COVER SHEET

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SEC Registration Number

D M C I H O L D I N G S , I N C .

(Company's Full Name)

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C H I N O R O C E S A V E . M A K A T I C I T Y

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

HERBERT M. CONSUNJI	8888-3000
Contact Person	Company Telephone Number

(2nd Tuesday of July)

1 2	3 1	**SEC Form 17-Q** **Second Quarter Interim Report 2020**	0 7	1 4
Month	Day	FORM TYPE	Month	Day
Fiscal Year			Annual Meeting	

N.A.

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

C F D

Dept Requiring this Doc

Amended Articles Number / Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

Total No. of Stockholders	Domestic	Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document ID

Cashier

STAMPS

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

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

1. For the quarter ended **June 30, 2020**

2. SEC Identification No. AS095-002283 3. BIR Tax Identification No. 004-703-376

DMCI Holdings, Inc.

4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter

5. Philippines 6. (SEC Use Only)

Province, Country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization

Industry Classification Code:

7. 3rd Floor, Dacon Building, 2281 Pasong Tamo Ext., Makati city1231

Address of principal office Postal Code

8. Tel. (632) 8888-3000 Fax : None

Issuer's telephone number, including area code

9. Not applicable

Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.

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

Title of Each Class	No. of Shares Outstanding	Amount
Common Shares	Php13,277,470,000.00	Php13,277,470,000.00
Preferred Shares	960.00	960.00
TOTAL	Php13,277,470,960.00	Php13,277,470,960.00

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

Yes [X] No [ ]

If yes, state the name of such stock exchange and the classes of securities listed therein:

Philippine Stock Exchange	Class "A" Shares
	Preferred Shares

12. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

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

Yes [X] No [ ]

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

Yes [X] No [ ]

PART I--FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements as of and for the period ended **June 30, 2020** are contained herein.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF CONSOLIDATED OPERATIONS AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL CONDITION AS OF AND FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

June 30, 2020 (Unaudited) vs June 30, 2019 (Unaudited)

I. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Below is a table on the net income contributions of the Company's businesses for 2020 and 2019:

CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME AFTER NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

	For the Period		Variance	
(in Php Millions)	2020	2019	Amount	%
SEMIRARA MINING AND POWER CORPORATION	P1,260	P3,454	(P2,194)	-64%
DMCI HOMES	38	1,189	(1,151)	-97%
MAYNILAD	847	1,112	(265)	-24%
D.M. CONSUNJI, INC.	92	440	(348)	-79%
DMCI POWER (SPUG)	256	233	23	10%
DMCI MINING	184	173	11	6%
PARENT & OTHERS	(57)	126	(183)	-145%
CORE NET INCOME	2,620	6,727	(4,107)	-61%
NON-RECURRING ITEMS	(586)	(248)	(338)	-136%
REPORTED NET INCOME	**P2,034**	**P6,479**	**(P4,445)**	**-69%**

DMCI Holdings, Inc. (the "Company") recorded P2.0 billion in consolidated net income for the first half of 2020, 69% down from P6.5 billion last year. The consolidated results were weighted down by the impact of COVID-19 containment measures coupled with a one-time loss in a real estate project. Excluding non-recurring items, core net income slipped by 61% to P2.6 billion from P6.7 billion last year.

For the second quarter alone, consolidated net income stood at P1.4 billion, a 62% decline from P3.7 billion last year. Likewise, core net income for the quarter slipped by 59% from P3.9 billion to P1.6 billion.

Non-recurring losses in 2020 amounted to P586 million which mainly pertains to the sales cancelation for a DMCI Homes project in Davao City. Meanwhile, the P248 million non-recurring losses in 2019 pertains mainly to the share in the accelerated depreciation of Sem-Calaca following the rehabilitation of its Units 1 and 2 power plants.

First-half core net income contributions from Semirara Mining and Power Corporation dropped 64% from P3.5 billion to P1.3 billion as coal sales and average selling price dropped 27% and 21%, respectively. Its power segment also sustained sharp declines with electricity sales and average selling prices falling 10% and 32%, respectively.

DMCI Homes contributed core earnings of P38 million to the parent company, a 97% decrease from P1.2 billion as quarantine restrictions dragged down construction accomplishments, collections and consequently, revenue recognition.

Meanwhile, share in net income from affiliate Maynilad fell 24% from P1.1 billion to P847 million due mainly to the sharp drop in commercial and industrial sales volume during the lockdown. Higher depreciation and amortization for its capital expenditure program likewise contributed to the decline.

Earnings from D.M. Consunji, Inc. contracted 79% from P440 million to P92 million due to the 76-day lockdown and staggered workforce build-up which affected productivity and revenue recognition.

Off-grid energy supplier DMCI Power contributed P256 million, a 10% jump from P233 million last year. Higher energy sales in Palawan coupled with the adjusted rate for its Aborlan power plant accounted for the growth.

DMCI Mining net income contribution improved 6% from P173 million to P184 million on the back of a 25% increase in nickel ore shipments.

Parent and other investments booked a net loss of P57 million during the first half of 2020 compared to P126 million net income last year because of lower interest income.

SEMIRARA MINING AND POWER CORPORATION

The coal and on-grid power businesses are reported under Semirara Mining and Power Corporation, a 56.65% owned subsidiary of DMCI Holdings, Inc.

COAL

Coal production during the first half of 2020 stood at 7.6 million metric tons (MT), 10% down from 8.5 million MT last year as part of the mine capacity was diverted to South Molave while preparatory dewatering works still in progress at North Molave. Strip ratio for the period increased from 11.9:1 to 13.6:1. Net addition to deferred strip asset as of June 30,2020 amounted to P530 million. Meanwhile, coal sales for the first six months stood at 5.7 million MT in 2020, 27% lower than 7.9 million MT last year. Export sales, which accounts for 50% of total sales volume, slipped by 43% from 5.0 million MT to 2.8 million MT. The remaining which were sold to power and cement plant customers posted a 2% growth from last year. Drop in global coal prices translated to a 21% decrease in average selling price.

POWER

Energy sold from 2x300MW Units 1 and 2 and 2x150MW Units 3 and 4 for the first half of 2020 totaled 1,584 GWh, 10% down from 1,755 GWh from last year. Unit 2 was already operational following the completion of its Life Extension Program (LEP) last May 2020. However, planned maintenance works in Units 3 and 4 were extended due to Taal Volcano eruption and lockdown restrictions during the community quarantine period. Meanwhile, average selling prices fell by 32% during the first six months of 2020. This is due to softer global coal prices and the COVID-19 pandemic which pulled down spot market prices. Sales to WESM constitutes 57% of the energy sales mix for the period.

PROFITABILITY
Consolidated net income for the first half of 2020 dropped by 61% to P2.2 billion from P5.7 billion last year as the overall market was down due mainly to the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic. Prior to eliminations, the coal segment generated a net income of P2.6 billion while Sem-Calaca (Units 1 and 2) and Southwest Luzon Power and Generation (Units 3 and 4) recorded a net loss of P31 million and P356 million, respectively, for the power segment. As a result, net income contribution to the Parent Company fell by 60% from P3.2 billion to P1.3 billion in the first six months of 2020. Excluding non-recurring items, SMPC's core income attributable to DMCI Holdings declined by 64% from P3.5 billion to P1.3 billion.

For detailed information – refer to SMPC 17Q filed with SEC and PSE.

DMCI HOMES

First half contribution of wholly owned subsidiary, DMCI Project Developer's Inc. (PDI) fell from a net income of P1.2 billion in 2019 to a net loss of P571 million in 2020. Excluding the nonrecurring loss from the sales cancelation in its Davao property, the company posted P38 million core net income for the first semester of the year.

Revenues for the period amounted to P3.8 billion, a 59% dip from P9.5 billion last year. The slowdown in revenue recognition was due to lower construction accomplishments and collections resulting from the quarantine restrictions imposed during the period. Sales cancelation in its Davao property further dragged down revenue for the first six months of 2020. Meanwhile, lower gross profit margin for the period were due mainly to dress-up costs of previously completed units.

Sales and reservations for the first half of 2020 stood at P10.3 billion, 49% down from P20.1 billion given the limited sales activity during the quarantine period. Schedule of launches of new projects were deferred for the second half of the year.

On the other hand, capex disbursements dropped by 22% to P6.8 billion from P8.8 billion last year. Of the amount spent in 2020, 58% went to development cost and the rest to land and asset acquisition.

MAYNILAD

Maynilad's water and sewer service revenue for the first half declined by 6% from P12.0 billion in 2019 to P11.3 billion in 2020. The implementation of the Luzon-wide Enhanced Community Quarantine resulted to a decline in the volume of commercial and industrial segments and an increase in the demand from residential customers at a lower average tariff.

Average non-revenue water at district metered area (DMA) level improved from 26.75% in 2019 to 25.11% in 2020 as a result of the 1.7% decrease in water supply and a flattish billed volume during the first six months of the year.

Noncash operating expenses from January to June 2020 rose by 26% primarily driven by higher depreciation and amortization as a consequence of Maynilad's capital expenditure program.

As a result, Maynilad reported a net income of P3.5 billion in the first half of 2020, 23% down from P4.5 billion last year. After adjustments at the consortium company level, the Company's equity in net earnings reported a 24% decline from P1.1 billion in 2019 to P835 million in 2020. Excluding the share in non-recurring items, equity in net earnings contracted by 24% from P1.1 billion to P847 million.

The review of the water concession contract is ongoing with the Asian Development Bank assisting the Government on the economic and financial aspects of the agreement.

D.M. CONSUNJI, INC.

Earnings from construction business for the first six months contracted by 79% from P440 million in 2019 to P92 million in 2020.

Construction revenue from January to June slipped by 23% from P7.8 billion to P6.0 billion in 2020. The 76-day government-imposed lockdown resulted to lower accomplishments but contribution from its three joint venture projects cushioned the impact in its first half revenue. Meanwhile, gross profit declined by 55% which is faster than the drop in construction revenues due mainly to personnel related expenses and financial assistance during the quarantine period.

Order book (balance of work) at the end of June 2020 stood at P65.9 billion, 3% down from P68.2 billion at the close of 2019 following the realization of construction revenue for the period. Newly awarded project for the first half of 2020 pertains to the warehouse complex of Philippine Allied Enterprises Corporation. Meanwhile, major ongoing projects in the order book include among others, NLEX-SLEX Connector Road of NLEX Corporation, viaduct works and depot of Phase 1 of North-South Commuter Rail, Cavite-Laguna Expressway of MPCALA Holdings, Inc., The Skyway Stage 3 (Section 1) of Citra Central Expressway Corp. (a unit of San Miguel Corporation), Connor and Maven at Capitol Commons of Ortigas & Company, IKEA Philippines of SM Prime Holdings, Inc. and The Estate Makati, an ultra-high residential condominium of SM Development Corp. and Federal Land.

DMCI POWER (SPUG)

DMCI Power Corporation (DPC), a wholly-owned subsidiary, provides off-grid power to missionary areas through long-term power supply agreements with local electric cooperatives.

As of June 30, 2020, installed rated capacity in Masbate, Palawan and Mindoro totaled 96.40MW. The 15MW thermal plant in Masbate is expected to be operational during the year.

Off-grid revenue for the first six months amounted to P2.0 billion, 10% down from P2.3 billion last year. Sales volume for the first semester of 2020 in Masbate (61.30 GWh), Palawan (77.18 GWh) and Mindoro (34.20 GWh) totaled 172.68 GWh, a 2% growth from last year's 169.50 GWh. Higher demand in Masbate and Palawan were slightly offset by the lower electricity dispatch in favor of hydropower plants in Oriental Mindoro. On the other hand, average selling prices dropped by 11% to P11.78/kWh due to lower fuel passthrough. But the adjustment in tariff rate in its Aborlan bunker, which was approved in the fourth quarter of 2019, cushioned the decline in the average selling prices. As a result, earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation (EBITDA) from January to June 2020 stood at P439 million, 3% growth from last year. Meanwhile, the decrease in interest expense is due mainly to the full payment of its short-term loan.

Consequently, net income contribution of the off-grid power segment for the first half of 2020 amounted to P256 million, a 10% improvement from P233 million last year.

DMCI MINING

The nickel and metals mining business is reported under DMCI Mining Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of DMCI Holdings, Inc.

DMCI Mining Corporation delivered a net income contribution of P184 million for the first half of 2020, a 6% growth from P173 million last year.

Revenues for the first six months of 2020 rose by 21% to P1.2 billion due to higher shipments. Nickel shipments for the period stood at 853 thousand wet metric tons (WMT), 25% up from last year's 681 thousand WMT due to the resumption of operations in Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation (ZDMC) by virtue of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Resolution dated September 2019. Average ore grade of sold inventories stood at 1.37% in 2020 compared to 1.60% in 2019 as the Company took advantage of better market conditions to sell these low-grade nickel ore following the Indonesian ore export ban.

Total company cash cost per WMT (under cost of sales and operating expenses) jumped to P781 per WMT in 2020 from P720 per WMT in 2019 attributed mainly to higher taxes and licenses during the period.

The segment's total depletion, depreciation and amortization increased by 58% from P113 million to P179 million in the first half of 2020 following the resumption of mining operations in ZDMC.

Explanation of movement in consolidated income statement accounts:

Revenue

Consolidated revenue for the first half of 2020 contracted by 41% from P44.1 billion to P25.9 billion as the lockdown restrictions resulted to work disruptions and lower market demand and prices. Sales cancelation in a real estate project in Davao also dragged down revenues for the period.

Cost of Sales and Services

Cost of sales and services from January to June 2020 declined by 34%, slower than revenues and which resulted to a lower gross profit margin in 2020. This is attributed mainly to dress-up costs of previously completed condominium units.

Operating Expenses
Government royalties for the period amounted to P1.1 billion, 49% down from P2.2 billion last year due to lower profitability of the coal business. Excluding government royalties, operating expenses incurred during the first six months of 2020 slipped by 18% to P3.0 billion due mainly to lower depreciation and marketing expenses.

Equity in Net Earnings
Equity in net earnings of associates dropped by 25% as a result of lower income take up from Maynilad.

Finance Income
Consolidated finance income decreased by 52% due mainly to the absence of SCPC's one-time interest income from PSALM claims. Lower interest income from placements likewise contributed to the decline.

Finance Cost
Consolidated finance costs fell by 13% due to lower borrowing rates.

Other Income-net
Other income grew by 159% due to the absence of SLPGC's one-time loss from financial contract.

Provision for Income Tax
Net operating loss of DMCI Homes mainly accounted for the 91% drop in consolidated provision for income tax (both current and deferred) during the period.

II. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL CONDITION

June 30, 2020 (Unaudited) vs December 31, 2019 (Audited)

Despite the economic contraction brought by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company's financial condition remained stable as consolidated total assets as of June 30, 2020 stood at P200 billion, or at the same level as of December 31 2019. Meanwhile, consolidated total equity decreased by 5% to P97 billion following dividend payments in the first half of the year.

Consolidated cash decreased by 32% from P21.6 billion in December 31, 2019 to P14.7 billion in June 30, 2020 due mainly to payment of dividends and capital expenditures during the period.

Receivables rose by 17% from P16.3 billion to P19.0 billion in 2020 due mainly to deferral of collections of real estate and power receivables during the quarantine period.

Contract assets (current and non-current) dropped by 16% as lockdown restrictions dragged down accomplishments in the real estate and construction businesses.

Consolidated inventories expanded by 13% from P50.0 billion to P56.1 billion following the land acquisitions of the real estate business and higher coal inventory of SMPC.

Other current assets jumped by 8% to P7.9 billion due mainly to higher creditable withholding taxes and input VAT.

Investments in associates and joint ventures grew by 6% due mainly to income take-up from Maynilad.

Property, plant and equipment stood at P62.6 billion from P63.2 billion last year as depreciation and depletion more than offset capital expenditures for the first half of 2020.

Investment properties and right-of-use assets decreased by 5% and 1%, respectively, due to depreciation and amortization for the period.

Other noncurrent assets slipped by 16% due to recoupment of advances to suppliers.

Accounts and other payables contracted by 12% due mainly to timing of payments to suppliers and subcontractors.

Contract liabilities (current and non-current) rose by 11% to P14.6 billion due mainly to excess of customer's deposit/billed accomplishments over progress of work.

From P46.9 billion, total debt (under short-term and long-term debt) jumped by 13% to P52.8 billion following net loan availments mainly in the coal energy and real estate businesses during the period.

Liabilities for purchased land increased by 24% due to the acquisition of land for real estate development.

Income tax payable dropped by 68% due to lower profitability during the period.

Deferred tax liabilities declined by 5% due to excess of taxable income over book in real estate sales.

Other noncurrent liabilities jumped by 8% due to reclassification of advances from contract owners which will be recouped more than 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

Consolidated retained earnings stood at P60.6 billion at the end of June 2020, 7% down from P64.9 billion at the close of 2019 after generation of P2.0 billion net income and declaration of P6.4 billion Parent dividends.

Non-controlling interest slipped by 6% as a result of the non-controlling share in net income reduced by dividends to non-controlling interest of SMPC.

III. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Company and its Subsidiaries (the "Group") use the following key performance indicators to evaluate its performance:

a) Segment Revenues
b) Segment Net Income (after Noncontrolling Interests)
c) Earnings Per Share
d) Return on Common Equity
e) Net Debt to Equity Ratio

SEGMENT REVENUES

	For the Period		Variance	
(in Php Millions)	2020	2019	Amount	%
SEMIRARA MINING AND POWER CORPORATION	P12,666	P23,376	(P10,710)	-46%
D.M. CONSUNJI, INC.	6,019	7,781	(1,762)	-23%
DMCI HOMES	3,848	9,468	(5,620)	-59%
DMCI POWER (SPUG)	2,034	2,251	(217)	-10%
DMCI MINING	1,192	985	207	21%
PARENT & OTHERS	114	203	(89)	-44%
TOTAL REVENUE	**P25,873**	**P44,064**	**(P18,191)**	**-41%**

The initial indicator of the Company's gross business results is seen in the movements in the different business segment revenues. As shown above, consolidated revenue dropped by 41% as lockdown restrictions in the first half of 2020 resulted to work disruptions and lower market demand and prices. Sales cancelation in a real estate project also dragged down revenues for the period.

CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME AFTER NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

	For the Period		Variance	
(in Php Millions)	2020	2019	Amount	%
SEMIRARA MINING AND POWER CORPORATION	P1,260	P3,454	(P2,194)	-64%
DMCI HOMES	38	1,189	(1,151)	-97%
MAYNILAD	847	1,112	(265)	-24%
D.M. CONSUNJI, INC.	92	440	(348)	-79%
DMCI POWER (SPUG)	256	233	23	10%
DMCI MINING	184	173	11	6%
PARENT & OTHERS	(57)	126	(183)	-145%
CORE NET INCOME	2,620	6,727	(4,107)	-61%
NON-RECURRING ITEMS	(586)	(248)	(338)	-136%
REPORTED NET INCOME	**P2,034**	**P6,479**	**(P4,445)**	**-69%**

The net income (after non-controlling interest) of the Company have multiple drivers for growth from different business segments. The impact of the COVID-19 containment measures and the one-time loss in a real estate project resulted to the 69% decline in consolidated net income in the first half of 2020.

The Group still managed to remain profitable despite this unprecedented and challenging time as most of the businesses belong to essential industries such as power, mining and water distribution.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share (EPS) pertains to the company's income allocated to each outstanding share of common stock. It serves as an indicator of the company's profitability.

The Company's consolidated basic and diluted EPS was P0.15/share for the first half ended June 30, 2020, a 69% drop from P0.49/share EPS year-on-year.

RETURN ON COMMON EQUITY

Return on common equity is defined as the amount of net income a company earns per amount of shareholders equity. It is one of the common metrics used by investor to determine how effectively their capital is being reinvested. It is arrived at by dividing the net income share of the parent company over the average parent equity. The Company's return on common equity stood at 3% and 8% for the first six months of 2020 and 2019, respectively.

NET DEBT TO EQUITY RATIO

As a stockholder/investor, financial position and stability would be an important aspect. The Company tests its solvency and leverage exposure through the net debt to equity ratio. This test indicates the Company's ownership of creditors vs. owners/investors. Net debt to equity ratio is computed by dividing the interest-bearing loans net of cash and cash equivalents over total equity.

Total borrowings stood at P52.8 billion from P46.9 billion last year, which resulted to a net debt to equity ratio of 0.39:1 as of June 30, 2020 and 0.25:1 as of December 31, 2019.

FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS RATIOS

	June 30, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Current Ratio	2.11 times	2.18 times
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	0.39 times	0.25 times
Asset to Equity Ratio	2.06 times	1.95 times
	June 30, 2020	**June 30, 2019**
Return on Assets	2%	5%
Return on Common Equity	3%	8%
Interest Coverage Ratio	3 times	6 times
Gross Profit Margin	25%	33%
Net Profit Margin	12%	20%

PART II--OTHER INFORMATION

1. The Company’s operation is a continuous process. It is not dependent on any cycle or season;
2. Economic and infrastructure developments in the country may affect construction business; Interest rate movements may affect the performance of the real estate industry; Mining activities are generally hinge on the commodities market and affected by weather conditions. Businesses not affected by known cycle, trends or uncertainties are power and water.
3. COVID-19 Pandemic
   The COVID-19 containment measures and emergency powers declared by the Philippine government have resulted in work disruptions, lower market demand and prices and the extension on due dates of real estate, power and water receivables. The impact to the Group for the first half of 2020 were already included in the consolidated financial position, financial performance and cash flows as of June 30, 2020. As the country is gradually transitioning to the new normal, the Group will continuously monitor, assess and adapt to the situation as it stabilizes.
4. On March 5, 2020, the BOD of the Parent Company has declared cash dividends amounting P0.23 regular dividends per common share and P0.25 special dividends per common share for a total of P6.37 billion in favor of the stockholders of record as of March 23, 2020 and was paid on April 3, 2020.
5. There were no undisclosed material subsequent events and transferring of assets not in the normal course of business that have not been disclosed for the period that the company have knowledge of;
6. There are no material contingencies during the interim period; events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation has been disclosed in the notes to financial statements.
7. There are no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.
8. Except for interest payments on loans, which the Company can fully service, the only significant commitment that would have a material impact on liquidity are construction guarantees. These are usually required from contractors in case of any damage / destruction to a completed project.
9. Any known trends or any known demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in or that will have a material impact on the registrant’s liquidity. - None
10. The Group does not have any offering of rights, granting of stock options and corresponding plans therefore.
11. All necessary disclosures were made under SEC Form 17-C.

SIGNATURES

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

Issuer DMCI Holdings, Inc.

Signature and Title **Herbert M. Consunji**
Executive Vice President & Chief Finance Officer

Signature and Title **Marie Joy H. Lagda**
Finance Officer

Date August 12, 2020

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Amounts in Thousands)

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱14,714,130**	₱21,597,823
Receivables - net (Note 9)	**18,980,283**	16,259,523
Current portion of contract assets	**10,379,988**	14,013,673
Inventories	**56,056,186**	49,666,453
Other current assets	**7,883,794**	7,313,328
Total Current Assets	**108,014,381**	108,850,800
Noncurrent Assets		
Contract asset - net of current portion	**5,731,201**	5,104,621
Investments in associates and joint ventures (Note 6)	**16,128,105**	15,214,358
Investment properties	**135,042**	141,927
Property, plant and equipment	**62,550,483**	63,216,452
Exploration and evaluation asset	**229,060**	226,319
Pension assets - net	**726,754**	726,754
Deferred tax assets - net	**1,106,830**	1,114,735
Right-of-use assets	**264,164**	266,415
Other noncurrent assets	**4,961,946**	5,924,620
Total Noncurrent Assets	**91,833,585**	91,936,201
	₱199,847,966	₱200,787,001

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Short-term debt	**₱6,082,960**	₱2,492,122
Current portion of liabilities for purchased land	**1,059,276**	673,025
Accounts and other payables	**21,583,111**	24,558,551
Current portion of contract liabilities and other customers' advances and deposits	**12,178,103**	10,369,033
Current portion of long-term debt	**10,253,884**	11,438,712
Income tax payable	**108,003**	342,820
Total Current Liabilities	**51,265,337**	49,874,263

(Forward)

	June 30, 2020 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Audited)
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Contract liabilities - net of current portion	**₱2,374,852**	₱2,789,396
Long-term debt - net of current portion	**36,482,172**	32,974,892
Liabilities for purchased land - net of current portion	**1,284,459**	1,223,138
Deferred tax liabilities - net	**4,937,826**	5,211,488
Pension liabilities - net	**503,649**	502,661
Other noncurrent liabilities	**5,782,027**	5,373,089
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**51,364,985**	48,074,664
Total Liabilities	**102,630,322**	97,948,927
Equity (Note 3)		
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company:		
Paid-in capital	**17,949,868**	17,949,868
Treasury shares - Preferred	**(7,069)**	(7,069)
Retained earnings	**60,566,863**	64,906,070
Premium on acquisition of non-controlling interests	**(817,958)**	(817,958)
Remeasurements on retirement plans - net of tax	**344,568**	344,568
Net accumulated unrealized gains on equity investments designated at FVOCI	**91,459**	91,459
Other equity	**(63,291)**	(63,291)
	78,064,440	82,403,647
Non-controlling interests	**19,153,204**	20,434,427
Total Equity	**97,217,644**	102,838,074
	₱199,847,966	₱200,787,001

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

For the Period and Quarter Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019
(Amounts in Thousands, except for Earnings Per Share figures)

	For the period		For the quarter	
	Jan to Jun 2020	Jan to Jun 2019	**Apr to Jun 2020**	Apr to Jun 2019
REVENUE (Notes 4 and 8)				
Coal mining	**₱7,903,841**	₱15,678,192	**₱2,832,103**	₱8,691,917
Electricity sales	**6,796,478**	9,948,209	**3,618,882**	6,214,435
Construction contracts	**6,019,056**	7,781,258	**2,317,817**	3,896,060
Real estate sales	**3,848,158**	9,468,436	**2,202,001**	5,030,604
Nickel mining	**1,191,967**	984,915	**665,418**	483,796
Merchandise sales and others	**113,617**	202,757	**113,617**	95,130
	25,873,117	44,063,767	**11,749,838**	24,411,942
COSTS OF SALES AND SERVICES				
Coal mining	**4,628,928**	8,684,789	**1,735,830**	4,897,917
Electricity sales	**4,748,374**	6,879,293	**2,292,194**	4,127,565
Construction contracts	**5,600,270**	6,847,738	**2,246,254**	3,597,452
Real estate sales	**3,818,467**	6,620,608	**1,759,941**	3,490,976
Nickel mining	**525,132**	370,246	**266,335**	182,374
Merchandise sales and others	**84,087**	144,616	**84,087**	65,136
	19,405,258	29,547,290	**8,384,641**	16,361,420
GROSS PROFIT	**6,467,859**	14,516,477	**3,365,197**	8,050,522
OPERATING EXPENSES (Note 5)	**4,142,182**	5,892,452	**1,413,391**	2,956,486
	2,325,677	8,624,025	**1,951,806**	5,094,036
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)				
Equity in net earnings of associates (Note 6)	**848,912**	1,138,066	**450,818**	683,216
Finance income	**286,835**	602,821	**114,234**	392,086
Finance costs	**(714,026)**	(823,302)	**(413,306)**	(414,544)
Other income - net	**380,587**	146,892	**21,308**	(92,769)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**3,127,985**	9,688,502	**2,124,860**	5,662,025
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	**59,018**	656,732	**209,821**	329,084
NET INCOME	**₱3,068,967**	₱9,031,770	**₱1,915,039**	₱5,332,941
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO				
Equity holders of the Parent Company (Note 4)	**₱2,033,979**	₱6,478,688	**₱1,417,529**	₱3,739,838
Non-controlling interests	**1,034,988**	2,553,082	**497,510**	1,593,103
	₱3,068,967	₱9,031,770	**₱1,915,039**	₱5,332,941
EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY-BASIC AND DILUTED (Note 7)	**₱0.15**	₱0.49	**₱0.11**	₱0.28

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Period and Quarter Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	For the period		For the quarter	
	Jan to Jun 2020	Jan to Jun 2019	**Apr to Jun 2020**	Apr to Jun 2019
NET INCOME	**₱3,068,967**	₱9,031,770	**₱1,915,039**	₱5,332,941
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Changes in fair values of investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI	**–**	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods				
Remeasurement gains on retirement plans	**–**	–	**–**	–
Income tax effect	**–**	–	**–**	–
	–	–	**–**	–
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**–**	–	**–**	–
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**₱3,068,967**	₱9,031,770	**₱1,915,039**	₱5,332,941
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Equity holders of the Parent Company (Note 4)	**₱2,033,979**	₱6,478,688	**₱1,417,529**	₱3,739,838
Non-controlling interests	**1,034,988**	2,553,082	**497,510**	1,593,103
	₱3,068,967	₱9,031,770	**₱1,915,039**	₱5,332,941

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Period Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company											
	Capital Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Total Paid-in Capital	Treasury Shares - Preferred	Unppropriated Retained Earnings	Premium on Acquisition of Non-controlling Interest	Remeasurements on Retirement Plans	Net Accumulated Unrealized Gain on equity investments designated at FVOCI	Other Equity	Parent Equity	Non controlling Interests	Total Equity
For the Period Ended June 30, 2020												
Balances as of January 1, 2020	**₱13,277,474**	**₱4,672,394**	**₱17,949,868**	**(₱7,069)**	**₱64,906,070**	**(₱817,958)**	**₱344,568**	**₱91,459**	**(₱63,291)**	**₱82,403,647**	**₱20,434,427**	**₱102,838,074**
Comprehensive income												
Net income	–	–	–	–	**2,033,979**	–	–	–	–	**2,033,979**	**1,034,988**	**3,068,967**
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	**2,033,979**	–	–	–	–	**2,033,979**	**1,034,988**	**3,068,967**
Cash dividends declared	–	–	–	–	**(6,373,186)**	–	–	–	–	**(6,373,186)**	**(2,316,211)**	**(8,689,397)**
Balances at June 30, 2020	**₱13,277,474**	**₱4,672,394**	**₱17,949,868**	**(₱7,069)**	**₱60,566,863**	**(₱817,958)**	**₱344,568**	**₱91,459**	**(₱63,291)**	**₱78,064,440**	**₱19,153,204**	**₱97,217,644**
For the Period Ended June 30, 2019												
Balances as of January 1, 2019	₱13,277,474	₱4,672,394	₱17,949,868	(₱7,069)	₱60,746,125	(₱817,958)	₱636,260	₱76,688	(₱41,391)	₱78,542,523	₱18,536,936	₱97,079,459
Comprehensive income												
Net income	–	–	–	–	6,478,688	–	–	–	–	6,478,688	2,553,082	9,031,770
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	6,478,688	–	–	–	–	6,478,688	2,553,082	9,031,770
Cash dividends declared	–	–	–	–	(6,373,186)	–	–	–	–	(6,373,186)	(2,314,644)	(8,687,830)
Balances at June 30, 2019	₱13,277,474	₱4,672,394	₱17,949,868	(₱7,069)	₱60,851,627	(₱817,958)	₱636,260	₱76,688	(₱41,391)	₱78,648,025	₱18,775,374	₱97,423,399

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Period Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019
(Amounts in Thousands)

	June 30	
	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	**₱3,127,985**	₱9,688,502
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**3,786,605**	4,478,508
Finance cost	**714,026**	823,302
Net unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	**87,638**	(34,567)
Movement in net retirement asset	**988**	(20,656)
Equity in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	**(848,912)**	(1,138,066)
Finance income	**(286,835)**	(602,821)
Operating income before changes in working capital	**6,581,495**	13,194,202
Decrease (increase) in:		
Receivables and contract assets	**286,346**	(503,314)
Inventories	**(4,847,031)**	(2,983,961)
Other current assets	**(248,159)**	(507,687)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts and other payables	**(2,511,485)**	3,046,478
Contract liabilities and other customer advances and deposits	**1,394,526**	639,272
Liabilities for purchased land	**447,573**	34,214
Cash generated from operations	**1,103,265**	12,919,204
Interest received	**286,835**	602,821
Income taxes paid	**(559,592)**	(932,880)
Interest paid and capitalized as cost of inventory	**(855,798)**	(914,574)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**(25,290)**	11,674,571
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to:		
Property, plant and equipment	**(3,760,139)**	(6,569,701)
Investments in associates and joint ventures	**(69,267)**	(500,000)
Exploration and evaluation asset	**(2,741)**	–
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**1,568**	–
Dividends received	**–**	1,260,586
Interest paid and capitalized as part of property, plant and equipment	**(21,742)**	(43,453)
Decrease (increase) in other noncurrent assets	**620,024**	(413,281)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(3,232,297)**	(6,265,849)

(Forward)

	June 30	
	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from:		
Long-term debt	**₱7,755,027**	₱5,555,680
Short-term debt	**3,889,439**	14,951,731
Payments of:		
Dividends paid to equity holders of DMCI Holdings, Inc.	**(6,373,186)**	(6,373,186)
Long-term debt	**(5,403,062)**	(4,192,801)
Dividends to non-controlling interests	**(2,303,471)**	(2,314,645)
Interest	**(527,798)**	(823,302)
Short-term debt	**(298,601)**	(11,511,468)
Decrease in other noncurrent liabilities	**(276,816)**	(114,380)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(3,538,468)**	(4,822,371)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(87,638)**	11,568
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(6,883,693)**	597,919
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	**21,597,823**	15,481,964
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	**₱14,714,130**	₱16,079,883

DMCI HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

DMCI Holdings, Inc. (the Parent Company) was incorporated on March 8, 1995 with a corporate life of 50 years from and after the date of incorporation and is domiciled in the Philippines. The Parent Company's registered office address and principal place of business is at 3rd Floor, Dacon Building, 2281 Don Chino Roces Avenue, Makati City.

The Parent Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to herein as the Group) is primarily engaged in general construction, coal and power generation, real estate development, water concession, nickel mining and manufacturing.

The Parent Company's shares of stock are listed and are currently traded at the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on August 10, 2020.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation
The interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*. Accordingly, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and disclosures required in the annual audited financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2019.

The interim financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and at fair value through comprehensive income (FVOCI) financial assets that have been measured at fair value. The Group's functional and presentation currency is the Philippine Peso (₱). All amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand (₱000), unless otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance
The interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs), which include availment of the relief granted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under Memorandum Circular No. 14, Series of 2018, Memorandum Circular No. 3, Series of 2019 and Memorandum Circular No. 4, Series of 2020. PFRS include Philippine Financial Reporting Standards, Philippine Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by Philippine Interpretations Committee (PIC).

Basis of Consolidation
The interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included or excluded in the consolidated inancial statements from the date the Group gains control or until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent Company and to the noncontrolling interests (NCI), even if this results in the NCI having a deficit balance. The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other similar events. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, the carrying amount of any noncontrolling-interests and the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity.
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received, the fair value of any investment retained and any surplus or deficit in profit or loss.
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnigns, as appropriate.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and the following subsidiaries (which are all incorporated in the Philippines). The voting rights held by the Group in these subsidiaries are in proportion of their ownership interest.

	Nature of Business	**2020** Direct	Indirect	Effective Interest	2019 Direct	Indirect	Effective Interest
				(In percentage)			
General Construction:							
D.M. Consunji, Inc. (DMCI)	General Construction	**100.00**	**–**	**100.00**	100.00	–	100.00
Beta Electromechanical Corporation (Beta Electric) [1]	General Construction	**–**	**53.20**	**53.20**	–	53.20	53.20
Raco Haven Automation Philippines, Inc. (Raco) [1]	Non- operational	**–**	**50.14**	**50.14**	–	50.14	50.14
Oriken Dynamix Company, Inc. (Oriken) [1]	Non- operational	**–**	**89.00**	**89.00**	–	89.00	89.00
DMCI Technical Training Center (DMCI Training) [1]	Services	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Bulakan North Gateway Holdings Inc. (Bulakan North) [1]	Services	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Real Estate:							
DMCI Project Developers, Inc. (PDI)	Real Estate Developer	**100.00**	**–**	**100.00**	100.00	–	100.00
DMCI-PDI Hotels, Inc. (PDI Hotels) [2]	Hotel Operator	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
DMCI Homes Property Management Corporation (DPMC) [2]	Property Management	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Zenith Mobility Solutions Services, Inc. [2]	Services	**–**	**51.00**	**51.00**	–	51.00	51.00
Riviera Land Corporation (Riviera) [2]	Real Estate Developer	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Hampstead Gardens Corporation (Hampstead) [2*]	Real Estate Developer	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
DMCI Homes, Inc. (DMCI Homes) [2*]	Marketing Arm	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Coal Mining:							
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (SMPC)	Mining	**56.65**	**–**	**56.65**	56.65	–	56.65
On-Grid Power:							
Sem-Calaca Power Corporation (SCPC) [3]	Power Generation	**–**	**56.65**	**56.65**	–	56.65	56.65
Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation (SLPGC) [3]	Power Generation	**–**	**56.65**	**56.65**	–	56.65	56.65
Sem-Calaca RES Corporation (SCRC) [3]	Retail	**–**	**56.65**	**56.65**	–	56.65	56.65
SEM-Cal Industrial Park Developers, Inc. (SIPDI) [3]	Non-operational	**–**	**56.65**	**56.65**	–	56.65	56.65
Semirara Energy Utilities, Inc. (SEUI) [3]	Non-operational	**–**	**56.65**	**56.65**	–	56.65	56.65
Southeast Luzon Power Generation Corporation (SeLPGC) [3]	Non-operational	**–**	**56.65**	**56.65**	–	56.65	56.65
Semirara Claystone, Inc. (SCI) [3]	Non-operational	**–**	**56.65**	**56.65**	–	56.65	56.65
Off-Grid Power:							
DMCI Power Corporation (DPC)	Power Generation	**100.00**	**–**	**100.00**	100.00	–	100.00
DMCI Masbate Power Corporation (DMCI Masbate) [4]	Power Generation	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Nickel Mining:							
DMCI Mining Corporation (DMC)	Mining	**100.00**	**–**	**100.00**	100.00	–	100.00
Berong Nickel Corporation (BNC) [5]	Mining	**–**	**74.80**	**74.80**	–	74.80	74.80
Ulugan Resouces Holdings, Inc. (URHI) [5]	Holding Company	**–**	**30.00**	**30.00**	–	30.00	30.00
Ulugan Nickel Corporation (UNC) [5]	Holding Company	**–**	**58.00**	**58.00**	–	58.00	58.00
Nickeline Resources Holdings, Inc. (NRHI) [5]	Holding Company	**–**	**58.00**	**58.00**	–	58.00	58.00
TMM Management, Inc. (TMM) [5]	Services	**–**	**40.00**	**40.00**	–	40.00	40.00
Zambales Diversified Metals Corporation (ZDMC) [5]	Mining	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Zambales Chromite Mining Company Inc. (ZCMC) [5]	Non-operational	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Fil-Asian Strategic Resources & Properties Corporation (FASRPC) [5]	Non-operational	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Montague Resources Philippines Corporation (MRPC) [5]	Non-operational	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00

(Forward)

	Nature of Business	2020 Direct	2020 Indirect	2020 Effective Interest	2019 Direct	2019 Indirect	2019 Effective Interest
				(In percentage)			
Montemina Resources Corporation (MRC) [5]	Non-operational	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Mt. Lanat Metals Corporation (MLMC) [5]	Non-operational	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Fil-Euro Asia Nickel Corporation (FEANC) [5]	Non-operational	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Heraan Holdings, Inc. (HHI) [5]	Holding Company	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Zambales Nickel Processing Corporation (ZNPC) [5]	Non-operational	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Zamnorth Holdings Corporation (ZHC) [5]	Holding Company	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
ZDMC Holdings Corporation (ZDMCHC) [5]	Holding Company	**–**	**100.00**	**100.00**	–	100.00	100.00
Semirara Cement Corporation (SemCem)	Non-operational	**100.00**	**–**	**100.00**	100.00	–	100.00
Wire Rope Corporation of the Philippines (Wire Rope)	Manufacturing	**45.68**	**16.02**	**61.70**	45.68	16.02	61.70

*Liquidating as of December 31, 2019
[1] DMCI's subsidiaries. Bulakan North was incorporated on October 10, 2019 and has not yet started commercial operations.
[2] PDI's subsidiaries
[3] SMPC's subsidiaries
[4] DPC's subsidiaries
[5] DMC's subsidiaries
[5] DMC's subsidiaries

Noncontrolling Interests

Noncontrolling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Group.

Noncontrolling interests are presented separately in the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from parent shareholder's equity. Any losses applicable to the noncontrolling interests are allocated against the interests of the noncontrolling interest even if this results to the noncontrolling interest having a deficit balance. The acquisition of an additional ownership interest in a subsidiary without a change of control is accounted for as an equity transaction. Any excess or deficit of consideration paid over the carrying amount of the noncontrolling interest is recognized in equity of the parent in transactions where the noncontrolling interest are acquired or sold without loss of control.

The proportion of ownership interest held by noncontrolling interests on the consolidated subsidiaries are presented below. The voting rights held by the Group in these subsidiaries are in proportion of their ownership interest.

	Percentage 2020	Percentage 2019
Beta Electromechanical Corporation (Beta Electromechanical)	**46.05**	46.05
Raco Haven Automation Philippines, Inc. (Raco)	**49.86**	49.86
Oriken Dynamix Company, Inc. (Oriken)	**11.00**	11.00
Zenith Mobility Solutions Services, Inc.	**49.00**	49.00
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation (SMPC)	**43.35**	43.35
Sem-Calaca Power Corporation (SCPC)	**43.35**	43.35
Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation (SLPGC)	**43.35**	43.35
Sem-Calaca RES Corporation (SCRC)	**43.35**	43.35
SEM-Cal Industrial Park Developers, Inc. (SIPDI)	**43.35**	43.35
Semirara Energy Utilities, Inc. (SEUI)	**43.35**	43.35
Southeast Luzon Power Generation Corporation (SeLPGC)	**43.35**	43.35
Semirara Claystone, Inc. (SCI)	**43.35**	43.35
Berong Nickel Corporation (BNC)	**25.20**	25.20
Ulugan Resouces Holdings, Inc. (URHI)	**70.00**	70.00

	Percentage	
	2020	2019
Ulugan Nickel Corporation (UNC)	**42.00**	42.00
Nickeline Resources Holdings, Inc. (NRHI)	**42.00**	42.00
TMM Management, Inc. (TMM)	**60.00**	60.00
Wire Rope Corporation of the Philippines (Wire Rope)	**38.30**	38.30

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following new accounting pronouncements which became effective January 1, 2019.

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*
  Under PFRS 9, a debt instrument can be measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to PFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract. The amendments should be applied retrospectively and are effective from January 1, 2019, with earlier application permitted.

  These amendments have no impact to the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

- PFRS 16, *Leases*
  PFRS 16 supersedes PAS 17, Leases, Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 4, *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, Philippine Interpretation SIC-15, *Operating Leases-Incentives* and Philippine Interpretation SIC-27, *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognize most leases on the consolidated statement of financial position.

  Lessor accounting under PFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under PAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in PAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases. PFRS 16 did not have an impact for leases where the Group is the lessor.

  The Group adopted PFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach upon adoption of PFRS 16 in 2019 and elected to apply the standard to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying PAS 17 and Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-4. The Group will therefore not apply the standard to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying PAS 17 and Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-4.

  The Group also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:
  - Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
  - Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
  - Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease

Before the adoption of PFRS 16, the Group classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as either a finance lease or an operating lease. Upon adoption of PFRS 16, the Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases
The Group recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases. The right-of-use assets were recognized based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid lease payments previously recognized. Lease liabilities were recognized based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rates at the date of initial application.

- Amendments to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits, Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*
  The amendments to PAS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to:

  a. Determine current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event.

  b. Determine net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using: the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event; and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

  The amendments also clarify that an entity first determines any past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, without considering the effect of the asset ceiling. This amount is recognized in profit or loss. An entity then determines the effect of the asset ceiling after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. Any change in that effect, excluding amounts included in the net interest, is recognized in other comprehensive income.

  The amendments apply to plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted. These amendments will apply only to any future plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements of the Group.

- Amendments to PAS 28, *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*
  The amendments clarify that an entity applies PFRS 9 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (long-term interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in PFRS 9 applies to such long-term interests.

  The amendments also clarified that, in applying PFRS 9, an entity does not take account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on the net investment, recognized as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying PAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.

The amendments should be applied retrospectively and are effective from January 1, 2019, with early application permitted. Since the Group currently does not have such long-term interests in its associate and joint venture, the amendments did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*
  The Interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of PAS 12 and does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of PAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments.

  The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

  - Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately;
  - The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities;
  - How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates; and,
  - How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances.

  The Group determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

  The Group applies significant judgment in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments. Upon adoption of the Interpretation, the Group considered whether it has any uncertain tax positions. The Group determined that it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities. The adoption of the Interpretation did not have a significant on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Annual Improvements to PFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, and PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements, Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation*
- Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity*
- Amendments to PAS 23, *Borrowing Costs, Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalization*

The above amendments did not have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective
Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Group does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2020

- Amendments to PFRS 3, *Definition of a Business*
  The amendments to PFRS 3 clarify the minimum requirements to be a business, remove the assessment of a market participant's ability to replace missing elements, and narrow the definition of outputs. The amendments also add guidance to assess whether an acquired process is substantive and add illustrative examples. An optional fair value concentration test is introduced which permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

  An entity applies those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted. These amendments will apply on future business combinations of the Group.

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and PAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, Definition of Material*
  The amendments refine the definition of material in PAS 1 and align the definitions used across PFRSs and other pronouncements. They are intended to improve the understanding of the existing requirements rather than to significantly impact an entity's materiality judgements.

  An entity applies those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted. The Group does not expect the amendments to have significant impact to the consolidated financial statements.

Deferred effectivity

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*
  The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3, *Business Combinations*. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

  On January 13, 2016, the Financial Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) completes its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

  The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting these amendments.

- *PIC updates on PFRS 15 implementation issues*
  On August 27, 2019, the real estate industry sent a position paper to PIC requesting the latter to revisit its position on certain issues relating to the adoption of PFRS 15 and some other industry issues. In line with this, the PIC issued two (2) response letters to the industry dated September 13 and 27, 2019. While the PIC finalizes its position on the matters raised by the industry, PIC has provided the following options for accounting treatment or financial statement presentation on the following:

  - Conclusion of PIC Q&A 2018-12H, *Accounting for Common Usage Service Area* (CUSA), recommends the industry to consider an alternative presentation wherein CUSA may be presented outside of topline revenues if these are not considered as main source of revenue and are not material. This is not applicable to the Group as the entity does not earn revenues from CUSA.

- *March 2019 IFRIC Agenda Decision on Over Time Transfer of Constructed Goods (PAS 23, Borrowing Cost) for the Real Estate Industry*
  In March 2019, the IFRIC issued an Agenda Decision clarifying the criteria for the capitalization of borrowing costs in relation to the construction of residential multi-unit real estate development which are sold to customers prior to the start of construction or completion of the development.

  Paragraph 8 of PAS 23 allows the capitalization of borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Paragraph 5 of PAS 23 defines a qualifying asset as an asset that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. The IFRIC Agenda Decision clarified that the related assets namely, installment contracts receivable, contract asset or inventory, are not considered qualifying assets and therefore the corresponding borrowing cost may not be capitalized.

  On February 11, 2020, the Philippine SEC issued Memorandum Circular No. 4, Series of 2020, providing relief to the real estate industry by deferring the mandatory implementation of the above IFRIC Agenda Decision until December 31, 2020. Effective January 1, 2021, real estate companies shall adopt the IFRIC Agenda Decision and any subsequent amendments thereto retrospectively or as the SEC will later prescribe. A real estate company may opt not to avail of the deferral and instead comply in full with the requirements of the IFRIC agenda decision.

  For real estate companies that avail of the deferral, the SEC requires disclosure in the notes to the consolidated financial statements of the accounting policies applied, a discussion of the deferral of the subject implementation issues, and a qualitative discussion of the impact in the financial statements had the IFRIC agenda decision been adopted.

  The Group opted to avail of the relief as provided by the SEC. Had the Group adopted the IFRIC agenda decision, borrowing costs capitalized to real estate inventories related to projects with preselling activities should have been expensed out in the period incurred. This adjustment should have been applied retrospectively and would have resulted to restatement of prior year financial statements. A restatement would have impacted interest expense, cost of real estate sales, provision for deferred income tax, real estate inventories, deferred tax liability and opening balance of retained earnings.

3. **Equity**

Capital Stock
As of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Parent Company's capital stock consists of:

Authorized capital stock

	No. of shares
Common stock, ₱1 par value	19,900,000,000
Preferred stock - ₱1 par value	100,000,000

Outstanding capital stock

	No. of shares
Common shares	13,277,470,000
Preferred shares	3,780
Less: treasury shares	2,820
	960

The preferred stock is redeemable, convertible, non-voting, non-participating and cumulative with par value of ₱1.00 per share. The preferred shareholders' right of converting the preferred shares to common shares expired in March 2002.

On October 1, 2018, the Board authorized the Parent Company to make an offer (the "Redemption Offer") to the outstanding preferred shareholders for the Parent Company to acquire the remaining outstanding 3,780 preferred shares at the purchase price of ₱2,500 per preferred share from October 8 to November 29, 2018. The Redemption Offer is intended to provide the preferred shareholders a final chance to divest of their preferred shares in view of their previous inability to avail of the Exchange Offer in 2002. On November 29, 2018, the Parent Company has redeemed a total of 2,820 preferred shares for a total cost of ₱7.07 million.

On May 21, 2019, the Stockholders approved the amendment of Articles of Incorporation to increase the Par Value of Preferred Shares from ₱1.00 to ₱1,000 per Preferred Share.

Retained Earnings
On March 5, 2020, the BOD approved the declaration of (1) *regular cash dividends* in the amount of ₱0.23 per common share or a total of ₱3,053.82 million; and (2) *special cash dividends* of ₱0.25 per common share or a total of ₱3,319.37 million, or a grand total of ₱6,373.19 million out of the unrestricted retained earnings of the Parent Company as of February 29, 2020, in favor of the common stockholders of record as of March 23, 2020, and was paid on April 3, 2020.

On April 10, 2019, the BOD approved the declaration of (1) *regular cash dividends* in the amount of ₱0.28 per common share or a total of ₱3,717.69 million; and (2) *special cash dividends* of ₱0.20 per common share or a total of ₱2,655.49 million, or a grand total of ₱6,373.19 million out of the unrestricted retained earnings of the Parent Company as of March 5, 2019, in favor of the common stockholders of record as of April 29, 2019, and was paid on May 10, 2019.

Capital Management
The primary objective of the Group's capital management strategy is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares. There were no changes made in the Group's capital management objectives, policies or processes. The Group considers total equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company less net accumulated unrealized gain or loss on equity investments designated at FVOCI as capital.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

4. Business Segments

The following tables present the net income of the specific business segments for the period ended June 30, 2020 and 2019:

Segment Revenues

	For the period		Variance	
(in PHP Millions)	**June 2020**	June 2019	Amount	%
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	**₱12,666**	₱23,376	(₱10,710)	-46%
D.M. Consunji, Inc.	**6,019**	7,781	(1,762)	-23%
DMCI Homes	**3,848**	9,468	(5,620)	-59%
DMCI Power (SPUG)	**2,034**	2,251	(217)	-10%
DMCI Mining	**1,192**	985	207	21%
Parent and others	**114**	203	(89)	-44%
	₱25,873	₱44,064	(₱18,191)	-41%

Net income after non-controlling interests

	For the period		Variance	
(in PHP Millions)	**June 2020**	June 2019	Amount	%
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	**₱1,260**	₱3,454	(₱2,194)	-64%
DMCI Homes	**38**	1,189	(1,151)	-97%
Maynilad	**847**	1,112	(265)	-24%
D.M. Consunji, Inc.	**92**	440	(348)	-79%
DMCI Power (SPUG)	**256**	233	23	10%
DMCI Mining	**184**	173	11	6%
Parent and others	**(57)**	126	(183)	-145%
Core net income	**2,620**	6,727	(4,107)	-61%
Non-recurring items	**(586)**	(248)	(338)	-136%
	₱2,034	₱6,479	(₱4,445)	-69%

5. Operating Expenses

The following tables present the consolidated operating expenses for the period ended June 30, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
Government share	**₱1,119,354**	₱2,211,475
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	**781,882**	784,844
Taxes and licenses	**690,908**	789,001
Outside services	**334,787**	413,759
Repairs and maintenance	**316,495**	298,392
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**146,210**	467,571
Advertising and marketing	**144,126**	224,408
Insurance	**119,384**	182,683
Transportation and travel	**56,128**	65,169
Communication, light and water	**53,914**	76,241
Entertainment, amusement and recreation	**52,872**	60,026
Rent	**46,037**	43,072
Supplies	**43,293**	41,626
Association dues	**29,367**	21,209
Miscellaneous expense	**207,425**	212,976
	₱4,142,182	₱5,892,452

6. Summarized Financial Information of Interests in Related Entities

Financial information as of and for the period ended June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 on the Group's subsidiary with material non-controlling interest (NCI) follows:

Semirara Mining and Power Corporation and Subsidiaries (SMPC)

(in millions)	**June 30, 2020**	December 31, 2019
Statements of Financial Position		
Current assets	**₱21,963**	₱21,603
Noncurrent assets	**48,986**	50,606
Current liabilities	**15,383**	13,995
Noncurrent liabilities	**14,404**	13,978
Equity	**41,162**	44,236

(in millions)	**June 30, 2020**	June 30, 2019
Statements of Comprehensive Income		
Revenue	**₱12,666**	₱23,376
Net income	**2,240**	5,666
Other comprehensive income	**–**	–
Total comprehensive income	**2,240**	5,666

Financial information as of and for the period ended June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 on the Group's material interest in associate follows:

Maynilad Water Holdings Company, Inc. and Subsidiaries

(in millions)	**June 30, 2020**	December 31, 2019
Statements of Financial Position		
Current assets	**₱18,731**	₱16,175
Noncurrent assets	**117,872**	114,399
Current liabilities	**23,283**	20,672
Noncurrent liabilities	**50,916**	50,789
Equity	**62,404**	59,113

(in millions)	**June 30, 2020**	June 30, 2019
Statements of Comprehensive Income		
Revenue	**₱11,416**	₱12,172
Net income	**3,072**	4,064
Other comprehensive income	**–**	–
Total comprehensive income	**3,072**	4,064

Investment in Maynilad Water Holdings Company, Inc. (MWHCI) is accounted for using the equity method. For the period ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Company received dividends from MWHCI amounting to nil and ₱1,260.59 million, respectively. Equity in net earnings in the six months ended June 30 amounted to ₱835.26 million in 2020 and ₱1,104.98 million in 2019.

Financial information as of and for the period ended June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 on the Group's immaterial interest in associate follows:

Subic Water

On January 22, 1997, PDI subscribed to 3.26 million shares at the par value of ₱10 per share for an aggregate value of ₱32.62 million in Subic Water, a joint venture company among Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA), a government-owned corporation, Olongapo City Water District, and Cascal Services Limited (a company organized under the laws of England).

The Group owns a total of 30% of Subic Water's outstanding capital stock after the sale of 10% share to the City of Olongapo on March 23, 2016.

The investment in Subic Water is accounted for as an investment in an associate using the equity method. The carrying amount of the investment in associate amounted to ₱331.27 million and ₱309.48 million as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. The unaudited share in net earnings amounted to ₱21.79 million and ₱33.08 million for the period ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

RLC DMCI Property Ventures Inc.

In March 2019, the RLC DMCI Property Ventures Inc., a joint venture agreement with Robinsons Land Corporation, was incorporated to purchase, acquire and develop into a residential condominium project a portion of the parcels of land situated in Las Pinas City with an area of fourteen thousand four hundred ninety-two (14,492) square meters or less. Initial capitalization to the joint venture from DMCI PDI amounted to ₱500 million. The carrying amount of the investment amounted to ₱490.51 million and ₱498.64 million as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

7. Earnings Per Share

The following table presents information necessary to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share on net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (in thousands except basic earnings per share):

Basic/diluted earnings per share

	For the period (2020)	For the period (2019)	**For 2nd Quarter (2020)**	For 2nd Quarter (2019)
Net income attributable to equity holders of Parent Company	**₱2,033,979**	₱6,478,688	**₱1,417,529**	₱3,739,838
Divided by weighted average number of common shares	**13,277,470**	13,277,470	**13,277,470**	13,277,470
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**₱0.15**	₱0.49	**₱0.11**	₱0.28

8. Related Party Transactions

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

Transactions entered into by the Group with related parties are at arm's length and have terms similar to the transactions entered into with third parties. In the regular course of business, the Group's significant transactions with related parties include the following:

a. Engineering and construction works of the water business is contracted to the construction segment of the Group. These projects are bid out to various contractors and are awarded on arm's length transactions. Booked revenues from these contracts amounted to ₱183 million and ₱983 million for the period ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

b. An affiliate had transactions with the Group for services rendered relating to the Group's coal operations. These include services for the confirmatory drilling for coal reserve and evaluation of identified potential areas, exploratory drilling of other minerals within the Island, dewatering well drilling along the mine and fresh water well drilling for industrial and domestic supply under an agreement.

   The affiliate also provides to the group marine vessels for use in the delivery of coal to its various customers. The coal freight billing is on a per metric ton basis plus demurrage charges when delay will be incurred in the loading and unloading of coal cargoes.

c. An affiliate of the Group transports visitors and employees from point to point in relation to the

Group's ordinary course of business and vice versa and bills the related party for the utilization costs of the aircrafts.

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9. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise interest-bearing loans and borrowings. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise financing for its operations and capital expenditures. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities, such as receivables and payables which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the use of financial instruments are liquidity risk, market risk and credit risk. The Group's BOD reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarized below.

a. *Liquidity Risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Group seeks to manage its liquidity profile to be able to service its maturing debts and to finance capital requirements. The Group maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed sufficient to finance operations.

A significant part of the Group's financial assets that are held to meet the cash outflows include cash equivalents and accounts receivables. Although accounts receivables are contractually collectible on a short-term basis, the Group expects continuous cash inflows. In addition, although the Group's short-term deposits are collectible at a short notice, the deposit base is stable over the long term as deposit rollovers and new deposits can offset cash outflows.

Moreover, the Group considers the following as mitigating factors for liquidity risk:

- It has available lines of credit that it can access to answer anticipated shortfall in sales and collection of receivables resulting from timing differences in programmed inflows and outflows.
- It has very diverse funding sources.
- It has internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk. Cash flow reports and forecasts are reviewed on a weekly basis in order to quickly address liquidity concerns. Outstanding trade receivables are closely monitored to avoid past due collectibles.
- The Group regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. It also continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets for opportunities to pursue fund-raising activities. Fund-raising activities may include bank loans and capital market issues both on-shore and off-shore which is included in the Group's corporate planning for liquidity management.

b. *Market Risk*

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

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the following bases:

- Equity price risk - movements in equity indices
- Market price risk - movements in one-year historical coal and nickel prices
- Interest rate risk - market interest rate on unsecured bank loans

- Foreign currency risk - yearly movement in the foreign exchange rates

The assumption used in calculating the sensitivity analyses of the relevant income statement item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Equity Price Risk
The Group's equity price risk exposure at year-end relates to financial assets whose values will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, principally, equity securities classified as Equity investment designated at FVOCI.

Quoted securities are subject to price risk due to changes in market values of instruments arising either from factors specific to individual instruments or their issuers or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The Group's market risk policy requires it to manage such risks by setting and monitoring objectives and constraints on investments; diversification plan; and limits on investment in each industry or sector.

Commodity Price Risk
Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

Coal
The price that the Group can charge for its coal is directly and indirectly related to the price of coal in the world coal market. In addition, as the Group is not subject to domestic competition in the Philippines, the pricing of all of its coal sales is linked to the price of imported coal. World thermal coal prices are affected by numerous factors outside the Group's control, including the demand from customers which is influenced by their overall performance and demand for electricity. Prices are also affected by changes in the world supply of coal and may be affected by the price of alternative fuel supplies, availability of shipping vessels as well as shipping costs.

As the coal price is reset on a periodic basis under coal supply agreements, this may increase its exposure to short-term coal price volatility.

There can be no assurance that world coal prices will be sustained or that domestic and international competitors will not seek to replace the Group in its relationship with its key customers by offering higher quality, better prices or larger guaranteed supply volumes, any of which would have a materially adverse effect on the Group's profits.

To mitigate this risk, the Group continues to improve the quality of its coal and diversify its market from power industry, cement industry, other local industries and export market. This will allow flexibility in the distribution of coal to its target customers in such manner that minimum target average price of its coal sales across all its customers will still be achieved. Also, in order to mitigate any negative impact resulting from price changes, it is the Group's policy to set minimum contracted volume for customers with long term supply contracts for each given period (within the duration of the contract) and pricing is negotiated on a monthly basis to even out the impact of any fluctuation in coal prices, thus, protecting its target margin. The excess volumes are allocated to spot sales which may command different price than those contracted already since the latter shall follow pricing formula per contract.

Nevertheless, on certain cases temporary adjustments on coal prices with reference to customers following a certain pricing formula are requested in order to recover at least the cost of coal if the resulting price is abnormally low vis-à-vis cost of production (i.e., abnormal rise in cost of fuel, foreign exchange).

Below are the details of the Group's coal sales to the domestic market and to the export market (as a percentage of total coal sales volume):

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Domestic market	**56.20%**	21.46%
Export market	**43.80%**	78.54%

The following table shows the effect on income before income tax should the change in the prices of coal occur based on the inventory of the Group as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 with all other variables held constant. The change in coal prices used in the simulation assumes fluctuation from the lowest and highest price based on one-year historical price movements in 2020 and 2019.

	Effect on income before income tax	
Change in coal price (in thousands)	**June 30, 2020**	December 31, 2019
Based on ending coal inventory		
Increase by 31% in 2020 and 27% in 2019	**₱2,143,894**	₱302,989
Decrease by 31% in 2020 and 27% in 2019	**(2,143,894)**	(302,989)
Based on coal sales volume		
Increase by 31% in 2020 and 27% in 2019	**3,165,369**	3,422,916
Decrease by 31% in 2020 and 27% in 2019	**(3,165,369)**	(3,422,916)

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations. The Group's policy is to manage its interest cost using a mix of fixed and variable rate debt.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all variables held constant, through the impact on floating rate borrowings:

	Effect on income before income tax	
Basis points (in thousands)	**June 30, 2020**	December 31, 2019
+100	**(₱217,026)**	(₱10,438)
-100	**217,026**	10,438

The sensitivity analyses shown above are based on the assumption that the interest movements will be more likely be limited to hundred basis points upward or downward fluctuation in both 2020 and 2019. The forecasted movements in percentages of interest rates used were derived based on the Group's historical changes in the market interest rates on unsecured bank loans.

There was no effect on the equity other than those affecting the income before tax.

Foreign Currency Risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group does not have any foreign currency hedging arrangements.

Information on the Group's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities and their Philippine peso equivalents follows (amounts in thousands):

	June 30, 2020				
	U.S. Dollar	**Japanese Yen**	**UK Pounds**	**Euro**	**Equivalent in PHP**
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	**$30,544**	**¥435,451**	**£15**	**€633**	**₱1,762,584**
Receivables	**13,602**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**677,766**
	44,146	**435,451**	**15**	**633**	**2,440,350**
Financial liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**(11,564)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(576,257)**
	$32,582	**¥435,451**	**£15**	**€633**	**₱1,864,093**

The following tables demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities) as of June 30, 2020 (amounts in thousands):

	Exchange rate movement	**Effect on profit before tax**
In Peso per US Dollar		
Increase	**₱2**	**₱65,163**
Decrease	**(2)**	**(65,163)**
In Peso per Japanese Yen		
Increase	**2**	**870,901**
Decrease	**(2)**	**(870,901)**
In Peso per UK Pound		
Increase	**2**	**30**
Decrease	**(2)**	**(30)**
In Peso per Euro		
Increase	**2**	**1,266**
Decrease	**(2)**	**(1,266)**

There is no impact on the Group's equity other than those already affecting profit or loss. The movement in sensitivity analysis is derived from current observations on movement in dollar average exchange rates.

c. *Credit Risk*
Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 is the carrying amounts except for real estate receivables. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparties which include certain financial institutions, real estate

buyers, subcontractors, suppliers and various electric companies. Credit risk management involves dealing only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all counterparties who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. The Treasury Department's policy sets a credit limit for each counterparty. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis. The Group's financial assets are not subject to collateral and other credit enhancement except for real estate receivables. As of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, receivables that are doubtful of collection had been provided with allowance.

Real estate contracts
Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables and contract assets are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses (using incurred loss model prior to adoption of PFRS 9). The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. Title of the real estate property is only transferred to the customer if the consideration had been fully paid. In case of default, after enforcement activities, the Group has the right to cancel the sale and enter into another CTS to another customer after certain proceedings (e.g. grace period, referral to legal, cancellation process, reimbursement of previous payments) had been completed. Given this, based on the experience of the Group, the maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is nil considering that fair value less cost to repossess of the real estate projects is higher than the exposure at default (i.e., recovery rate is more than 100%). The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables and contract assets as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

Electricity sales
The Group earns substantially all of its revenue from bilateral contracts, WESM and from various electric companies. WESM and the various electric companies are committed to pay for the energy generated by the power plant facilities.

Under the current regulatory regime, the generation rate charged by the Group to WESM is determined in accordance with the WESM Price Determination Methodology (PDM) approved by the ERC and are complete pass-through charges to WESM. PDM is intended to provide the specific computational formula that will enable the market participants to verify the correctness of the charges being imposed. Likewise, the generation rate charged by the Group to various electric companies is not subject to regulations and are complete pass-through charges to various electric companies.

Mining
The Group evaluates the financial condition of the local customers before deliveries are made to them. On the other hand, export sales are covered by sight letters of credit issued by foreign banks subject to the Group's approval, hence, mitigating the risk on collection.

The Group generally offers 80% of coal delivered payable within thirty (30) days upon receipt of billing and the remaining 20% payable within 15 days after receipt of final billing based on final analysis of coal delivered.

Construction contracts
The credit risk for construction receivables is mitigated by the fact that the Group can resort to carry out its contractor's lien over the project with varying degrees of effectiveness depending on the jurisprudence applicable on location of the project. A contractor's lien is the legal right of the Group to takeover the projects-in-progress and have priority in the settlement of contractor's receivables and claims on the projects-in-progress and have priority in the settlement of contractor's receivables and claims on the projects in progress is usually higher than receivables from and future commitments with the project owners. Trade and retention receivables from project owners are normally high standard because of the creditworthiness of project owners and collection remedy of contractor's lien accorded contractor in certain cases.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information.

Generally, trade receivables are writtenoff when deemed unrecoverable and are not subject to enforcement activity. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

With respect to the credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The Group transacts only with institutions or banks that have proven track record in financial soundness.

Given the Group's diverse base of counterparties, it is not exposed to large concentrations of credit risk.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents are short-term placements and working cash fund placed, invested or deposited in foreign and local banks belonging to top 10 banks in the Philippines in terms of resources and profitability. These financial assets are classified as Grade A due to the counterparties' low probability of insolvency.

Equity investment designated at FVOCI
The Group's Equity investment designated at FVOCI are classified as Grade B because these assets are susceptible to untoward consequences due to the current financial positions of counterparties.

Receivables
Included under Grade A are accounts considered to be of high value and are covered with coal

supply, power supply, and construction contracts. The counterparties have a very remote likelihood of default and have consistently exhibited good paying habits. Grade B accounts are active accounts with minimal to regular instances of payment default, due to collection issues or due to government actions or regulations. These accounts are typically not impaired as the counterparties generally respond to credit actions and update their payments accordingly. The Group determines financial assets as impaired when probability of recoverability is remote and in consideration of lapse in period which the asset is expected to be recovered.

For real estate receivables, and other receivables, Grade A are classified as financial assets with high credit worthiness and probability of default is minimal. While receivables under Grade B and C have favorable and acceptable risk attributes, respectively, with average credit worthiness.

Receivable from related parties are considered Grade A due to the Group's positive collection experience.

Impairment analysis (using incurred loss model prior to adoption of PFRS 9) is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, payment scheme, type of customers, etc.). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Security and Refundable Deposits
Security and refundable deposits are classified as Grade A since these are to be refunded by the lessor and utility companies at the end of lease term and holding period, respectively, as stipulated in the agreements.

As of June 30, 2020, the aging analysis of the Group's receivables presented per class follows:

	June 30, 2020							
	Neither past	Past due but not impaired					Impaired	
	nor impaired	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>120 days	assets	Total
Receivables								
Trade								
General construction	**₱2,878,844**	**₱292,532**	**₱206,429**	**₱2,618,770**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱24,417**	**₱6,020,992**
Electricity sales	**2,671,950**	**648,850**	**23,793**	**8,970**	**277,401**	**704,141**	**867,032**	**5,202,137**
Real estate	**1,924,741**	**408,510**	**274,749**	**281,267**	**697,498**	**521,886**	**4,375**	**4,113,026**
Coal mining	**1,146,878**	**339,178**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**31,282**	**36,113**	**1,553,451**
Nickel mining	**137,734**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**137,734**
Merchandising and others	**30,975**	**12,703**	**–**	**8,749**	**6,723**	**30,784**	**4,437**	**94,371**
Receivables from related parties	**230,948**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**230,948**
Other receivables	**2,502,015**	**–**	**848**	**3,712**	**1,894**	**55,529**	**1,038,997**	**3,602,995**
	₱11,524,085	**₱1,701,773**	**₱505,819**	**₱2,921,468**	**₱983,516**	**₱1,343,622**	**₱1,975,371**	**₱20,955,654**

Financial assets
The fair values of cash and cash equivalents and receivables (except installment contract receivables) approximate their carrying amounts as of reporting dates due to the short-term nature of the transactions.

The fair values of installment contracts receivables are based on the discounted value of future cash flows using the applicable rates for similar types of loans and receivables.

Refundable deposits are carried at cost since these are mostly deposits to a utility company as a consequence of its subscription to the electricity services of the said utility company needed for the Group's residential units.

Financial assets
In the absence of a reliable basis of determining fair values due to the unpredictable nature of future cash flows and the lack of suitable methods in arriving at a reliable fair value, security deposits other than those pertaining to operating leases and unquoted equity investment designated at FVOCI are carried at cost less impairment allowance, if any.

Financial liabilities
The fair values of accounts and other payables and accrued expenses and payables to related parties approximate their carrying amounts as of reporting dates due to the short-term nature of the transactions.

Estimated fair value of long-term fixed rate loans and liabilities for purchased land are based on the discounted value of future cash flows using the applicable rates for similar types of loans with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued. For floating rate loans, the carrying value approximates the fair value because of recent and regular repricing (quarterly) based on market conditions.

Fair values of receivables, long-term debt, liabilities for purchased land and investment properties are based on level 3 inputs while that of quoted Equity investment designated at FVOCI and financial assets at FVTPL are from level 1 inputs.

There has been no reclassification from Level 1 to Level 2 or 3 category as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.