deferred exploration costs pertain to exploration of other tenements within the FTAA region. Deferred exploration costs are mainly intangible assets. The Company expects these costs to be recovered through future development of the areas of interests with ongoing exploration activities. In 2025, the Company wrote off capitalized costs of a fully relinquished project within the FTAA tenement amounting to US\$2.5 million (Note 15). As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, except for the written-off costs relating to the fully relinquished project, management assessed that there were no indicators present that would otherwise require an assessment and recognition of impairment for its deferred exploration costs.

Deferred exploration cost write-off is considered as part of reconciling item under cash provided by operating activities. Additions to deferred exploration costs are considered as part of investing activities. There are no outstanding payables related to deferred exploration costs as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

There are no income related to deferred exploration costs for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. For the related expense, the Company recognized a write-off amounting to US\$2.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 (2024 - nil).

Mine and mining properties include costs related to the Company's underground project. As at December 31, 2025, total development cost capitalized for the construction of the underground project amounted to US\$211.7 million (2024 - US\$205.6 million).

The Company assesses the Didipio project at year end to determine whether there are any indicators of impairment. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made. Recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less cost of disposal and value in use calculated in accordance with accounting policy in Note 27.8.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the management together with the ultimate parent company's management assessed that there are no impairment indicators on the Didipio CGU and consequently, the Company did not recognize any impairment loss.

Details of additional and unpaid deferred exploration and mine and mining properties cost for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Additional capitalizations	17.8	17.8	10.6
Unpaid additions	2.6	2.0	2.8
Paid additions	17.2	18.6	18.0

Decommissioning and rehabilitation costs refer to the estimated cost for rehabilitation and decommissioning of mine and existing facilities of the Company which are amortized over the life of mine (Note 20). The Company revises its estimates and assumptions for the planned rehabilitation activities which results in adjustments on both decommissioning and rehabilitation costs and asset retirement obligation. Among the significant changes include the revision of cost estimates based on a new rehabilitation cost model, and application of a new discount rate and prevailing foreign exchange rates.

As a result of these changes, movements in the amount of the decommissioning and rehabilitation costs for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Note	2025	2024	2023
January 1		2.4	0.2	-
Adjustment charged to mining assets	20	0.5	2.2	0.2
Amortization		(0.2)	-	-
December 31		2.7	2.4	0.2

7 Property, plant and equipment, net

Details of property, plant and equipment, net and related movements as at and for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Office machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computer equipment and software	Leasehold improvements	Buildings (including ROU)	Roads and dams	Plant and equipment	Health, safety and security equipment	Maintenance equipment	Mining equipment	Construction -in-progress	Total
Cost													
January 1, 2025	14.1	46,8	3,1	10,2	0,3	59,9	68,4	188,5	2,9	3,0	46,8	14,4	458,4
Additions	0,4	0,1	-	0,1	0,2	0,1	-	-	-	0,2	-	28,6	29,7
Disposals	(1,6)	(3,0)	(0,8)	(1,2)	(0,1)	(1,1)	-	-	(0,5)	-	(0,1)	-	(8,4)
Reclassifications (Note 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,9	3,9
Transfers	3,7	1,9	0,1	1,5	-	2,3	7,2	2,6	-	-	(2,5)	(16,8)	-
December 31, 2025	16,6	45,8	2,4	10,6	0,4	61,2	75,6	191,1	2,4	3,2	44,2	30,1	483,6
Accumulated depreciation and amortization													
January 1, 2025	13,0	36,6	2,7	9,7	0,3	37,7	34,4	108,4	2,0	2,5	15,0	-	262,3
Amortization of right of use assets (ROU)	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1
Depreciation	1,6	3,7	0,2	0,9	-	3,6	3,0	5,8	0,5	0,3	2,2	-	21,8
Disposals	(1,6)	(2,8)	(0,8)	(1,1)	(0,1)	(0,6)	-	-	(0,5)	-	-	-	(7,5)
December 31, 2025	13,0	37,5	2,1	9,5	0,2	40,8	37,4	114,2	2,0	2,8	17,2	-	276,7
Net book values as at December 31, 2025	3,6	8,3	0,3	1,1	0,2	20,4	38,2	76,9	0,4	0,4	27,0	30,1	206,9
Cost													
January 1, 2024	13,2	39,3	2,8	9,8	0,3	59,0	68,2	184,0	2,6	2,9	45,6	7,0	434,7
Additions	1,0	6,9	0,2	0,3	-	0,6	-	3,2	0,3	0,1	1,2	8,6	22,4
Disposals	(0,2)	(1,0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,2)
Reclassifications (Note 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,2)	(1,2)
Transfers (Note 6)	0,1	1,6	0,1	0,1	-	0,3	0,2	1,3	-	-	-	-	3,7
December 31, 2024	14,1	46,8	3,1	10,2	0,3	59,9	68,4	188,5	2,9	3,0	46,8	14,4	458,4
Accumulated depreciation and amortization													
January 1, 2024	12,5	34,8	2,5	8,8	0,3	33,9	30,8	100,9	2,0	2,3	12,2	-	241,0
Amortization of right of use assets (ROU)	-	-	-	-	-	0,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1
Depreciation	0,7	2,8	0,2	0,9	-	3,7	3,6	7,5	-	0,2	2,8	-	22,4
Disposals	(0,2)	(1,0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,2)
December 31, 2024	13,0	36,6	2,7	9,7	0,3	37,7	34,4	108,4	2,0	2,5	15,0	-	262,3
Net book values as at December 31, 2024	1,1	10,2	0,4	0,5	-	22,2	34,0	80,1	0,9	0,5	31,8	14,4	196,1

Details of additional and unpaid property, plant and equipment cost for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Additional capitalizations	29.7	22.2	16.6
Unpaid additions	-	1.1	5.9
Paid additions	30.8	27.0	10.6

For the year ended December 31, 2025, loss from disposal of various property, plant and equipment amounted to US\$0.8 million (Note 17). Gains from disposals of property, plant and equipment recognized for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were deemed immaterial.

Depreciation and amortization for the years ended December 31 were recognized as follows:

	Notes	2025	2024	2023
Cost of sales	14	21.3	22.4	24.6
General and administrative expenses	15	0.6	0.1	-
		21.9	22.5	24.6

Right-of-use (ROU) assets arising from leasing arrangements are presented together with the buildings, which are owned assets of the same class. Details of the Company's existing leasing arrangements are disclosed in Note 23.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, management assessed that there are no impairment indicators on property, plant and equipment and consequently, the Company did not recognize any impairment loss.

8 Other non-current assets

Other non-current assets as at December 31 consist of:

	Note	2025	2024
Input VAT		46.3	32.4
Excise tax		19.2	22.1
		65.5	54.5
Less: Allowance for probable losses		(35.0)	(37.9)
		30.5	16.6
Mine rehabilitation fund	25	8.2	6.7
Restricted deposits	25	6.4	5.9
Deposits		2.1	2.1
Social development fund	25	0.7	0.8
		47.9	32.1

In 2023, the Company recognized a provision for probable losses amounting to US\$38.3 million because of adverse decisions received during the year and garnishment issued to the Company which was lifted in December 2023.

The details and movements of the Company's allowance for probable losses as at and for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Note	2025	2024	2023
January 1		37.9	38.4	-
Provision	15	-	-	38.3
Write-off		(2.9)	(0.5)	-
December 31		35.0	37.9	38.3
Input VAT		15.8	15.8	16.2
Excise tax		19.2	22.1	22.1

The Company wrote off US\$2.9 million (2024 - US\$0.4 million) pertaining to disallowed tax claims.

The details and movements of the Company's outstanding input VAT and excise tax claims as at and for the year ended December 31 are as follows:

	Note	Input VAT		Excise tax	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
January 1		15.8	16.2	22.1	22.1
Claims		16.6	25.8	-	-
Less: Grants		(14.7)	(22.0)	-	-
Less: Disallowance	17	(1.9)	(4.2)	(2.9)	-
December 31		15.8	15.8	19.2	22.1
Provision		(15.8)	(15.8)	(19.2)	(22.1)
		-	-	-	-

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 Supreme Court. Presently, the Company has outstanding bank deposits in favor of the CTA as a required bond.

The amount deposited as a required bond, pending resolution of on-going assessment and dispute between two (2) provinces on proper jurisdiction over the Project, is included in restricted deposits. This will be released and applied to outstanding obligations upon clearance and final decision by the Court (Note 22) with the total amount of US\$6.0 million as at December 31, 2025 (2024 - US\$5.6 million).

In 2006, the Company established a mine rehabilitation fund as a response to the agreements entered by OceanaGold (Philippines) Exploration Corporation (OGPEC), an entity under common control, with the Provincial Government of Quirino, Provincial Government of Nueva Vizcaya, MGB, DENR, Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) Regional Office No. 2, and Non-Government Organization of Quirino and Nueva Vizcaya Provinces in 2004, which were transferred to the Company as a consequence of the assignment of the FTAA (Note 21). The fund, as mandated by MGB, is to be used for physical and social rehabilitation, reforestation and restoration of areas and communities affected by mining activities, pollution control, slope stabilization and integrated community development projects.

During the year, the Company made deposits amounting to US\$1.5 million to mine rehabilitation funds (2023 - US\$0.3 million). Movement includes the effect of foreign exchange rate changes.

Deposits pertain to security deposits related to long-term contracts which are expected to be either released upon termination or applied to against outstanding balances.

9 Trade payables and other current liabilities

Trade payables and other current liabilities as at December 31 consist of:

	Note	2025	2024
Trade payables and accrued expenses		38.1	30.7
Accrued royalties	22(d)	69.6	62.0
Accrued government share		37.2	8.1
Provision for free carried interest		14.1	6.3
Payable to government agencies		1.9	3.0
Others		0.2	0.2
		161.1	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, including accrued development funds required under the FTAA addendum.

Development funds refer to an allocation of 0.5% to the Provincial Development Fund (PDF) and 1% 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 (SDMP) (Note 21.a). As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the total accrued CDF amounted to US\$2.3 million and US\$2.1 million, respectively.

Accrued royalty is equivalent to a certain percentage of the net smelter return as required by the FTAA contract (Note 22.d).

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 (Note 21.d).

Under the terms of the FTAA, after a period in which the Company can recover development expenditure, capped at 5 years from the start of production (April 1, 2013) and a further 3 years over which any remaining balance is amortized, the Company is required to pay the Government 60% of the "Net Revenue" earned from the Didipio Project. For the purposes of the FTAA, "Net Revenue" is generally the Gross Mining Revenues derived from operations, less Allowable Deductions.

Allowable deductions under the FTAA are expenses which are attributed to exploration, development and actual commercial production costs which include, expenses relating to mining, processing, exploration, capitalized pre-stripping, royalties, rehabilitation, marketing, administration, depreciation and amortization and provision for free carried interest.

In addition, all taxes paid to the Government and certain specified amounts payable to land claim owners are included as deductions on the calculation of 60% payable. The additional government share liability is payable within four (4) months after year end.

Details of the accrued additional government share as at December 31 are as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
Gross mining revenue		436.6	338.6
Less: Allowable deductions		(212.0)	(206.6)
Less: Amortization deduction		(13.0)	(13.0)
Net mining revenue per FTAA		211.6	119.0
Entitlement share		60%	60%
Total government share		127.0	71.4
Less: Free carried interest		(7.8)	(6.1)
Less: Taxes paid and/or accrued		(82.0)	(57.2)
Additional government share	15	37.2	8.1

Provision for free carried interest represents 8% of the portion of cash dividends declared that are payable to the addendum claim owner. Movements in the provision for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Notes	2025	2024
January 1		6.3	0.2
Dividends declared	11(b), 15	7.8	6.1
December 31		14.1	6.3

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.

10 Related party transactions

In the normal course of business, the Company transacts with entities which are considered related parties under Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) 24, "Related Party Transactions". The table below summarizes the Company's transactions and balances with its related parties as at and for the years ended December 31:

Related party	Transactions			Outstanding balances		Terms and conditions
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	
Issuance of shares						
Immediate parent company	-	3.0	-	-	-	Note 11
Advances to (Note 3)						
Immediate parent company	(0.3)	0.2	(0.1)	-	0.3	(a)
Entities under common control	-	(14.9)	19.3	0.4	0.4	
	(0.3)	(14.7)	19.2	0.4	0.7	
Borrowings and interest						
(b)						
Entity under common control						
Interest	-	(0.3)	4.7	-	-	
Repayments	-	-	113.8	-	-	
Loss on modification	-	-	(6.2)	-	-	
	-	(0.3)	112.3	-	-	
Management and service fees (Note 14 and 15)						
(c)						
Ultimate parent	5.3	4.3	-	(6.4)	(8.8)	
Entity under common control	10.9	8.3	9.6	(6.1)	(1.0)	
	16.2	12.6	9.6	(12.5)	(9.8)	
Service agreements (Note 3)						
Entity under common control	2.0	0.1	0.3	2.6	0.6	(d)
Key management compensation						
Salaries and wages	0.6	0.6	0.5	-	-	Salaries and wages are settled at the period incurred. Other benefits are payable within the current year.
Other employee benefits	1.3	0.7	0.3	-	-	
Retirement benefits						
	-	-	-	(0.2)	(0.2)	Refer to Note 16

(a) Advances to related parties

Advances to related parties are made to finance adhoc working capital requirements. These are non-interest bearing and are intended to be payable in cash on demand. These are unsecured and without guarantee.

In 2024, a provision for impairment of related party receivables amounting to US\$0.7 million was recognized for credit losses in respect to the amount owed by OceanaGold Sustainable Agroforestry Inc. (OGSAI) which the Company has identified to be past due and impaired (Note 3). As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, OGSAI's dissolution has been approved by BIR but is still pending with the SEC. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2023, there were neither impairment losses nor write-offs recognized on related party receivables.

(b) Borrowings and interest

On January 1, 2015, as evidenced by a loan agreement, OGS has agreed to loan the principal sum of US\$278.0 million to the Company. The transaction is merely a reassignment of previous advances from OceanaGold Finance (NZ) Ltd. (OGF) and OGL. The Company is obliged to pay the outstanding balance in cash after eight (8) years from date of loan agreement with interest rate of 10.5% as agreed in writing between OGS and the Company. The loan is unsecured.

In 2021, the Company received a Waiver Agreement with OGS due to Didipio's suspension of activities in 2019, which temporarily suspended the accrual and payment of interest.

On a letter dated December 16, 2022, the interest accrual and payments have resumed upon the attainment of the following requirements on resumption which includes: (1) written confirmation of the date of which interest accrual and payment will recommence by the parties which nominates December 30, 2022 and (2) full operations in Didipio. The Company is still under obligation to settle the interest that was temporarily suspended in the previous years.

On December 19, 2022, the loan agreement was extended to thirteen (13) years from the effective date through a Deed of Variation. The terms and conditions of the loan agreement shall remain in full force and effect except to the extent expressly varied, restated or amended by the provisions of the Deed. It shall be incorporated into the loan agreement and shall be read as one and the same document.

The contract between the Company and OGS did not specify the settlement schedule for the loan balance, but was assumed that the principal balance would be settled by the end of the term, while interest payable is calculated every month but is accrued and to be paid every year-end. However, the Company paid portions of the principal for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 which were considered modifications to the loan.

These modifications to the loan are being assessed every year and considered as non-substantial. For the year ended December 31, 2023, a loss on loan modification was recognized due to the amendments to the terms of the loan agreement on the timing of payments of interest and principal (Note 17).

In 2023, the Company paid the principal portion of the loan, and the remaining balance pertaining to the unpaid interest payable was settled on May 9, 2024.

The net cash reconciliation as at December 31, 2024 is presented below:

	Amount
Borrowings from a related party, beginning	0.3
Repayment of interest	(0.3)
Borrowings from a related party, ending	-
Cash	(50.8)
Net cash	(50.8)

(c) Management and service fees

Management fees pertain to charges for administrative and technical support extended by OceanaGold Management PTY Ltd., an entity under common control, and by OGC, the ultimate parent company, which are expected to be settled in cash and payable within 60 days. In 2025, management fees are classified as part of cost of sales as these are directly attributable to the production of its products.

Service fees refer to professional fees for finance, treasury, tax, information technology (IT), and other services rendered by OGS, an entity under common control, under its support services agreement entered into in 2019, which are chargeable with a cost-plus 5% markup.

(d) Service agreements

In 2013, the Company also entered into technical service agreement with OceanaGold (Philippines) 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. The outstanding balances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and generally collected in cash on demand.

On November 6, 2024, the BOD approved the Company's material related party transaction policy to adhere with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 10, Series of 2019 which include: the identification of related parties, coverage of material related party transactions, adjusted thresholds, identification and prevention or management of potential or actual conflicts of interests arising out of or in connection with the material related party transactions, guidelines in ensuring arm's length terms, approval of material related party transactions, self-assessment and period review of policy, disclosure requirements, whistleblowing mechanisms, and remedies for abusive material related party transactions. The BOD, with the assistance of the Company's Compliance Officer shall ensure that the Company complies with relevant rules and regulations affecting related party transactions. The Compliance Officer shall aid in the review of the Company's transactions and identify any potential material related party transaction that would require review by the Company's Corporate Governance, Nominations, and Related Party Transactions Committee, and the BOD. Transactions above the materiality threshold shall be approved by at least 60% of the BOD with at least one (1) independent director voting to approve the material related party transaction.

11 Equity

All amounts are presented in millions, except for per share data.

(a) Share capital

The details of the Company's authorized share capital as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Number of shares	2,280,000,000
Par value in PhP	0.10
Amount in PhP	228.0

On November 9, 2023, the Company's BOD and shareholders, through an amendment in the Company's AOI approved the reduction of its par value from P100 per share to P0.10 per share resulting in the increase in authorized number of shares from 2,280,000 to 2,280,000,000. The approval of the reduction in the par value was obtained from the SEC on January 26, 2024.

The movements in the Company's issued and outstanding shares for the year ended December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Number of shares	Amount in PhP	Amount in USD
January 1	577,500	57.8	1.3
Effect of reduction in par value	576,922,500	-	-
Issuances	1,702,500,000	170.2	3.0
December 31	2,280,000,000	228.0	4.3

On February 24, 2024, OGPFI entered into a subscription agreement with the Company to subscribe to additional 1,702,500,000 shares, for a total consideration of US\$3.0 million, upon approval by the SEC.

On May 13, 2024, the Company successfully completed a secondary offering and public listing with the PSE of 456,000,000 existing shares offered by the Parent Company, or 20% of the outstanding common shares of the Company, at an offer price of P13.33 (Note 1). Transaction costs attributable to the secondary offering amounted to US\$10.97 million (Note 15).

There are no movements in the Company's issued and outstanding shares for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2023.

(b) Retained earnings

On March 7, 2014, the Company's BOD approved the appropriation of its retained earnings amounting to US\$49.5 million (PhP2,200.0 million) for Project-related expenditures to comply with the requirements of the Company's registration with the Board of Investments (BOI) as a new producer of doré bars and concentrates on a non-pioneer status under the 1987 Omnibus Investment Code. On November 29, 2023, the Company's BOD approved the release of the accumulated appropriated amount to unappropriated retained earnings, considering BOI Board Resolution No. 33-44, series of 2017, wherein the shareholders' equity requirement equivalent to 25% of the total project cost no longer applies to all BOI-registered projects, regardless of the date of registration.

The details of cash dividends declared for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

Date of declaration	Dividend per share	Dividends to shareholders	Dividends to claim owner
2023			
December 19, 2023	3.46	1.8	0.2
2024			
May 9, 2024	0.0130	30.0	2.4
July 31, 2024	0.0070	15.0	1.2
November 6, 2024	0.0140	31.5	2.5
		76.5	6.1
2025			
February 19, 2025	0.0100	22.8	1.8
May 31, 2025	0.0075	17.1	1.4
August 6, 2025	0.0110	25.1	2.0
November 5, 2025	0.0140	31.9	2.6
		96.9	7.8

In compliance with the provisions of the FTAA, a portion of the cash dividends will be paid to the addendum claim owner as the 8% free carried interest or free equity entitlement after full recovery of pre-operating expenses, which is deductible from the accrued government share (Note 22.c) and is presented as "Provision for free carried interest" within general and administrative expenses (Note 15).

As at December 31, 2025, the Company's undistributed retained earnings exceeded its paid up capital. As at report date, the management plans to appropriate excess retained earnings for future cash dividend declaration.

12 Earnings per share

All amounts are presented in U.S. dollars, except when otherwise indicated.

Basic 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 shares, if any.

Earnings per share for the years ended December 31 is calculated as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Net income for the year	76,488,606	30,335,725	26,760,962
Weighted average number of common shares - basic and diluted	2,280,000,000	1,996,250,000	577,500,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share	0.03	0.02	0.05

Weighted average number of common shares for the years ended December 31 is calculated as follows:

	Number of shares	Ratio	Weighted number of shares
2023			
Beginning	577,500,000	12/12	577,500,000
Issuance of shares (Note 11)	1,702,500,000	10/12	1,418,750,000
2024	2,280,000,000		1,996,250,000
2025	2,280,000,000		2,280,000,000

There were no movements in the number of shares for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2025. The basic and diluted earnings per share are the same for each of the years presented as there are no potential dilutive common shares.

13 Revenue

The components of revenue per metal content of doré and copper concentrate for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Note	2025	2024	2023
Gold		307.3	240.4	263.0
Copper		124.8	98.3	104.8
Silver		6.7	4.2	3.3
	27.15	438.8	342.9	371.1

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 incurred by the customer in order to transform the concentrates and doré in its marketable form.

Gold comprises of both doré and concentrate sales. Details of the doré and concentrate sales presented for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Concentrate	233.5	177.8	168.0
Doré	73.8	62.6	95.0
	307.3	240.4	263.0

Provisional pricing gains (losses) arise from provisionally priced copper concentrate sales where final prices based on defined quotational periods have yet to be determined at the reporting date. Revenue includes provisional pricing adjustments based on the current market price of copper concentrate sales. Details of provisional pricing adjustments as at December 31 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Gold	(0.2)	2.0
Copper	(0.2)	0.1
Silver	-	0.1
	(0.4)	2.2

As at December 31, 2025, there was no provisional pricing adjustment recognized as there was no unfinalized shipment as at year-end.

14 Cost of sales

The components of cost of sales for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Notes	2025	2024	2023
Supplies and consumables		47.6	61.3	56.7
Depreciation and amortization	6, 7	37.4	42.4	46.8
Salaries, wages and other benefits		29.2	21.2	18.4
Outside services		22.8	17.5	14.6
Utilities		21.0	18.4	20.7
Management fee	10	15.7	-	-
Royalties	9	9.4	5.9	7.3
Freight costs		7.1	6.5	7.9
Donations		5.3	5.7	4.1
Repairs and maintenance		5.2	3.1	1.5
Insurance expense		3.0	2.9	2.5
Indirect taxes and licenses		2.8	3.2	2.7
Transportation and travel		1.1	0.9	0.8
Rentals		0.6	0.5	0.2
Training costs		0.5	0.6	0.7
Office supplies		0.1	0.1	0.1
Others		7.3	2.2	3.8
		216.1	192.4	188.8
Net change in inventories		22.4	14.8	26.1
		238.5	207.2	214.9

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

Other costs mainly pertain to social development expenditures and other expenses attributable to the mine operations (Note 21.a).

15 General and administrative expenses

The components of general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Notes	2025	2024	2023
Additional government share	9	37.2	8.1	20.3
Indirect taxes and licenses		25.3	23.0	26.6
Provision for free carried interest	9	7.8	6.1	0.2
Write off of deferred exploration costs	6	2.5	-	-
Outside services		0.8	10.7	0.9
Retirement benefit expense	16	0.7	0.7	0.5
Management and service fees	10	0.5	12.6	9.6
Depreciation and amortization	7	0.6	0.1	-
Salaries, wages and other benefits		0.3	1.0	0.7
Donations		-	0.1	-
Transportation and travel		-	0.2	0.2
Bad debts expense	3	-	0.7	-
Provision for probable losses	8	-	-	31.7
Others		0.1	0.2	0.1
		75.8	63.5	90.8

Others represent bank charges, training costs of employees, promotional and advertising expenditures and commercial administration expenditures.

16 Retirement benefit obligation

The Company has a funded defined benefit retirement plan covering substantially all of its employees. The retirement plan is under the OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc. Multi-employer Employees' Retirement Plan (the "Plan"). The Plan provides for the normal retirement date of a member at the first day of the month coincident with or next following the employee's attainment of the age of 60 years old. An employee may, with the approval of the Company, retire and be entitled to retirement benefit on the day he/she attains the age of 50 years, and after rendering at least ten (10) years of continuous service with the Company.

In addition, the Plan requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund, which was established upon the first actual contribution of the Company. Upon normal and early retirement, a member shall be entitled to 100% of his final monthly salary for every completed year of continuous service. Members covered by the 2017 amended collective bargaining agreement are entitled to 150% of their final monthly salary for every completed year of continuous service. There are no unusual or significant risks to which the Plan exposes the Company. However, in the event a benefit claim arises under the Plan and the plan assets are insufficient to settle the maturing retirement obligation, the claim shall immediately be due and payable by the Company. The latest actuarial valuation report on the Plan contained valuation results for the reporting period December 31, 2025.

Details of the retirement benefit expense presented under general and administrative expense in the statements of total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Note	2025	2024	2023
Retirement benefit expense	15	0.7	0.7	0.5

Total retirement benefit expense charged to profit or loss is composed of current service cost, net interest cost and settlement loss for each of the three years ended December 31.

The amounts of retirement benefit obligation, net as at December 31 are determined as follows:

	2025	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	3.1	2.8
Fair value of plan assets	(0.4)	(0.4)
	2.7	2.4

Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Beginning	2.8	2.3	1.5
Current service cost	0.5	0.5	0.4
Interest cost	0.2	0.1	0.1
Benefits paid directly from the book reserve	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Remeasurement (gain) loss	(0.2)	-	0.4
Ending	3.1	2.8	2.3

Changes in the fair value of plan assets for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025 include the interest income and remeasurements, which are deemed immaterial.

Plan assets as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are composed of the following:

	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	100%	89%
Others	0%	11%

There were no contributions to the plan for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025.

The defined benefit plan typically exposes the Company to a number of risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk and salary risk. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement obligation. A decrease in government bond yields will increase the defined benefit obligation. Hence, the present value of defined benefit obligation is directly affected by the discount rate to be applied by the Company. However, the Company believes that due to the long-term nature of the retirement obligation, the investment holdings of the plan are an appropriate element of the Company's long-term strategy to manage the plan efficiently.

Plan assets are mostly placed in deposits wherein return is guaranteed with less likelihood of default. Presently, the Company and trustee are reassessing the most effective scheme that will ensure adequacy of expected yield against actual and timing of cash outflow arising from settlement of retirement obligation.

There was no actual return on plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. The Company does not expect to contribute to the pension benefit fund for the year ending December 31, 2026.

The net movements in retirement benefit obligation are recognized in the statements of financial position as at December 31 are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
January 1	2.4	1.8	1.0
Retirement benefit expense	0.7	0.7	0.5
Benefits paid directly from the book reserve	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Remeasurement (gain) loss	(0.2)	-	0.4
December 31	2.7	2.4	1.8

Movements of the retirement benefit charged to other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
January 1, net	0.4	0.4	0.1
Remeasurement (gain) loss	(0.2)	-	0.4
Deferred income tax effect	0.1	-	(0.1)
Remeasurements during the year, net	(0.1)	-	0.3
December 31, net	0.3	0.4	0.4

The principal assumptions used in determining the Company's retirement benefit obligation as at December 31 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Discount rate	6.50%	6.09%
Expected future salary increase	6.09%	3.00%

The discount rate assumption is based on the theoretical spot yield curve calculated from the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) PHP Bloomberg BVAL Reference Rates (BVAL) benchmark reference curve for the government securities market by stripping the coupons from government bonds to create virtual zero-coupon bonds as of the valuation date, and considering the estimated timing and amount of projected benefit payments. Assumptions regarding future mortality and disability experience are set using the 2017 Philippine Intercompany Mortality Table and The Disability Study, Period 2 Benefit 5 (Society of Actuaries), respectively.

Expected maturity analyses of future benefit payments in U.S. Dollars are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
One to two years	0.1	0.1	0.1
Three to four years	0.5	0.3	0.1
Five years and over	2.0	1.6	1.6
	2.6	2.0	1.8

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 13.3 years as at December 31, 2025 (2024 - 14.0 years; 2023 - 14.4 years).

The impact of each key assumption to defined benefit obligation, in U.S. Dollars, has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumptions as at December 31, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

	2025		2024		2023	
	Increase by 100 bps	Decrease by 100 bps	Increase by 100 bps	Decrease by 100 bps	Increase by 100 bps	Decrease by 100 bps
Discount rate	(0.4)	0.5	(0.4)	0.4	(0.3)	0.4
Salary increase rate	0.5	(0.4)	0.4	(0.4)	0.4	(0.3)

The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the retirement benefit obligation recognized within the statements of financial position.

17 Other operating expenses, net

The components of other operating income (expenses), net for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Notes	2025	2024	2023
Interest income	2	1.1	0.8	0.4
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment	7	(0.8)	-	-
Foreign exchange loss, net	24	(3.8)	(1.9)	(7.4)
Write-off of prescribed input VAT receivable	8	(1.9)	(3.8)	(0.6)
Loss on loan modification	10	-	-	(6.2)
Others		0.3	0.1	0.2
		(5.1)	(4.8)	(13.6)

18 Finance costs, net

The components of finance costs, net for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Notes	2025	2024	2023
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	24	1.4	0.1	(0.2)
Accretion expense	20	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.2)
Interest expense		(0.8)	(1.3)	(6.7)
		0.1	(1.6)	(7.1)

Interest expense recognized for the years ended December 31 relates to the following:

	Notes	2025	2024	2023
Advance payments made by customers	21(b)	0.8	1.3	2.0
Loan from a related party	10	-	-	4.7
		0.8	1.3	6.7

19 Income taxes

The components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Current tax expense	43.8	23.6	28.7
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	(0.8)	11.9	(10.8)
	43.0	35.5	17.9

Details of the Company's deferred income tax assets as at December 31 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Deferred income tax assets		
To be recovered within 12 months		
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	1.5	1.1
To be recovered after more than 12 months		
Provisions	14.1	13.8
Retirement benefit obligation	0.7	0.6
	16.3	15.5
Deferred income tax liability		
To be settled within 12 months		
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	(0.1)	-
	16.2	15.5

The movements in deferred income tax assets are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
January 1	15.5	27.4	18.1
Credited (Charged) to profit or loss	0.8	(11.9)	10.8
Credited to other comprehensive income	(0.1)	-	0.1
MCIT applied	-	-	(1.6)
December 31	16.2	15.5	27.4

Realization of the future tax benefits related to the deferred income tax assets is dependent on many factors, including the Company's ability to generate taxable income in the future. The Company's management has considered these factors in reaching its conclusion in recognizing deferred income tax assets in the financial statements.

The National Internal Revenue Code (NIRC) of 1997 provided for the introduction of Net Operating Loss Carry Over (NOLCO) privilege, which can be carried over for the three (3) succeeding taxable periods immediately following the period of such loss.

On September 11, 2020, Republic Act (R.A.) No. 11494, otherwise known as "Bayanihan to Recover as One Act", was passed into law to strengthen the government's efforts in mitigating the effects of COVID-19 pandemic. Under R.A. No. 11494, NOLCO for taxable years 2020 and 2021 shall be carried over as a deduction from gross income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of such loss.

In 2023, the Company applied the remaining amount of NOLCO incurred in 2020 amounting to US\$5.0 million. There was neither additional NOLCO incurred nor applied for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Minimum Corporate Income Tax (MCIT) is equal to 2% of gross taxable income for a taxable period. Any excess of the MCIT over the normal income tax is carried forward annually and credited against the normal income tax for the three (3) succeeding taxable years.

In 2023, the Company applied its MCIT amounting to US\$1.6 million incurred in 2021 and 2022. There was neither additional MCIT incurred nor applied for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The reconciliation of the income tax expense computed at statutory income tax rate to the actual income tax expense for the years ended December 31 in the statements of total comprehensive income follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Statutory tax expense	29.9	16.5	11.2
Additions (reductions) resulting from tax effects of:			
Non-deductible expenses	13.3	4.9	6.9
Derecognition of deferred tax assets	0.1	14.3	-
Interest income subjected to final tax	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Non-taxable income	-	-	(0.1)
	43.0	35.5	17.9

Enhanced Fiscal Regime for Large-Scale Metallic Mining Act (R.A. No. 12253)

On September 5, 2025, R.A. No. 12253 or the Enhanced Fiscal Regime for Large-Scale Metallic Mining Act was signed into law, overhauling the fiscal framework for large-scale metallic mining in the Philippines. The new fiscal regime will become operative on February 17, 2026 which mandates equitable returns, fiscal transparency, and sustainable development for the mining sector. Among the salient provisions of the new tax law are as follows:

- a margin-based royalties system for operations outside mineral reservations ranging from 1% to 5%, and a 5% royalty on gross output for operations within mineral reservations;
- the imposition of windfall profits tax ranging from 1% to 10% on net income from metallic mining operations for projects with profit margins above specified threshold;
- introduction of project-specific ring-fencing wherein each mining project is taxed separately and losses from one project cannot offset profits from another; and
- provision for thin-capitalization rule limiting the deductibility of interest when related-party debt exceeds a 2:1 debt-to-equity ratio.

As at December 31, 2025, the new tax law is not considered substantively enacted for financial reporting purposes. Pursuant to Section 13, Vested Rights, of R.A. No. 12253, valid mineral agreements and financial or technical assistance agreements existing prior to the effectivity of the new tax law shall continue to be governed by their respective terms and conditions until the expiration of their periods. As such, the existing fiscal terms under the FTAA, including its revenue-sharing mechanism will remain applicable to the Company.

20 Provision for rehabilitation cost

Movements in provision for rehabilitation cost for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Notes	2025	2024	2023
January 1		6.9	4.3	3.9
Accretion	18	0.5	0.4	0.2
Adjustment charged to mining assets	6	0.5	2.2	0.2
December 31		7.9	6.9	4.3

Provision for rehabilitation cost represents estimated cost of rehabilitating the mine to its approximate original state. It also includes the cost to dismantle infrastructure including tailings facility, processing plants and other equipment, revegetation and restoring the mine topography to its geologically stable landform.

The management continues to perform the regular review of asset retirement obligation including the assumptions and adjusts the discount rate based on management's market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the obligation and remeasures the undiscounted rehabilitation costs using the prevailing reporting end exchange rates. In 2025, 2024, and 2023, the Company performed its review on the asset retirement obligation, updates on underlying costs and cash flow estimates and other assumptions such as discount rates, which resulted in increase in the ARO estimates. This adjustment is considered as a non-cash activity and, accordingly, is excluded in the statements of cash flows.

The discount rates used in determining the Company's provision for rehabilitation cost as at December 31 are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Discount rate	5.85%	6.03%	5.90%

21 Significant contracts and agreements

The Company is a party to significant contracts and agreements, which include the following:

(a) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the host and neighboring communities

On December 17, 2011, the Company forged a MOA with its host and neighboring communities wherein the Company will assist in the development of the latter in accordance with its Social Development and Management Program (SDMP) pursuant to the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 (the "Mining Act"), its Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations under DAO No. 2010-21 and in accordance with the FTAA. The MOA details the SDMP sharing agreement scheme and the commitments and the processes of community involvement in the program planning, management, implementation and monitoring and evaluation to ensure that SDMP programs address the development of the Company's host and neighboring communities.

In relation to the sharing agreement, the Company executed individual MOAs with each host and neighboring community at various dates which include provisions for the parties to:

- (i) Allot annually a minimum of one and a half percent (1.5%) of the Company's operating costs and further allocate 75% of the 1.5% to the implementation of the SDMP; and
- (ii) Provide additional forms of assistance which promote local and social development.

The SDMP fund shall be used for the community development programs and projects in accordance with the SDMP framework and the relevant implementing rules and regulations of the Mining Act.

SDMP-related projects that are in the nature of infrastructure, education, health, resource development and capacity building, and are included in other cost of sales for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Cost of sales	2.2	3.0	2.9

(b) Offtake agreement

- (i) The Company entered into an Offtake Agreement (the "Agreement") with Trafigura Pte. Ltd, Singapore (the "Buyer") on October 12, 2012 to sell all metal concentrates (the "Goods") containing gold, copper and silver produced by the Company in the Project to the Buyer at chemical specifications set forth in the Agreement. Price of the goods is determined based on its metal content: gold, silver and copper. The final price of gold and silver per unit of measure shall be based on market rates prevailing at the agreed quotational period. The Company may only recover a certain percentage of the price of the gold and silver, and copper content based on content density in grams per dry metric ton and percentage in dry metric tons, respectively.

The Company delivered a Termination Notice dated March 8, 2023 to Trafigura to terminate the offtake agreement effective as at April 1, 2024.

- (ii) On February 29, 2024, the Company entered into an Offtake agreement with the Transamine SA, (the “Purchaser”) which took effect on April 1, 2024. The Purchaser shall be entitled to the Concentrates produced by the Seller from the project and available at the port of Poro, La Union in saleable parcels of 5,000 wet metric ton or 11,000 wet metric ton +/- 10%. The price of the goods is determined based on its metal content: gold, silver and copper. The final price of gold and silver per unit of measure shall be based on market rates prevailing at the agreed quotational period (calendar month of scheduled shipment or MOSS). For the purposes of calculating the final metal content of a shipment, assaying for copper, gold and silver shall be conducted by three appointed independent and internationally recognized laboratories as agreed by Seller and Purchaser.

The seller may elect to receive advance payment under certain conditions and are subject to interest rates specified in the Agreement. The buyer shall be allowed to deduct from the sales proceeds applicable treatment and refining charges at final settlement.

The Company exercised the extension option of the contract effective April 1, 2025, which introduced key changes, including the formalization of revenue recognition for bill-and-hold arrangements, the reduction of treatment and refining charges, and the removal of the automatic renewal provision upon contract expiration.

Revenue from the sale of concentrates to the buyers, net of applicable charges and total interest expense incurred related to the advance payments for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Revenue from the sale of metal concentrates	364.9	280.2	276.1
Interest expense related to advances	0.8	1.3	2.0

(c) Refining agreement

On March 28, 2022, the Company entered into Refining Agreement with ABC Refinery (Australia) Pty. Ltd. (“ABC Refinery”) for the refining and treatment of gold doré (“ABC Refinery Agreement”). ABC Refinery is the only independent LBMA accredited gold and silver refinery in Australia.

The ABC Refinery Agreement is effective April 1, 2022 and for a period of two (2) years with an option by the Company to extend the agreement for another year, during which rates, fees and charges will be locked. The Company extended the Refining Agreement with ABC Refinery for one (1) year from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

A new agreement, on terms consistent with the prior arrangement took effect on July 1, 2025 for a three year term through June 30, 2028, with such terms applied on a continuous basis following the expiry of the earlier agreement. Under the ABC Refinery Agreement, the Company agrees to deliver gold doré to a pre-agreed transportation arrangement and location that conform to the assay ranges specified in the agreement, while ABC Refinery agrees to weigh, refine the goods to a level specified in the agreement. ABC Refinery also agrees to deliver the refined goods to the Company’s nominated metal account with the latter having the option to sell to the former. ABC Refinery is also required to purchase all silver metal from the refining and may set-off against refining, transport and other pertinent charges.

(d) FTAA Agreement

The Didipio Project is held under an FTAA granted by the Philippine Government in 1994. The FTAA has an initial term of 25 years and is renewable for another period of 25 years under the same terms and conditions. In 2018, the Company commenced the renewal process and lodged an application for the renewal of the FTAA with the DENR which has been accepted. The MGB has confirmed in a letter dated June 20, 2019 that the Didipio mine is permitted to continue its mining operations pending the completion of the renewal process. On November 25, 2020, the Company received a letter from OP instructing DENR and DOF to finalize the renewal of FTAA.

On July 14, 2021, the government confirmed the FTAA of the Company for additional 25 years beginning June 19, 2019. Following the FTAA renewal, ramp up activities at the Didipio mine progressed ahead of schedule of mining activities which resumed in September 2021 whilst processing activities resumed in November 2021. The mine reached full underground production rates early in the second quarter of 2022.

The FTAA was renewed on substantially the same terms and conditions and includes the following additional requirements:

- i. The equivalent of an additional 1.5% of gross mining revenues of the preceding calendar year to be allocated to community development with 1% to be allocated for the Community Development Fund and 0.5% for the Provincial Development Fund.
- ii. Reclassification of Net Smelter Return to be an allowable deduction and shared 60% / 40% rather than wholly included in government share.
- iii. Listing of at least 10% of the common shares of the Company which is the holder of the FTAA in the Philippine Stock Exchange within the next three years (extendible for two (2) years).
- iv. The Company shall offer for purchase by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) not less than 25% of its annual gold doré production at fair market price and mutually agreed upon terms.
- v. Transfer of the Company's principal office to a host province within the next two years.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company is compliant with all of the additional requirements in the renewed FTAA.

Gross mining revenue per FTAA for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2025	2024	2023
Sales	452.8	356.3	389.6
Freight, handling and refining cost	(16.2)	(17.7)	(23.6)
Gross mining revenue	436.6	338.6	366.0

The gross mining revenues shown above are based on realization from the sale of production after the deduction of freight, insurance, smelting and refining charges based on FTAA while the gross revenues in the statement of total comprehensive income are measured in accordance with the Company's accounting policy as disclosed in Note 27.15.

Further, the amendment provides that all unrecovered pre-operating expenses prior to the renewal of the FTAA are to be amortized equally for thirteen (13) calendar years starting on the calendar year of the addendum date or year 2021.

(e) BSP Purchase Agreement

In compliance with the terms and conditions of the FTAA Agreement dated July 14, 2021, the Company shall offer for sale to the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) at least 25% of its annual doré production, and the parties entered into a Purchase Agreement dated May 5, 2022.

The Company shall be responsible for the risk and costs of transporting the gold doré to the Gold Buying Station (GBS), while BSP shall acquire title and ownership over the goods and all associated metals and impurities upon the Company's delivery of the goods at the GBS and BSP's receipt of said goods. Aside from value of the gold, no additional price shall be due and payable on all associated metals and impurities of the gold doré delivered by the Company. Deliveries are paid based on the prevailing PHP/USD buying rate set by the BSP Financial Markets.

The BSP Purchase Agreement expired on May 4, 2024. The Company continued to deliver to BSP gold doré pending finalization of the renewal of the purchase agreement for a three-year term. An agreed improvement to commercial terms was implemented starting July 2024 when BSP commenced paying for the value of the silver previously not payable under the existing agreement. The purchase agreement was renewed on March 20, 2025, for an additional three-year term until March 19, 2028, unless it is extended by written agreement of the Company and BSP. The renewed purchase agreement formalized the revisions related to the sale of silver and the metal recovery factors.

22 Contingencies

(a) Interpleader proceedings

In April 2012, the Company received an assessment from the Province of Quirino (“Quirino”) for payment of real property tax on the Project. Both provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino are simultaneously asserting taxing authority over the Company in relation to the Project. Consequently, the Company filed a motion with the Court compelling the two provinces to interplead between themselves and litigate their respective claims as to the proper taxing authority over the Project. In addition, the Company has executed an interim agreement with the Province of Nueva Vizcaya pending the finalization of the case. Hearings were held for the presentation of the witnesses of Nueva Vizcaya and the Company.

During the March 22, 2024 hearing, Quirino presented witnesses. Quirino also filed a Motion for Issuance of Subpoena Duces Tecum and Ad Testificandum against MGB and DENR and a formal letter of evidence. Nueva Vizcaya, on the other hand, filed their comment/objection to Quirino’s formal offer of evidence. No evidence presented offered prejudice to OGPI’s interest. The Company is now waiting for the Court’s order on their motion for leave of court to file memorandum, and for the case to be submitted for decision. There are no further updates as of report date.

(b) FTAA dispute and recovery

The DENR with a number of mining companies are parties to a case that began in 2008 whereby a group of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and individuals challenged the constitutionality of the Philippine Mining Act (Mining Act) and the FTAA in the SC. Currently, the case is pending decision under SC.

Notwithstanding the fact that the SC has previously upheld the constitutionality of both Mining Act and the FTAA, the Company is mindful that litigation is an inherently uncertain process and the outcome of the case may adversely affect the operation and financial position of the Company. At this stage, it is not possible to identify the potential orders of the Court nor to quantify the possible impact. The Company is working closely with the DENR, the other respondents in the case, and the mining industry to defend the Mining Act and the validity of its FTAA. The SC issued a Resolution on September 9, 2020 to inform the Court of the developments pertinent to the case. The Company submitted its compliance on November 9, 2020. On August 2, 2021, the Company received a Compliance and Manifestation filed by Petitioners on recent developments that has an impact on the pending case. There are no further updates as of report date.

(c) Addendum agreement

The Company is a party to an addendum agreement with a syndicate of original claim owners in respect of a portion of the FTAA area (Addendum Agreement). Certain disputed claims for payment and other obligations under the Addendum Agreement made by a claim owner are subject to arbitration proceedings, which are presently suspended due to the irrevocable resignation of the arbitrator. Further, a third party is also disputing one of the main claim owners’ interest in the Project.

(d) Royalty ownership claimed by a third party

A complaint filed by a third party enforcing his rights as true and beneficial owner of the Didipio properties was filed last 2008. Management does not foresee the resolution of the dispute on the royalty claim in the next 12 months since the case is still at the presentation of witnesses’ stage. However, no formal legislative time frame is available to justify the reclassification of the obligation from current to non-current liability considering the uncertainties as well on the timing of Court decisions.

During the January 24, 2024 and March 20, 2024 hearing, presentation of sub-rebuttal witnesses for their testimony was completed. Meanwhile, the oral offer of evidence was completed on September 24, 2024.

On March 11, 2025, the Court upheld a 50-50 partnership over the mining claims effective 2007, ruled that rights must be enforced internally and not against the companies involved, and dismissed all damage claims. The motion for reconsideration was denied on October 21, 2025, and a notice of appeal was filed on November 6, 2025 to elevate the case before the Court of Appeals.

As at December 31, 2025, management accrued US\$69.6 million (2024 - US\$62.0 million) pertaining to such claim (Note 9).

23 Leases

The Company has lease contracts with third parties for the leases of its office space and warehousing facilities for a term of three (3) years which are renewable under such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the Company and third parties. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these leases.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

The Company recognized right-of-use assets within property, plant and equipment in the statements of financial position.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the lease payments for lease of office equipment and warehousing facilities are discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate of 7.60%, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

24 Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities

All amounts are presented in millions, except for year-end exchange rate data.

The Company's monetary assets and liabilities denominated in Philippine Peso (PhP) as at December 31 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Assets		
Cash	134.5	268.1
Due from related parties	155.4	94.6
Other non-current assets	911.1	795.4
Liabilities		
Trade payables and other current liabilities	(105.4)	(188.4)
Net assets (liabilities)	1,095.6	969.7
Year-end exchange rate	58.865	57.845
U.S. Dollar equivalent	18.6	16.8

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company also had monetary assets and liabilities denominated in Australian dollars, New Zealand dollars and Euro which are deemed immaterial.

Foreign exchange gain (loss), net, for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Notes	2025	2024	2023
Unrealized loss		(0.3)	(1.7)	(7.9)
Realized gain (loss)		(2.1)	(0.1)	0.3
	17, 18	(2.4)	(1.8)	(7.6)

25 Financial risk and capital management

25.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including price risk, currency risk and cash flow and fair value interest risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Company has no formal risk management program that focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. However, the Company complies with written policies as authorized by the Board of Directors and aligned with risk management program carried out by OGC, who is responsible for the review of risk exposures and implementing risk reduction strategies for the OceanaGold Group.

(a) Market risk

(i) Price risk

The Company is not exposed to significant price risk related to equity investments classified as either financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss wherein changes to fair value are directly recognized through equity and operations, respectively, due to the absence of such.

On the other hand, the Company is exposed to the associated commodity price risk on future cash flows arising from probable change in market spot rates of copper, gold, and silver upon delivery (or at initial recognition of revenue) and final settlement dates. In mitigating this risk, the Company has an option to request from the customer a quoted fixed price for a specific quantity of gold and copper concentrates on the month prior to the relevant quotational period month. When the option to price fix is waived, the exposure to the change in spot rates and final settlement dates is determined to be low due to proximity between the two dates except for sales related to copper concentrates as these have longer period to finalize. The Company continues to regularly monitor this and to recognize price revaluation every reporting date, which is directly recorded under revenue and trade receivable.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the effect of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates mainly on its Philippine Peso and Australian Dollar denominated assets and liabilities (Note 24). Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. The Company manages its foreign exchange risk by holding cash in different currencies in anticipation of the requirements of the business. Among others, management also monitors the timing of settlements or payments to ensure that the Company is not unfavorably exposed to fluctuations of foreign exchange rates. The Company assessed that the impact of changes in Philippine Peso and Australian Dollar exchange rates as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 in demonstrating sensitivities to a possible reasonable change in U.S. Dollar exchange rate is immaterial.

(b) 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 (Note 2), receivables (excluding advances to employees subject to liquidation) (Note 3), deposits (Note 8) and restricted cash in the form of funds (Note 8).

(i) Cash

The Company has maintained its business relationships with accredited banks which are considered in the Philippine industry as universal banks to mitigate its credit risk exposure. Universal banks are considered top tier banks in terms of capitalization as categorized by the Philippine Banking System.

As at December 31, 2025, cash in banks amounting to US\$83.5 million (2024 - US\$50.8 million), and restricted cash balances amounting to US\$15.3 million (2024 - US\$13.4 million) are maintained with universal banks.

Restricted cash balances are composed of restricted deposits, mine rehabilitation fund, and social development fund (Note 8).

As such, while cash is subject to the impairment requirements of PFRS 9, the identified impairment loss of the reported balances exposed to credit risk is nil.

(ii) Trade receivables and due from related parties

The Company applies the PFRS 9 simplified approach in measuring expected credit losses for its trade receivables at amortized cost. The Company does not have any past due accounts as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The Company's outstanding trade receivables at amortized cost is subject to the lifetime expected credit loss (ECL) model, while trade receivables at FVPL and due from related parties are assessed using the 12-month ECL model. Based on the Company's analysis, it has a degree of concentration of credit risk since a significant portion of its receivables is attributed only to three customers (Note 21 (b), (c) and (e)).

The Company's assessment resulted in a conclusion that the expected credit loss rates, both under the lifetime and 12-month ECL, are close to zero percent (0%) as potential default and non-payment, considering both historical and forward looking information, are remote as these customers has no history of default and these related parties have strong financial position to settle maturing obligations as they fall due. Moreover, credit risk for customers is further managed since credit terms are fixed and avenues for resolution of issues are clearly stipulated in the Offtake and Refining Agreements (Note 21). Additionally, there is no identified concentration risk as contracts are renegotiated far in advance of expiry.

Due from related parties arising from day-to-day transactions have minimal credit exposure as there has not been any history of defaults and collections are expected to be made on demand. However, as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, a related party of the Company is already undergoing its dissolution (Note 10), thus resulting in assessing the receivables from this related party to be impaired in 2024. Other than this, the Company has no impaired account from related parties as at December 31, 2025 and 2023.

(iii) Deposits

These deposits are refundable in cash upon expiration/termination of the agreement. Deposits are assessed for impairment using the lifetime ECL approach. Similarly, management assessed that the default rate is close to zero percent (0%) and concluded that impairment is immaterial since majority of the amount is made against public entities whose financial capabilities enable them to settle maturing obligations immediately.

(c) *Liquidity risk*

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

Subsequent to commencement of the commercial operations, the Company's objective is 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's policy is to ensure that there are sufficient capital inflows to match repayments of short-term debt and maturing obligations.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities:

	Upon demand	Within 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
<i>At December 31, 2025</i>				
Trade payables and other current liabilities*	-	119.7	-	119.7
Due to related parties	12.5	-	-	12.5
Lease liabilities, current**	-	0.1	-	0.1
Lease liabilities, net of current portion**	-	-	-	-
	12.5	119.8	-	132.3
<i>At December 31, 2024</i>				
Trade payables and other current liabilities*	-	97.1	-	97.1
Due to related parties	9.8	-	-	9.8
Lease liabilities, current**	-	0.1	-	0.1
Lease liabilities, net of current portion**	-	-	0.1	0.1
	9.8	97.2	0.1	107.1

*Excluding payables to government agencies amounting to US\$1.9 million (2024 - US\$3.0 million), accrued government share amounting to US\$37.2 million (2024 - US\$8.1 million) and accrual for CDF and PDF amounting to US\$2.3 million (2024 - US\$2.1 million).

**The amounts represent the discounted cash flows of the lease liabilities as the amount of interest from long-term leases are deemed to be immaterial.

25.2 Capital management

The Company considers its equity including share capital and retained earnings as shown in the statement of financial position as capital. Capital risk is primarily managed by the ultimate parent company that ensures the Company's ability to continue as a going concern through adequate funding to finance operating activities and maintain its current capital structure. Accordingly, this will preserve OGC's equity ownership and control over the Project and reduce the need to obtain long-term borrowings and incur higher cost of capital such as interest expense. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may obtain additional advances from related parties or issue new shares. There were no changes in the Company's strategy and policies in managing its capital in 2025 and 2024.

25.3 Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

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. 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 at 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 (Note 3).

During 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers between levels of fair value measurements.

26 Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

26.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with PFRS Accounting Standards requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the related notes. The estimates, assumptions and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates, assumptions and judgments that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed as follows:

(a) Impairment of receivables

Trade receivables at amortized cost and FVPL and due from related parties are assessed based on assumptions about risk of default, expected loss rates and any changes in credit quality. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking information. As a result of their assessment, the Company only recognized a provision for impairment relating to its receivable from a related party that is currently undergoing dissolution (Note 10). Other than this, the Company did not recognize any provision for impairment on trade receivables and receivables from other related parties given that the expected credit loss rate is close to zero percent (0%) (Note 25).

(b) Recoverability of inventories

The Company evaluates whether inventories are no longer recoverable either annually or when circumstances indicate such conditions exist. Management calculates net realizable value on a monthly basis. These calculations require the use of estimates on cost projections, gold and copper prices, discount rate, and mineral reserves and corresponding grade, which are determined based on approved mine plan, fluctuations in the market and assessment of either internal or third party geologists, who abide by certain methodologies that are generally accepted within the industry (Note 4). Provision or additional provision against the carrying value of consumable and spare inventories is recognized if there is an indication that the cost of the inventories may not be recovered especially for any obsolete and slow moving inventories. In these cases, management uses judgment and estimates based on available facts and circumstances including but not limited to historical experience and estimates as to recoverability of the amount of inventories at the time of disposal.

In determining the recoverable amount of inventories, management considers the available facts and circumstances, including but not limited to historical experience as to the net realizable value of inventories at the time of disposal, including information about the future demand and market conditions for its inventories. An evaluation of inventories, designed to identify potential inventory write-down to net realizable, is performed on a continuous basis throughout the year. The allowance for inventory obsolescence is disclosed in Note 4.

(c) Estimating useful lives of property, plant and equipment and mining assets

The Company estimates the useful lives of its property, plant and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The Company reviews annually the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on various factors that include asset utilization, internal technical evaluation, technological changes, environmental and anticipated use of the assets which render any sensitivity to be impracticable.

Estimated recoverable reserves are used in determining the depreciation and/or amortization of mining assets. This results in a depreciation or amortization charge proportional to the depletion of the anticipated remaining life of mine production. Each item's life, which is assessed annually, has regard to both its physical life limitations and to present assessments of economically recoverable reserves of the mine property at which the asset is located. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, including the amount of recoverable reserves and estimates of future capital expenditure. Details of this estimate is disclosed in Note 26.1(d).

There were no material changes in the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. If the actual useful lives of the assets being depreciated using straight-line method are to differ by +/-10% from management's estimates, the impact to profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2025 would be +/- US\$0.5 million (2024 - +/- US\$0.4 million). A reduction in the estimated useful life of any property and equipment would increase the recorded cost of sales and general and administrative expenses and decrease non-current assets. Details of mining assets and property, plant and equipment are disclosed in Notes 6 and 7.

(d) Estimating mineral reserves and resources

The valuation of certain assets held by the Company is dependent upon the estimation of mineral resources and ore reserves. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral resources and ore reserves and assumptions that are valid of the time of estimation which may change significantly when new information becomes available.

Ore reserves are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the Company's mining properties. The Company estimates its ore reserves based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological data on the size, depth and shape of the ore body, and requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data.

The estimation of recoverable reserves is based upon factors such as changes in the use of assets, estimates of commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, discount rates, future capital requirements, estimated production costs and mineral reserve and resource estimates. Changes in the reserve or resource estimates may impact upon the carrying value of property, plant and equipment, mining assets, provision for mine rehabilitation, and depreciation and amortization charges. If the estimated reserves are to differ by the highest growth rate for each year, the depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2025 would be US\$3.9 million (2024 - US\$2.28 million; 2023 - US\$20.3 million) higher. The impact of using the lowest growth rate for each of the three years for sensitivity analysis is deemed immaterial. Based on management's assessment for the year ended December 31, 2025, the existing valuation input is appropriate since it considers a conservative amount/quantity of reserves. Details of mining assets and property, plant and equipment are disclosed in Notes 6 and 7.

(e) Provision for impairment of other non-financial assets

Management conducts impairment review on non-financial assets specifically advances to employees, suppliers and contractors, prepayments, and other assets to ascertain that reported carrying amounts are still recoverable as at reporting date based on current and existing conditions. Realizability is determined based on expected benefit that will be derived by the Company either through actual refund or credit that may be applied against future obligations. In particular, advances/deposits and input VAT can be offset against future billings on goods delivered or services rendered to the Company and output tax arising from operations, if any, respectively. These accounts represent actual payments that are duly supported; hence may be claimed by the Company. If the estimate increases or decreases by 5%, income before income tax for the year ended December 31, 2025 could be lower or higher by US\$1.8 million (2024 - US\$1.9 million). Details of advances, prepayments, and other non-current assets are presented in Notes 3, 5 and 8, respectively.

(f) Realizability of deferred income tax assets

A certain degree of judgment is required in determining income taxes, as there are certain transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Further, recognition of deferred income taxes depends on management's assessment of the probability of available future taxable income against which the temporary differences can be applied.

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of deferred income taxes at each reporting date and reduces deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. The Company expects to generate sufficient future taxable profits to allow all of its recognized deferred tax assets to be utilized. Deferred tax assets recognized as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are disclosed in Note 19.

(g) Retirement benefit obligation

The present value of the retirement benefit obligation depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for retirement benefit include the discount rate and salary increase rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of retirement benefit obligation.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the retirement benefit obligation. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement benefit obligation.

Other key assumptions for retirement benefit obligation are based in part on current market conditions. These assumptions and sensitivity analysis are disclosed in Note 16.

(h) Provision for rehabilitation cost

The provision for rehabilitation cost recognized is based on current legal and constructive requirements, technology and price levels. Since actual outflows can differ from estimates due to changes in laws, regulations, public expectations, technology, prices and conditions, and can take place many years in the future, the carrying amount of the obligation is reviewed regularly or at least annually and adjusted to take account of such changes. As part of their annual review, management adjusted the discount rate (based on management's market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the obligation) from 6.03% in 2024 to 5.85% in 2025. The discount rates used to determine the present value of the obligation are based on risk-free pre-tax rate that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money. Along with this, the Company periodically updates its assessment of the undiscounted rehabilitation costs to reflect market factors, prevailing foreign exchange rates and additional rehabilitation cost estimates during the year. The changes and adjustments made are consistent with the requirements of IFRIC 1, *Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities*.

The impact of each key assumption to income before tax and provision for rehabilitation cost has been determined to be immaterial based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumptions as at reporting date, assuming all other assumptions were held constant.

Management considers the discount rate as significant component, aside from cost, in their assessment as material changes to the rate due to external factors may trigger a further revision in the recognized provision.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, management believes that the adjusted cost properly reflects the estimated rehabilitation cost based on their mine plan and activities (Note 20).

26.2 Critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies

(a) Change in functional currency to U.S. Dollar

Consequent to the change in business operations commencing April 1, 2013 as described in Note 1, management assessed that the U.S. Dollar represents the new functional currency of the Company as it reflects the economic substance of the underlying transactions, events and conditions relevant to its operations and duly represents the Company's primary economic environment. Management evaluated the currency of its collection from sale of metals and composition of cost and expenses, the results of which substantiated the change from Philippine Peso to U.S. Dollar effective beginning December 31, 2013.

(b) Assessing contingencies

The Company is currently involved in assessments and legal proceedings. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims has been developed in consultation with external legal counsels engaged by the Company and is based upon an analysis of potential results. Management believes that these proceedings will not have material adverse effect on the financial statements. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings (Note 22).

(c) Provisional pricing arrangements

The Company has contract with its customers to sell the entire quantity of concentrates produced during the term. The Company has only one customer in 2025 (2024 - two customers). The contract with one of the customers, which ended on March 30, 2024, specified that the customer has the option to change the applicable quotational period once during each contract year in determining the final settlement price of the contract. The available quotational period in determining the final price settlement can either be Month of Scheduled Shipment (MOSS) for the relevant carrying vessel from Load Port or the Third Month following the Month arrival (3MAMA) of the carrying vessel at the relevant Port of Discharge for copper. The Month following the Month of Scheduled Shipment (MOSS+1) is applicable for silver.

On the other hand, in the Company's contract with its new customer effective April 1, 2024, the only available quotational period in determining the final price settlement is the Calendar Month of Scheduled Shipment (MOSS) for copper, gold and silver.

Variations to the sales price that occur based on movements in quoted market prices up to the date of final settlement are classified as provisional price adjustments. Changes in the provisional price adjustments over the quotational period and up until final settlement are calculated by reference to forward market prices.

Judgement will be required to determine whether the provisional pricing results in the identification of an embedded derivative or variable consideration. Management determines that the provisional pricing results in an embedded derivative which ensures that the price paid for the concentrates is the market price at the date of settlement and that the Company passes any price risk to the customer. Because the host contract is closely related to the identified embedded derivative, the embedded derivative is not to be accounted for separately. Management determines that the estimated transaction price as at each month end is not subject to significant reversal.

(d) Recoverability of property, plant and equipment, mine and mining properties and rehabilitation asset

The Company applies PAS 36, "Impairment of Assets" in evaluating whether mine and mining properties, property, plant and equipment and rehabilitation asset have suffered any impairment either annually or when circumstances indicate such conditions exist. These calculations are based upon factors such as changes in the use of assets and require the use of estimates on commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, discount rates, future capital requirements, estimated production costs and mineral reserve and resource estimates, which are determined based on approved mine plan, fluctuations in the market and assessment of either internal or third-party geologists, who abide by certain methodologies that are generally accepted within the industry.

Where impairment indicators are positively identified on mine and mining properties, and property, plant and equipment and rehabilitation asset, the Company proceeds with actual estimation of recoverable amounts based on value-in-use calculation or fair value, if said information is readily available. An impairment loss is recognized whenever evidence exists that the carrying value is not recoverable.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, management assessed that there are no impairment indicators and consequently, the Company did not recognize impairment loss for the periods then ended.

(e) Deferred exploration costs

The Company applies PFRS 6, "Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources" for impairment assessment on deferred exploration costs. The application of the Company's accounting policy for deferred exploration costs requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits are likely either from future exploration or sale or where activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. The deferral policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances, in particular, whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established.

Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available. Further, the assessment is dependent on various factors including technical studies, further exploration, and the eventual grant of mining permits. Should these be unsuccessful, the exploration assets could be impaired. The Company reviews the carrying amounts of deferred exploration costs at each reporting date and reduces the amount to the extent that it is no longer probable that future benefit will flow to the Company. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company wrote off deferred exploration costs amounting to US\$2.5 million (2024 and 2023 - nil), which were deemed to be no longer recoverable (Note 6).

(f) Bill-and-hold arrangement for concentrates

The Company recognized sale on deliveries classified as bill-and-hold when there is transfer of risk and reward from the Company to the customer/buyer due to the following:

- It is probable that delivery will be made;
- The item is on hand, identified and ready for delivery to the buyer at the time the sale is recognized;
- The customer/buyer specifically acknowledges the deferred delivery instructions; and
- The usual payment terms apply.

Bill-and-hold sale in 2025 amounting to US\$63.3 million pertains to concentrate shipment recognized as at December 31, 2025 (2024 - US\$18.5 million) and has not yet been shipped as at reporting date.

The Company assesses its contracts with customers in order to determine if it is acting as the principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as the principal in all of its contracts with customers driven by its primary responsibility to deliver and fulfill the order, to establish prices and to bear the credit risk.

27 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 all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

27.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards. PFRS Accounting Standards comprise the following authoritative literature:

- PFRS Accounting Standards,
- PAS Standards, and
- Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), Philippine Interpretations Committee (PIC), and Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) as approved by the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC) and the Board of Accountancy, and adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (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 FVPL.

The financial statements are presented in U.S. Dollars, which is the Company's functional currency, and rounded 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. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 26.

(a) New standards, amendment to existing standards and interpretations applied by the Company

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing January 1, 2025:

- Amendments to PAS 21, 'Lack of Exchangeability'

On August 15, 2023, the IASB amended PAS 21 to add requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not. Prior to these amendments, PAS 21 set out the exchange rate to use when exchangeability is temporarily lacking, but not what to do when lack of exchangeability is not temporary.

Based on management's assessment, these amendments did not impact the Company's financial statements.

(b) New standards, amendments to existing standards 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 December 31, 2025 reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Company. The Company's assessment of the impact of these new standards and amendments is set out below.

- Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, 'Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments'

On May 30, 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to PFRS 9, Financial Instruments, and PFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures to respond to recent questions arising in practice and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities. These amendments:

- (a) Clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system.
- (b) Clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion.
- (c) Add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows, such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social, and governance targets.
- (d) Update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7 will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with early application permitted subject to any endorsement process. The Company does not expect the amendments to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

- PFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'

This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, which replaces PAS 1, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss.

The key new concepts introduced in PFRS 18 relate to:

- The structure of the statement of profit or loss with defined subtotals.
- Requirement to determine the most useful structure summary for presenting expenses in the statement of profit or loss.
- Required disclosures in a single note within the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (i.e., management-defined performance measures).
- Enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation, which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

The Company is still evaluating the impact of the new standard which is effective for annual periods on or after January 1, 2027.

27.2 Cash; Restricted cash

Restricted cash is subject to regulatory restrictions and therefore not available for general use of the Company. This is classified as non-current asset as this is expected to be collected more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Other relevant policies are disclosed in Note 27.4.

27.3 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 ranging from 5 to 30 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 (Note 3) composed of due from related parties and advances to employees, and deposits (Note 8) 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 to 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 receivables (Note 27.4).

Policy on impairment and other relevant policies on receivables are disclosed in Note 27.4.

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 management's update assessment, considering the available 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.

27.4 Financial instruments

Financial assets

(a) Classification

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

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss; and
- those to be measured at amortized cost.

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

For assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), gains and losses are recorded within profit or loss. Financial assets measured at FVPL include trade receivables from concentrates sales (Note 27.3), while financial assets at amortized cost include cash (Note 27.2), trade receivables from doré sales (Note 27.3), due from related parties (Note 27.3), restricted cash (Note 27.2) and deposits.

The Company only holds debt instruments and reclassifies these instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(b) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives which are determined to be closely related to the host contract are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest. Embedded derivatives are not separately accounted.

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company has the following measurement categories for its debt instruments financial assets:

- **Amortized cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of total comprehensive income.
- **FVPL:** Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. In addition, the Company irrevocably designate financial assets arising from concentrate sales as FVPL since this significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistency and this policy is also aligned on how the Company manages the financial asset. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognized in profit or loss and presented net within revenue in the period in which it arises.

(c) Impairment

The Company's financial assets that are subject to expected credit loss model (ECL) include financial assets measured at amortized cost. The Company applies the 12-month ECL approach to measure expected credit losses for financial assets at amortized cost. To measure the expected credit losses, the financial assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics. The expected loss rates are based on the qualitative and quantitative assessment for the grouped receivables. Inputs used in determining the expected credit loss rates include the historical loss rates, reflecting current and forward looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle its obligation. The Company has identified that inflation is the most relevant macroeconomic factor that must be considered in calculating their expected credit loss rate. Qualitatively, the Company may also assess any changes in the credit risk to determine whether impairment should be measured using the lifetime ECL. Changes in credit risk may include the following: significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the receivable is impaired. In determining the amount of provision, the expected credit loss rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For other financial assets including trade receivables measured at FVPL, 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.

Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities are limited to financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Issued financial instruments or their components, which are not designated at fair value through profit or loss, are classified as financial liabilities, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Company having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder. Financial liabilities at amortized cost include trade payables and other current liabilities (excluding balances payable to government agencies arising from withholding taxes and payroll deductions, accrual for CDF and PDF and accrued government share), lease liabilities, and due to related parties (Notes 27.10, 28.2, and 27.18, respectively).

Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when it is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in a contract is discharged or cancelled, or when the obligation expires.

27.5 Fair value measurement

The fair value of a non-financial asset is measured based on its highest and best use. The asset's current use is presumed to be its highest and best use.

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

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, trade receivables at FVPL is measured at fair value under Level 2 as prices used in determining the gross carrying amount of receivable are based on the prevailing commodity market price. Trade receivables at FVPL are measured using inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Other relevant policies on trade receivables at FVPL are disclosed in Note 27.4.

Aside from this, the Company does not hold financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

27.6 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 of 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.

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. NRV of consumables and spares is the value of inventories when sold at the condition at the reporting date or its estimated replacement cost.

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 or 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.

27.7 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:

	3 or lease term, whichever is shorter
Leasehold improvements	
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

Right-of-use assets are generally amortized over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

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 (Note 27.9).

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.

27.8 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.

Other relevant policies are disclosed in Note 27.7.

(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 (Note 27.12). 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 asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's 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.

27.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to amortization or depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets that are not subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment annually. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount which is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

27.10 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.

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

Other relevant policies are disclosed in Note 27.4.

27.11 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 financial asset's 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.

27.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when: (a) the Company has a present legal or 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 discussed in Note 27.8.

27.13 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 income tax expense 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.

Deferred income tax and liabilities are derecognized when the related temporary differences are realized/settled.

27.14 Equity

(a) Share capital

The Company's share capital is composed of common shares with par value. The amount of proceeds from the issuance or sale of common shares representing the aggregate par value is 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 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.

27.15 Revenue, cost and expense recognition

(a) Revenue

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and revenue can be reliably measured. Doré sales and concentrate sales are recognized at a point in time when control of the products has transferred, being when the Company has delivered the products to the delivery point, the customer has full discretion and control of the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(i) Doré sales

Revenue from sale of gold is recognized when there has been a transfer of control to the customer, which means the following:

- The quantity and quality of the product can be determined with reasonable accuracy;
- The product has been delivered and is no longer under the physical control of the Company (or title has earlier passed to the customer);
- The selling price is determinable;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction are determinable.

The method of the transfer of control depends on who is the final customer. When these are sold to the Refiner (Note 21), control is transferred if the gold doré is dispatched from the Company's premises. For all other customers, control is transferred after the customer has confirmed the doré trade. Further, for gold doré sold to BSP, control is transferred upon actual receipt of the goods.

(ii) Concentrate sales

The Company recognizes the sale of gold, copper and silver concentrate when control is transferred to the buyer. Under the now extinguished Agreement with Trafigura Pte. Ltd., sales were recognized upon dispatch of concentrates at the load port. Under the Agreement with Transamine SA., which commenced on April 1, 2024, concentrate sales are recognized on the earlier of receipt of advance payment under bill-and-hold arrangements upon satisfaction of the criteria and documentary requirements supporting transfer of control, or, in the event no bill-and-hold advance payment is not called upon by the seller, revenue is recognized upon passing vessel's rail at the load port.

Revenue is recorded under these contracts using forward market gold, copper and silver prices on the expected date that the final sales prices will be fixed based on an agreed quotational period. Variations between the price recorded and the actual final price set are caused by changes in market prices and result in an embedded derivative in trade receivable. The embedded derivative is not accounted separately since it is closely related to the host contract. The changes in fair value of the metals which relates to the revenue and trade receivables as embedded derivative are recognized as provisional price adjustments. For these provisional pricing arrangements, any future changes that occur over the quotational period are embedded within the provisionally priced trade receivables and are, therefore, within the scope of PFRS 9 and not within the scope of PFRS 15. Given the exposure of the commodity price, these provisionally priced trade receivables will fail the cash flow characteristics test within PFRS 9 and will be required to be measured at FVPL from initial recognition and until date of settlement. The provisional price adjustments are adjusted to revenue in the statement of total comprehensive income. Changes in the transaction price over the quotational period and up until final settlement are calculated by reference to forward market prices.

(b) Interest income and other income

Interest income, which is presented net of tax, is recognized on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method. Other income including scrap sales, gain or loss on loan modification, loss on sale of inventory, and foreign exchange translations, are recognized when earned or realized.

(c) Costs and expenses

Costs and expenses are charged to profit or loss when incurred except exploration and development costs that may be deferred and may qualify for capitalization (Note 27.8).

27.16 Foreign currency transactions and translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in U.S. Dollar which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. 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 through profit or loss.

27.17 Earnings (Loss) per share

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, after considering impact of any share dividends, share splits or reverse share splits during the period. Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting the earnings and number of shares for the effects of dilutive potential common shares.

The number of ordinary or potential ordinary shares changes as a result of a share split or reverse share split are applied retrospectively and adjusts the calculation of basic and diluted EPS for all periods presented. This applies regardless of whether the change occurred during the reporting period or after the end of the period before the financial statements are authorized for issue.

27.18 Related party relationships and transactions

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

Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged or not.

28 Summary of other accounting policies

28.1 Prepayments and other current assets

Prepayments are expenses paid in advance and recorded as asset before they are used or consumed, as the service or benefit will be received in the future. These are carried at historical cost and are recognized as expenses either with the passage of time or through use or consumption.

Input taxes, which represent value-added tax (VAT) arising from purchases of goods and services, are carried at cost and included as part of other non-current assets in the statement of financial position. The account balance is presented net of applicable output VAT, or vice versa whichever is higher as at reporting date. These may either be applied against future output tax liabilities or claimed for tax credit or refund. The Company conducts regular assessment on the recoverability of the account balance depending on how these are to be utilized. The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and estimated recoverable value. Impairment loss is recognized through profit or loss and the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance. The Company directly recognizes in the profit or loss amounts that are disallowed for credit or refund and those which are deemed immaterial for tax credit or refund application.

28.2 Leases - Company as lessee

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis.

(a) Measurement of lease liabilities

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received;
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held for entities which do not have recent third-party financing; and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease (i.e. term, currency and security).

(b) Measurement of right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally amortized over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use assets are amortized over the underlying assets' useful life.

(c) Extension and termination options

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is revised only if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

(d) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in the profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. The Company has no leases of low-value assets as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

28.3 Employee benefits

(a) Pension benefits

The Company maintains a funded defined benefit retirement plan which defines an amount of retirement benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on certain factors such as age, years of credited service, and compensation.

The liability recognized in the statement of financial position in respect of the defined benefit retirement plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated on a regular periodic basis by an independent actuary using the "projected unit credit cost" method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity which approximate the terms of the related retirement obligation. Remeasurements arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in other comprehensive income during the period in which these arise.

Past-service costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets. This cost is charged to profit or loss.

(b) Short term employee benefits

The Company recognizes a liability and an expense for short-term employee benefits which include salaries, social security contributions, paid sick and vacation leaves, and bonuses. Bonuses are based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the Company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Company recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

28.4 Contingencies

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

Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure the developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and the related income are recognized in the financial statements.

28.5 Uncertain tax positions

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation, and it considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company measures its tax balances based on either the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

28.6 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.

28.7 Subsequent events

On February 18, 2026, the Company declared cash dividends in the amount of US\$0.0167 per share or US\$38.0 million, distributed equally in favor of all shareholders of record as of March 5, 2026. The Company's shareholders refer to OGPFI, the independent directors and other public shareholders. Cash dividends 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.

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

29 Supplementary information required by the BIR

The following information is presented for purposes of filing with BIR Revenue Regulation No. 15-2010 and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. All amounts are in Philippine Peso.

(a) Output VAT

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company has P21.2 billion zero-rated VAT sales and P1.5 billion VAT exempt sales. The Company also reported P2.2 million VAT from the sale of assets and scraps amounting to P18.4 million.

The Company's zero-rated VAT sales and VAT exempt sales arise from its export of gold bullion and copper concentrates and sale of copper concentrates to BSP, pursuant to Section 106(A)(2)(a) and Section 109, of the NIRC, respectively.

(b) Input VAT

Movements in input VAT for the year ended December 31, 2025, are as follows:

	Amount
Beginning balance	947,926,690
Goods other than for resale or manufacture	231,183,564
	1,179,110,254
Other adjustments	(275,223,548)
Ending balance	903,886,706

(c) Importations

The total landed costs of imports and the customs duties and tariff fees paid and accrued for the year ended December 31, 2025 are as follows:

	Amount
Landed cost of imports	1,916,116,386
Customs duties and tariff fees	68,792,714
	1,984,909,100

(d) Excise tax

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company paid excise taxes amounting to P924.3 million.

(e) Documentary stamp tax

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company paid documentary stamp taxes amounting to P530 relating to new lease agreements during the year.

(f) *All other local and national taxes*

All other local and national taxes paid and accrued for the year ended December 31, 2025, and lodged under cost of sales and general and administrative expenses in the statement of total comprehensive income consist of:

	Amount
Local business tax	397,754,655
Real property tax	58,301,387
Permit fees and other taxes	6,907,797
Mayor's permit	76,050
Community tax	10,500
	<u>463,050,389</u>

(g) *Withholding taxes*

Withholding taxes paid and accrued and/or withheld for the year ended December 31, 2025 consist of:

	Paid	Accrued	Total
Withholding tax on compensation	201,100,528	10,085,627	211,186,155
Expanded withholding tax	95,600,591	9,402,148	105,002,739
Final withholding tax	228,510,014	86,690,447	315,200,461
	<u>525,211,133</u>	<u>106,178,222</u>	<u>631,389,355</u>

(h) *Tax assessments and cases*

As at report date, the audits and examinations of the Company's books of accounts and other accounting records for the taxable years 2013, 2014, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 are still ongoing.

On September 12, 2023 and December 5, 2023, the Company settled the basic taxes related to the 2013 and 2014 Final Decisions on Disputed Assessment (FDDA), respectively, with the related compromise applications now pending approval with the Large Taxpayer District Offices (LTCED) BIR.

In relation to the 2017 FDDA, the Company made partial tax settlements pertaining to VAT, excise taxes, withholding taxes and documentary stamp taxes. The case remains under litigation before the Court of Tax Appeals (CTA), with proceedings still ongoing including filings of motions and formal offers of evidence by both parties as at December 31, 2025.

Additionally, the Company made partial settlements for 2018 and 2019 FDDAs, while disputing the alleged deficiency in final withholding taxes through a petition for review filed on June 13, 2024. The cases are under CTA Second Division proceedings, with motions and evidence submissions continuing through early 2026.

On June 6, 2024, Final Assessment Notice (FAN) for the taxable year 2020 was received. The Company filed a request for reinvestigation on July 5, 2024 and February 11, 2025.

On September 25, 2025, the Company received a FAN for the taxable year 2021. The Company filed its protest on October 27, 2025 and December 23, 2025.

On September 29, 2025, the Company received a PAN for the taxable year 2022. The Company filed its protest on October 14, 2025.

Apart from the tax assessments above, the Company is also involved in other outstanding litigation proceedings which pertain to, among others, real property, VAT and excise taxes.

OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc

(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)

Supplementary Schedules as Required by Rule 68 of the Securities Regulation Code
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Schedules	Description
A	Financial Assets
B	Amounts Receivable and Payable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties, and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related parties)
C	Amounts Receivable and Payable from Related Parties which are eliminated during the consolidation of financial statements
D	Long-term Debt
E	Indebtedness to Related Parties
F	Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers
G	Share Capital
Annex 68-C	Reconciliation of Parent Company's Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration
Annex 68-H	A Map Showing the Relationship between and among the Parent Company and its Ultimate Parent Company, Middle Parent, Subsidiaries or Co-subsidiaries and Associate
	Schedule of Financial Soundness Indicator
	Supplementary Schedule of External Auditor Fee-Related Information

OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc

(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)

Schedule A - Financial Assets

December 31, 2025

(All amounts in U.S. Dollars)

Name of issuing entity and association of each issue	Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes	Amount shown in the statement of financial position	Value based on market quotations at end of reporting period	Income received and accrued
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Cash in banks	-	83,520,085	-	923,257
Receivables*	-	7,011,738	-	-
Deposits	-	2,095,884	-	-
Restricted cash	-	15,219,392	-	188,624
Total	-	107,847,099	-	1,111,881

** Excludes advances to employees*

December 31, 2024

(All amounts in U.S. Dollars)

Name of issuing entity and association of each issue	Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes	Amount shown in the statement of financial position	Value based on market quotations at end of reporting period	Income received and accrued
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Cash on hand and in banks	-	50,774,740	-	406,477
Receivables*	-	6,436,629	-	-
Deposits	-	2,095,745	-	-
Restricted cash	-	13,399,094	-	389,830
Total	-	72,706,208	-	796,307

** Excludes advances to employees*

OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc

(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)

Schedule B - Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)

December 31, 2025

(All amounts in U.S. Dollars)

Name and designation of debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts collected	Amounts written-off	Current	Non-current	Balance at the end of the period
Advances from directors, officers, employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from related parties							
OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.	290,661	5,332	(290,661)	-	5,332	-	5,332
OceanaGold Limited	435,276	-	-	-	435,276	-	435,276
OceanaGold (Philippines) Exploration Corporation	631,135	2,002,868	-	-	2,634,003	-	2,634,003
Total	1,357,072	2,008,200	(290,661)	-	3,074,611	-	3,074,611

December 31, 2024

(All amounts in U.S. Dollars)

Name and designation of debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts collected	Amounts written-off	Current	Non-current	Balance at the end of the period
Advances from directors, officers, employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from related parties							
OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.	88,910	201,751	-	-	290,661	-	290,661
OceanaGold Limited	435,276	-	-	-	435,276	-	435,276
OceanaGold Sustainable Agroforestry, Inc.	677,984	-	(21,642)	(656,342)	-	-	-
OceanaGold (Philippines) Exploration Corporation	542,915	88,220	-	-	631,135	-	631,135
Australasian Netherlands Investments B.V.	14,244,000	-	(14,244,000)	-	-	-	-
Total	15,989,085	289,971	(14,265,642)	(656,342)	1,357,072	-	1,357,072

*As required by Rule 68 of the Securities Regulation Code, this schedule shall be filed with respect to each person among the directors, officers and employees from whom an aggregate indebtedness of more than P1 million or one percent (1%) of total assets, whichever is less, is owed for items arising outside the ordinary course of business. There were no advances with respect to each person among the directors, officers and employees amounting to more than P1 million outside the ordinary course of business as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc

(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)

Schedule C - Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are Eliminated during Consolidation of Financial Statements

December 31, 2025 and 2024

Name of designation of debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts collected	Amounts written-off	Current	Balance at end of the period
NOT APPLICABLE						

OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc

(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)

Schedule D - Long-term Debt

December 31, 2025 and 2024

Title of issue and type of obligation	Amount authorized by indenture	Amount shown under caption "current portion of long-term debt" in related statement of financial position	Amount shown under caption "long-term debt" in related statement of financial position"	Notes
NONE				

OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc

(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)

Schedule E - Indebtedness to Related Parties (Long-term Loans from Related Companies)

December 31, 2025

(All amounts in U.S. Dollars)

Name of related party	Balance at beginning of period	Balance at end of period
	NONE	

December 31, 2024

(All amounts in U.S. Dollars)

Name of related party	Balance at beginning of period	Balance at end of period
OceanaGold (Singapore) Pte. Ltd	322,922	-

OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc

(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)

Schedule F - Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers

December 31, 2025 and 2024

Name of issuing entity of securities guaranteed by the Group for which this statement is filed	Title of issue of each class of securities guaranteed	Amount owned by person for which statement is filed	Nature of guarantee
NONE			

OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc

(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)

Schedule G - Share Capital

December 31, 2025 and 2024

Title of issue	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under statement of financial position caption	Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	Number of shares held by		
				Related parties	Directors, officers and employees	Others
Capital stock - P0.10 par value	2,280,000,000	2,280,000,000	-	1,823,999,992	8	456,000,000

OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc.
(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)

Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration
As at and for the year ended December 31, 2025
(All amounts in U.S. Dollars)

Unappropriated retained earnings, beginning of the year	561,499,483
Add: Category A: Items that are directly credited to unappropriated retained earnings	
Reversal of retained earnings appropriation/s	-
Effect of restatements or prior-period adjustments	-
Others	-
Less: Category B: Items that are directly debited to Unappropriated retained earnings	
Dividend declaration during the reporting period	(96,900,000)
Retained earnings appropriated during the reporting period	-
Effect of restatements or prior-period adjustments	-
Others	(96,900,000)
Unappropriated retained earnings, as adjusted	464,599,483
Add/Less: Net Income for the current year	76,488,606
Less: Category C.1: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss during the year/period (net of tax)	
Equity in net income of associate/joint venture, net of dividends declared	-
Unrealized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	-
Unrealized fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-
Unrealized fair value gain of investment property	-
Other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS Accounting Standards	-
Add: Category C.2: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior reporting periods but realized in the current reporting period (net of tax)	
Realized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to Cash and cash equivalents	-
Realized fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-
Realized fair value gain of Investment property	-
Other realized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS Accounting Standards	-
Add: Category C.3: Unrealized income recognized in profit or loss in prior periods but reversed in the current reporting period (net of tax)	
Reversal of previously recorded foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	-
Reversal of previously recorded fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-
Reversal of previously recorded fair value gain of investment property	-
Reversal of other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS Accounting Standards, previously recorded (describe nature)	-
Adjusted net income	76,488,606
Add: Category D: Non-actual losses recognized in profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)	
Depreciation on revaluation increment (after tax)	-
Add/Less: Category E: Adjustments related to relief granted by the SEC and BSP	
Amortization of the effect of reporting relief	-
Total amount of reporting relief granted during the year	-
Others	-
Add/Less: Category F: Other items that should be excluded from the determination of the amount of available for dividends distribution	
Net movement of treasury shares (except for reacquisition of redeemable shares)	-
Net movement of deferred tax asset not considered in the reconciling items under the previous categories	749,332
Net movement in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liabilities related to same transaction, e.g., set up of right of use of asset and lease liability, set-up of asset and asset retirement obligation, and set-up of service concession asset and concession payable	-
Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS Accounting Standards/GAAP - gain (loss)	-
Others	749,332
Total retained earnings, end of the year available for dividend declaration	541,837,421

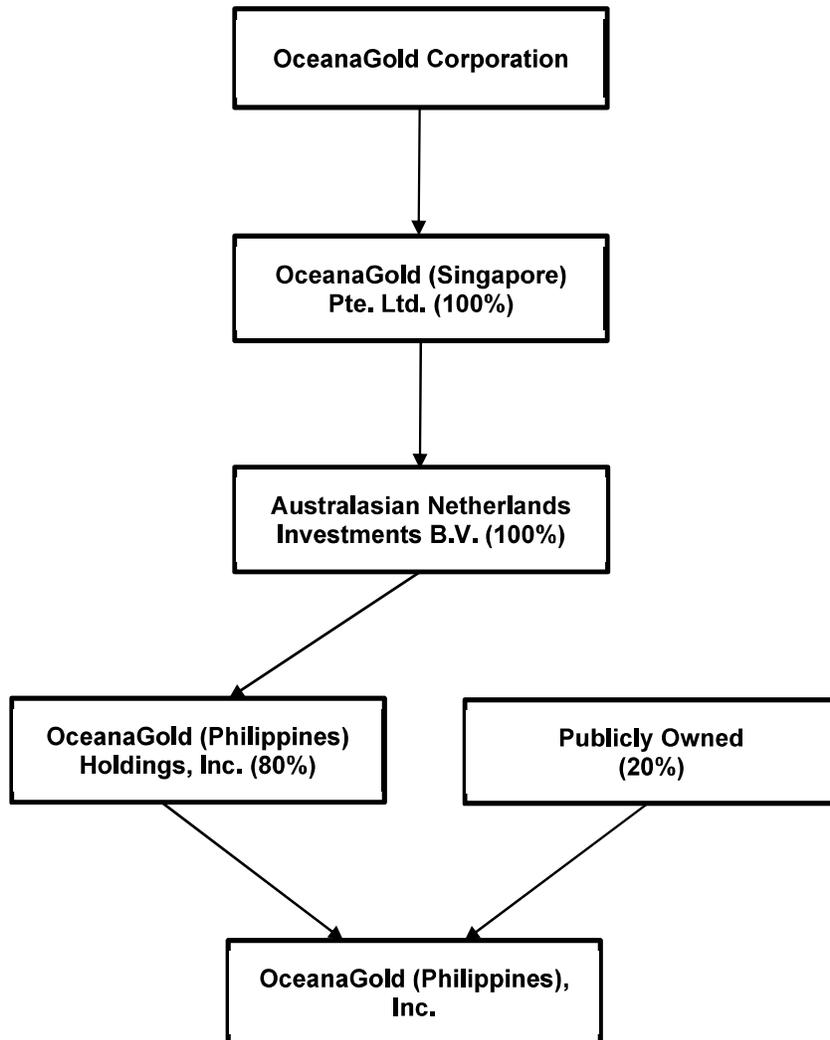
OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc

(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)

Didipio Mine, Didipio, Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya

Annex 68-H - A Map Showing the Relationships between and among the Parent Company and its Ultimate Parent Company, Middle Parent, Subsidiaries or Co-subsidiaries and Associates

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024



OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc

(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)

Schedule of Financial Soundness Indicator

As at and for the three years ended December 31

	2025	2024	2023
Current ratio ¹	0.87	1.01	1.03
Acid test ratio ²	0.49	0.46	0.53
Solvency ratio ³	-	-	248.97
Debt-to-equity ratio ⁴	-	-	0.001
Asset-to-equity ratio ⁵	1.36	1.24	1.23
Interest rate coverage ratio ⁶	198.14	88.23	14.73
Debt service coverage ratio ⁷	179.85	82.00	13.98
Net debt/ EBITDA ⁸	-	-	0.003
Earnings per share ⁹	0.03	0.02	0.05
Book value per share ¹⁰	0.24	0.25	1,052.12
Return on assets ¹¹	10.62%	4.20%	3.47%
Return on equity ¹²	13.80%	5.18%	4.50%
Net profit margin ¹³	17.45%	8.84%	7.13%

¹ Current assets/current liabilities

² Cash + Receivables/Current liabilities

³ Net income + depreciation and amortization/Borrowings

⁴ Borrowings/ Total equity

⁵ Total assets/ Total equity

⁶ Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization/Interest expense

⁷ Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization/Borrowings + Interest expense + Current lease liabilities

⁸ Short-term and long-term borrowings/Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization

⁹ Net income attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company/Weighted average number of ordinary shares

¹⁰ Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company/Average total assets/Total number of shares outstanding

¹¹ Net income attributable to owners of the Company/Average total assets

¹² Net income attributable to owners of the Company/Average total equity

¹³ Net income/Revenue

OceanaGold (Philippines), Inc

(A subsidiary of OceanaGold (Philippines) Holdings, Inc.)

Supplementary Schedule of External Auditor Fee-Related Information

December 31, 2025 and 2024

(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total audit fees	8,826,200	8,222,000
Non-audit services fees:		
Other assurance services	-	3,360,000
Tax services	5,492,186	2,500,000
All other services	1,425,000	1,240,000
Total non-audit fees	6,917,186	7,100,000
Total audit and non-audit fees	15,743,386	15,322,000

Audit and non-audit fees of other related entities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Audit fees	896,000	672,000
Non-audit services fees:		
Other assurance services	-	-
Tax services	-	-
All other services	-	-
Total audit and non-audit fees of other related entities	896,000	672,000