

COVER SHEET

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SEC Registration Number

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(Company’s Full Name)

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

Johnson A. Sanhi, Jr.									
(Contact Person)									

8813-8892									
(Company Telephone Number)									

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Month		Day	
(Fiscal Year)			

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(Form Type)				

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(Annual Meeting)			

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(Secondary License Type, If Applicable)

CFD									
Dept. Requiring this Doc.									

Amended Articles Number/Section									

26									
Total No. of Stockholders									

Total Amount of Borrowings									
Domestic					Foreign				

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number									

LCU

Document ID									

Cashier

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COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED

SEC FORM 17-A

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND
SECTION 141 OF CORPORATION CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES**

1. For the calendar period ended **December 31, 2021**
2. Commission identification number **CS 201210314**
3. BIR TIN: **008-297-271-000**
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter **COAL ASIA HOLDINGS
INCORPORATED**
5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization **Philippines**
6. Industry Classification Code: (SEC Use Only)
7. Address of issuer's principal office Postal Code:
1230

3RD Floor JTKC Center, 2155 Don Chino Roces Ave., Makati City

8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code **(02) 8813-8892**
9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
N.A.

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

Title of each Class	Number of shares of common stock outstanding
	and
	amount of debt outstanding
Common	4,000,000,004

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Philippine Stock Exchange - Common Shares

12. Check whether the issuer:

- (a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Code and SRC Rule 17.1 thereunder or Section 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period the registrant was required to file such reports)

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

13. State the aggregate market value of the voting shares held by non-affiliates of the Registrant

As of December 31, 2021:

₱212 Million

The aggregate market value of the voting shares held by non-affiliates as of December 31, 2021 was determined by multiplying the number of shares held by the public by the closing share price on 29 December 2021 of ₱0.265.

PART I - BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1: BUSINESS

(1) BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Business Development

Coal Asia Holdings Incorporated (“COAL”) was organized and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on June 11, 2012 primarily to engage in the business of a holding company; to buy and hold shares, either by subscribing to the unissued shares of the capital stock in the public or private offerings or by purchasing the shares of other stockholders by way of assignment in private sale; to invest in the stock or pledge, chattel mortgage or assignment; to sell, dispose, assign, pledge, or convey any or all of its shareholdings in other companies in favor of qualified persons by way of a private sale, assignment or other forms of private conveyance, all in accordance with the Corporation Code, the Securities Act and other applicable laws and regulations.

On May 28, 2012, COAL executed a Deed of Assignment with the shareholders of Titan Mining Energy Corporation (TMEC), which owns Coal Operating Contracts (COC #159) in Davao Oriental and (COC # 166 and 167) in Zamboanga Sibugay.

Currently, COAL has 100% equity interest in Titan Mining and Energy Corporation.

On June 26, 2012, the Company’s Board of Directors and shareholders, through a majority vote in due course, approved of an initial public offering (IPO) as part of the Company’s thrust to augment its capital funding for the ongoing site development, initial large-scale operation and further explorations in the sites.

On September 14, 2012, the Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc. (PSE) approved the application of the Company for the initial listing of the 4,000,000,004 common shares with the par value of P 1.00 per share.

On October 8, 2012, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued to the Company the certificate of permit to offer securities for sale. This certifies that the shares of the Company have been registered and licensed for listing by way of introduction and by then sold or offered for sale in the Philippines.

The shares of COAL were listed with the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) on October 23, 2012.

Business Consolidation

Subsidiary

Titan Mining and Energy Corporation

TMEC was incorporated with the SEC on November 11, 2008. It was originally incorporated as “Titan Exploration and Development Corporation” (“TEDC”). The change in trade name was effected to reflect the TMEC’s transition from exploration to actual commercial operation. This amendment was approved by the SEC on December 23, 2009. TMEC is involved in a coal mining and energy related business.

TMEC originally had three (3) COCs in Mindanao, Philippines, namely COC #159 in Davao Oriental, COC #166 and COC #167 in Zamboanga Sibugay. All COCs have completed their exploration phases.

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In 2016, preliminary mine development activities have commenced at the Davao Oriental Project. Bulk samples were collected and subjected to test firing and coal analysis.

On April 10, 2018, TMEC submitted its Amended Geologic Report for Sagasa which the DOE validated on August 30, 2018.

The Department of Energy (DOE) has completed its validation of TMEC’s coal resource estimate for the Davao Project.

In support of the company’s request for COC conversion, an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for the Davao Project was granted to TMEC by the DENR-EMB on May 16, 2014.

TMEC submitted a 10-year work program to the DOE on October 21, 2014. In October 2017, an amended ten (10) year work program with Feasibility Study was again submitted to the DOE, covering only Macopa and Sagasa since both areas were covered by titled properties. Further amendments were incorporated in its submission last December 21, 2018.

A Permit to Sell 2,500 MT of incidental coal production was issued to TMEC by the DOE on December 10, 2014 which was subsequently amended from 2,500 MT to 3,200 MT on March 26, 2015. Subsequent Permits to Sell (PTS) for 1,000MT (July 16, 2015), 1,500 MT (April 11, 2016), and 2,300 MT (September 23, 2016) for a total of 8,000MT were granted.

TMEC acquired its Certification Precondition (CP) for Exploration from the NCIP last December 14, 2018. Preparations for the conduct of the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) for areas occupied by indigenous people are ongoing, to secure the Certification Precondition for Development and Production.

On August 22, 2018, an application for Certification for Energy Projects of National Significance (CEPNS) was submitted to the DOE to hopefully facilitate the acquisition of required permits for the project.

On December 11, 2019 the DOE converted TMEC's COC from Exploration to Development and Production Phase on the condition that TMEC shall secure NCIP's FPIC and/or CNO prior to the execution of development activities on the field.

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TMEC has submitted to the DOE its report on the results of exploration for the Zamboanga Sibugay Project, the results of which have been confirmed and validated by the DOE on August 7, 2015. A Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study was submitted to the DOE on February 26, 2016 to determine the economic viability of developing the Zamboanga Sibugay Project. After the DOE’s initial review, TMEC submitted the amended Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study to the DOE on August, 2016. Additional comments were provided by the DOE in their letter to TMEC dated November 2016 which was subsequently addressed by TMEC on March 31, 2017. TMEC again resubmitted the amended Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study to the DOE on September 20, 2018 incorporating the DOE’s recommended changes in the ventilation, mine design and costing

On September 4, 2019, TMEC requested the DOE for a suspension of the conversion to Development and Production Phase due to difficulties in complying with its obligations due to peace and order disturbances in the area, security threats to the employees by law less elements and dwindling worldwide coal prices.

Coal Operating Contracts

The Davao Oriental and Zamboanga-Sibugay Projects are covered by approved COCs with the Government through the Department of Energy (“DOE”).

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The Davao Oriental Project encompasses seven (7) adjoining 1,000-hectare Coal Blocks for a total area of 7,000-hectares and is covered by COC#159, which was awarded by the DOE to TMEC, then called TEDC, on September 16, 2009. This contract covers an Exploration Phase of two (2) years, which may be extended for another period of two (2) years, and a Development/Production Phase of 32 years. This COC’s Exploration Phase was renewed by the DOE for another period of two (2) years, commencing from September 16, 2011 and ended on September 15, 2013.

On April 10, 2018, TMEC submitted its Amended Geologic Report for Sagasa which the DOE validated on August 30, 2018.

The DOE has completed its validation of TMEC’s coal resource estimate for the Davao Project.

Preliminary mine development activities however, have commenced at the Davao Oriental Project. Activities include property acquisition, road widening (mine and camp road), infrastructure construction (clinic, corehouse/interim camp office expansion, temporary jetty), camp electrification, coal laboratory sample analyses and overburden pre-stripping. Bulk samples were collected and subjected to test firing and coal analysis.

In support of the company’s request for COC conversion, an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for the Davao Project was granted to TMEC by the DENR-EMB on May 16, 2014.

TMEC also submitted a 10-year work program to the DOE on October 21, 2014. In October 2017, an amended ten (10) year work program with Feasibility Study was again submitted to the DOE, covering only Macopa and Sagasa since both areas were covered by titled properties, hence no interference from Indigenous Peoples are expected. Further amendments were incorporated in its submission last December 21, 2018.

TMEC acquired its Certification Precondition for Exploration from the NCIP last December 14, 2018. Preparations for the conduct of the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) for areas under indigenous people are ongoing, to secure the Certification Precondition for Development and Production.

On August 22, 2018, an application for Certification for Energy Projects of National Significance (CEPNS) was submitted to the DOE to hopefully facilitate the acquisition of required permits for the project.

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A Permit to Sell 2,500 MT of incidental coal production was issued to TMEC by the DOE on December 10, 2014 which was subsequently amended from 2,500 MT to 3,200 MT on March 26, 2015. Subsequent Permits to sell (PTS) for 1,000MT (July 16, 2015), 1,500 MT (April 11, 2016), and 2,300 MT (September 23, 2016) for a total of 8,000MT was granted.

The Zamboanga Project encompasses four (4) adjoining 1,000-hectare Coal Blocks for a total area of 4,000-hectares and is covered by COC#166, which was awarded by the DOE to TMEC, then called TEDC, on November 18, 2009. These contracts cover an Exploration Phase of two (2) years, which may be extended for another period of two (2) years, and a Development/Production Phase of 32 years. The Exploration Phase of COC#166 was renewed by the DOE for another period of two (2) years, commencing from November 18, 2011 and expiring on November 17, 2013. Subsequently, the Zamboanga Sibugay Project has completed its subsurface exploration activities and has a Measured & Indicative Resource (M&I) of 0.5 MMT. On May 13, 2014, TMEC has submitted to the DOE its report on the results of exploration for the Zamboanga Sibugay Project, the results of which have been confirmed and validated by the DOE on August 7, 2015. A Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study was submitted to the DOE on February 26, 2016 to determine the economic viability of developing the Zamboanga Sibugay Project. After the DOE's initial review, TMEC submitted the amended Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study to the DOE on August 2016. Additional comments were provided by the DOE in their letter to TMEC dated November 2016 which was subsequently addressed by TMEC on March 31, 2017. TMEC again resubmitted the amended Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study to the DOE on September 20, 2018 incorporating the DOE's recommended changes in the ventilation, mine design and costing.

On September 4, 2019, TMEC requested the DOE for a suspension of the conversion to Development and Production Phase due to difficulties in complying with each obligation due to peace and order disturbances in the area, security threats to the employees by law less elements and dwindling worldwide prices of coal.

Competitive Strengths

Coal Resources & Reserves

Davao Oriental Project

Ms. Gizella G. D.J. Gonzales, under the supervision of Mr. Enrique C. Payawal, TMEC's in-house CP-Geologist and Vice President for Exploration, determined TMEC to have 3 MMT of M & I Resource based on her Geologic Report dated November 2013. An additional M&I Resource of 1.9 MMT was also determined for Sagasa area east of Macopa.

PMRC Coal Resource	
Area	M&I (MMT)
Macopa&Bactinan	3 MMT
Sagasa	1.9 MMT
Total M&I	4.9 MMT

TMEC, using DOE Coal Resource Classification parameters, has an In-situ reserve of 3 MMT for Macopa/Bactinan and 1.5 MMT for Sagasa. Of the In-situ reserve of 3.0 MMT for Macopa and Bactinan, a five (5) year Surface Mining Plan involving 1 MMT was initially prepared by Engr. Raul Fellizar in January 2014. Engr. Fellizar further modeled an eight (8) year mine life considering 2.1 MMT of the reserves which has a net present value of P 911 billion and found the project to be feasible at a discount rate of 10% per annum. On October, 2014, a ten (10) year Surface Mining Plan considering 1.8 MMT of the reserves was prepared by Engr. Raul A. Fellizar as required by the DOE. Engr. Raul A. Fellizar is an independent consulting mining engineer with PRC Registration No. 1668.

DOE Coal Reserve (In Situ)

Area	In Situ (MMT)
Macopa&Bactinan	3 MMT
Sagasa	1.5 MMT
Total (In Situ)	4.5 MMT

Area	5-Year Surface Mining Plan	10-Year Surface Mining Plan
Macopa&Bactinan	1 MMT	1.8 MMT
Sagasa		

Davao Oriental Project Coal Quality 10 Year Work Plan Values	
Strip Ratio	10.47 BCM/MT
Stage	Pre-Development
Heating Value	8,290 BTU/lb.
Ash Content	21.65%
Sulfur Content	1.88%

A Ten (10) Year Work Program with Financial Feasibility Report was submitted to the DOE in October 2014 for the Davao Oriental Project. Two (2) to three (3) coal seams were observed within the coal basin of COC#159. In Bactinan, Seam A has a coal thickness ranging from 0.50 to 3.05 meters as identified in twenty-two (22) cored holes and two (2) coal outcrops. Seam B coal thickness varies from 0.50 to 3.88 meters and has been located in two (2) outcrops and fourteen (14) cored holes. The dip angles of the coal seams vary from 20° to 30°.

Bactinan	Coal Thickness	Where Identified
A	0.50 - 3.05 m	22 drill holes and 2 coal outcrops
B	0.50 - 3.88 m	14 drill holes and 2 coal outcrops

Three coal seams were identified based on coal outcrops and drill intercepts in Macopa. Seam A has a coal thickness ranging from 0.50 to 4.57 meters. Seam B coal thickness varies from 0.50- to 3.40 meters. Seam C thickness is 0.10 meters. The dip angles of the coal seams also vary from 20° to 30°. The seams occur in a syncline with axis trending west northwest (WNW) and plunging approximately 1° to the East Southeast (ESE).

Macopa	Coal Thickness
A	0.50-4.57 m
B	0.50-3.40 m
C	0.10 m

Six (6) coal seams were interpreted based on coal outcrops and drill intercepts at Sagasa. Seam A, the bottom most seam, has a coal thickness ranging from 0.15 to 0.85 meters. Seam B coal thickness varies from 0.12 to 2.63 meters. Seam C coal thickness varies from 0.05 to 1.34 meters. Seam D coal thickness varies from 0.09 to 2.40 meters. Seam E coal thickness varies from 0.10 to 2.64 meters. The topmost seam, Seam F coal thickness ranges from 0.05 to 1.80 meters. The dip angles of the coal seams also vary from 30° to 45°. The seams occur in a monocline striking Northwest (NW) and dips to the North East (NE).

Sagasa	Coal Thickness
A	0.15-0.85 m
B	0.12-2.63 m
C	0.05 - 1.34 m
D	0.09 -2.40 m
E	0.10 -2.64 m
F	0.05 - 1.80 m

The average heating value for the Macopa, Bactinan and Sagasa coal seams is 8,290 BTU/lb.

On October 2017, an amended Ten (10) Year Work Program with Feasibility Study was again submitted by TMEC to the DOE, this time covering only both the Macopa and Sagasa areas since both areas are covered by titled properties. Further amendments were incorporated in its submission last December 21, 2018.

TMEC acquired its Certification Precondition for Exploration from the NCIP last December 14, 2018. Preparations for the conduct of the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) for the Certification Precondition for Development and Production are ongoing.

On December 11, 2019 the DOE converted TMEC's COC from Exploration to Development and Production Phase on the condition that TMEC shall secure NCIP's FPIC and/or CNO prior to the execution of development activities on the field.

Zamboanga Sibugay Project

After drilling sixteen (16) holes with a total length of 3,367.8 meters, with trench and exploration adit length of 222.64 meters, TMEC estimated the M&I Resources for the Zamboanga Sibugay Project to be 0.5 MMT. On May 13, 2014, TMEC has submitted to the DOE its report on the results of exploration for the Zamboanga Sibugay Project, the results of which have been confirmed and validated by the DOE on August 7, 2015. A Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study was submitted to the DOE on February 26, 2016 to determine the economic viability of developing the Zamboanga Sibugay Project. After the DOE's initial review, TMEC submitted the amended Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study to the DOE on August, 2016. Additional comments were provided by the DOE in their letter to TMEC dated November 2016 which was subsequently addressed by TMEC on March 31, 2017. TMEC again resubmitted the amended Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study to the DOE on September 20, 2018 incorporating the DOE's recommended changes in the ventilation, mine design and costing. The development and production phase conversion of the COC shall follow thereafter.

The Geologic Report –Zamboanga Sibugay Project shows the following values:

Zamboanga Sibugay Project Coal Quality	
COC # 166	
Stage	Resource Development
Heating Value	10,456 BTU/lb
Ash Content	26.26%
Sulfur Content	0.49%

Seven (7) coal outcrops, three (3) adits and 5 cored holes were analyzed within the coal basin at COC#166. The average heating value of the sample taken from the coal outcrops is 10,456 BTU/lb., with an average total sulfur content of 0.49% and ash content of 26.26%.

The Company believes that relative to its domestic competitors, it has the advantage of having better quality thermal coal, particularly from its Zamboanga Sibugay site, which can be sold in its raw form.

Ideal Location for Mining

TMEC's exploration camps are accessible via the municipalities' major thoroughfares and smaller in-roads. They are also located near seaports, which will be critical during the production phase.

TMEC has cordial relations with the local government units (“LGUs”) in its operating areas. Furthermore, small-scale mining operators are present and prevalent in other municipalities of Zamboanga-Sibugay, which allowed TMEC to secure the Governor-, Mayor-, and Barangay-level permits in addition to the approvals from the DENR-Environment and Management Bureau for the Certificate of Non-Coverage and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (“NCIP”) for the Certificate of Non-Overlap. The same holds true for the Municipality of Manay, Davao Oriental through its acquisition of its Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) on May 16, 2014 and a signed Memorandum of Agreement (“MOA”) with the Mandaya Tribe facilitated by the NCIP last July 19, 2012 for its Exploration Phase. TMEC acquired its Certification Precondition for Exploration from the NCIP last December 14, 2018. Preparations for the conduct of the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) for areas under indigenous people are ongoing, to secure the Certification Precondition for Development and Production.

The peace and order situation in the TMEC’s area of operation is relatively quiet and conducive to business. There have been no recorded attacks on TMEC’s mine sites in Davao Oriental. The Davao Oriental Project site is, in fact, less than a hundred (100) meter away from a military detachment.

In Zamboanga Sibugay however, unfavorable insurgent situations have been reported in the upland areas, as well as kidnappings of personnel and other untoward incidents perpetuated by the NPAs and lawless elements.

The lack of power capacity in Mindanao has also prompted the Government to push for the construction of power plants to augment the power requirement of the Mindanao power grid. As one of the coal mining companies in the area, TMEC has established a key position by initiating discussions with the DOE and other power companies that plan to expand operations in Mindanao for long-term supply agreements. TMEC also plans to supply steam coal for cement plants, canneries, and manufacturing plants in Mindanao that have converted their diesel-powered plants into coal-powered plants to mitigate costs.

Experienced Technical Management and Staff

TMEC’s technical management and staff have a combined 156-years’ worth of work experience in the exploration and mining industry. The team consists of a CP-Geologist accredited by the Geological Society of the Philippines-Philippine Mineral Reporting Code (GSP—PMRC), a Senior Geologist, all duly licensed by the Professional Regulatory Commission, one (1) Junior Geologist, and two (2) Mining and Geology Consultants.

Experienced Executive Management

The Company’s leadership team is composed of senior and experience executives with notable successes in the mining, hotel and resorts field, financial services sector, manufacturing base and real estate industries. These executives and managers have a history of successfully pioneering, building, establishing, and growing start-up companies from inception to fruition.

Business Plan

Exploration Work

Davao Oriental Project

Initial surface geologic mapping in COC#159 in Manay, Davao Oriental delineated ten (10) coal-bearing paralic basins with a Potential Deposit of 69 MMT. Preliminary sub-surface exploration via diamond drilling (22 cored drill holes) of two (2) of the ten (10) identified targets in June 2012 delineated a total M&I Resources of 7.1 MMT and Inferred Resource of 5.6 MMT and 7.0 MMT of Proved and Probable Reserves over a 214-hectare block using 28,000MT coal yield per hectare as determined during the preparation of the Pre-Feasibility Study covering the drilled areas of the two (2) paralic basins.

The next phase of subsurface exploration that covered the extent of the three (3) paralic basins in Barangay Bactinan Old Macopa and Sagasa located east of Macopa, was completed in 2013. For Macopa and Bactinan, a total of ninety-three (93) diamond drill holes were cored resulting to an M&I Resource of 3 MMT with an average calorific value of 8,258 Btu/lb. For Sagasa, 22 cored holes were drilled resulting to an M&I Resource of 1.9 MMT.

Based on the DOE's conversion standard of resource to reserve, the project has a reserve of 3 MMT with a possible additional 1.5 MMT from Sagasa, east of Macopa. These coal basins represent three (3) of the ten (10) coal basins in the area which has a Potential Deposit of 69 MMT.

The Department of Energy has completed its validation of TMEC's coal resource estimate for the Davao Project on March 16, 2014 and August 30, 2018.

Preliminary mine development activities however, have commenced at the Davao Oriental Project. Activities include property acquisition, road widening (mine and camp road), infrastructure construction (clinic, corehouse/interim camp office expansion, temporary jetty), camp electrification, coal laboratory sample analyses and overburden pre-stripping. Bulk sampling was also conducted for test firing coal analysis.

On August 22, 2018, an application for Certification for Energy Projects of National Significance (CEPNS) was submitted to the DOE.

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Zamboanga Sibugay Project

On May 13, 2014, TMEC has submitted to the DOE its report on the results of exploration for the Zamboanga Sibugay Project, the results of which have been confirmed and validated by the DOE on August 7, 2015. A Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study was submitted to the DOE on February 26, 2016 to determine the economic viability of developing the Zamboanga Sibugay Project. After the DOE's initial review, TMEC submitted the amended Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study to the DOE on August, 2016. Additional comments were provided by the DOE in their letter to TMEC dated November 2016 which was subsequently addressed by TMEC on March 31, 2017. TMEC again resubmitted the amended Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study to the DOE on September 20, 2018 incorporating the DOE's recommended changes in the ventilation, mine design and costing.

On September 4, 2019, TMEC requested the DOE for a suspension of the conversion to Development and Production Phase due to difficulties in complying with each obligation due to peace and order disturbances in the area, security threats to employees by law less elements and worldwide dwindling prices of coal.

Development Plan

The development plan involves all the activities required for the preparation and entry into the coal reserves, extraction, transport, handling and shipment of the coal products and other auxiliary requisites and requirements.

These activities will also include building mine access infrastructure, port facilities, stockyard facilities, a POL stock farm, blasting operation facilities, campsite facilities, supplemental infrastructure for power and water, in-house laboratory and testing, coal preparation, and beneficiation and treatment plants and facilities. The development plan also involves activities relating to the acquisition of necessary equipment, human resource staffing, securing requisite governmental and non-governmental organizations' certifications and approvals, as well as environmental protection compliance.

The development plan also calls for identifying key customers and markets for the eventual coal production output.

Preliminary mine development activities however, have commenced at the Davao Oriental Project. Activities include property acquisition, road widening (mine and camp road), infrastructure construction (clinic, core house/interim camp office expansion, temporary jetty), camp electrification, coal laboratory sample analyses and overburden pre-stripping. Bulk sampling was also conducted for test firing coal analysis.

Mining Plan and Layout

The feasibility study states that coal deposits from the Davao Oriental Project will be extracted mainly through open-pit mining, and eventually moving into underground mining. The coal deposits of the Zamboanga-Sibugay Project, on the other hand, will be extracted through underground mining right from the initial stages of extraction.

The characteristics, mode of occurrence, and depth of burial of the coal deposits necessitate the extraction be undertaken in three (3) progressive stages, namely; (a) initial surface extraction (b) intermediate near surface and shallow underground extraction, and (c) final deep underground extraction.

The mine layout will be entirely based on surface operation. Surface extraction would be a series of tracts 100-meters in length measured along the outcrops and about 50-meters in width down slope to dip of coal. Tracts are opened one at a time, progressive and contiguous fashion to minimize surface disturbance footprint. Each exploited tract is reclaimed by backfill of stripped open-burden on completion of shallow underground operation. Refilled cavity is restored. Pre-determined access and vent ways to deep underground operations are preserved. Each tract when opened is service by entry and exit ramps. The main haulage route is a re-conditioned barangay feeder access road.

On March 2014, a bulk sampling pit was dug exposing the coal at Macopa to find out the bulk coal quality in the area. The stockpiled incidental coal formed part of the 8,000 MT of coal Permit to Sell/Transport incidental coal requested from the DOE.

Production and Operational Parameters

The following initial operating parameters are planned for the area covered by the Feasibility Study for the Davao Oriental Project submitted last December 21, 2018 to the DOE.

Production and Operational Parameters	
Total Mineable Reserves for Macopa and Sagasa (by Open Pit Extraction)	1.2 MMT
Mine Life	9 years
Annual Production	148,000 MT
Monthly Production	12,300 MT

Marketing Plan

The company has developed a marketing strategy and marketing plan based on its geographic location, competitive strengths, and the industries it primarily hopes to serve.

The mines are located in Mindanao Island, whose growth and development are crippled by, among others, a power crisis. This has resulted in regular, rotating power outages causing hefty losses to industries and businesses situated therein, not to mention inconvenience to its populace. The same situation holds true for its neighboring group of islands to the north, the Visayas. To remedy this situation, the government has put in place incentives for private firms setting up power plants in Visayas and Mindanao. With the advent of new technologies that are environmentally-sound, many of these power plants that have been set up or are still to be put up are coal-fired power plants.

Based on information obtained from the DOE, by 2017 the total projected coal demand in Visayas and Mindanao is estimated at 13.5 Million Metric Tons Per Annum (MMTPA). Of this total, demand from coal-fired power plants accounts for about 64%. On the other hand, from a geographic standpoint, demand from Mindanao accounts for about 57% of the combined total for Visayas and Mindanao. Aside from serving the requirements of power plants, the Company also plans to serve cement manufacturers which account for about 35% of the total projected coal demand by 2017. Lastly, the Company also plans to serve Canneries located in General Santos City, which account for more than 1% of total projected demand by 2017.

The new market potential in Mindanao, in particular, is a prime motivator for continued exploration in the areas covered by the Company's COCs. Again, based on 2017 projections, at full production capacity the Company can only serve around 7% of market demand in that area, with the remaining 93% coming mainly from imports and also from other local coal miners such as Semirara, etc.

Management Plan

In 2018, the management plan was to proceed with the Macopa-Sagasa Development Work Program and Feasibility for its Davao Coal Project in connection with the signed Fuel Supply and Transport Agreement (FSTA) with Sarangani Energy Corporation dated April 6, 2017 with initial delivery dated scheduled on November 2, 2018. However, this plan did not push through because the Company was not able to obtain from the Department of Energy (DOE), the conversion of Coal Operating Contract (COC) from exploration to Development/Production (D/P) phase and the related approval from National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP).

In 2019, the DOE approved the conversion of COC 159 from exploration to D/P Phase. As indicated in the terms and conditions, before the commencement of the D/P Phase, the company shall secure Certificate of Non-Overlap (CNO) / Certification Precondition (CP) from the NCIP thus, the Company requested the DOE for a new endorsement to the NCIP for the issuance of CNO/CP. The estimated acquisition date of CNO is within three to six months.

The ECC shall be applied for in time for the Development and Production Phase. The estimated date of production is within 18 months. The estimated price of coal is USD58 per metric ton.

Conversion of COC 166 to Development and Production Phase by the DOE has a pending improvement of coal market price and peace and order situation in the general area where the COC is situated. The estimated date of conversion is within six months to one year.

Moreover, the Company will comply with the reportorial, documentary and permitting requirements in accordance with its Coal Operating Contract (COC), Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC), and Local Government Unit (LGU) related laws and ordinances as applicable. The estimated amount of working capital needed to support the Group's operating cost before actual conversion is Php 23 Million. After the acquisition of the required permits and the required equipment, it will take around six (6) months, more or less, for the company to produce the saleable coal. The amount needed to meet the initial start-up cost and sustaining costs is estimated to be Php 500 Million with annual growth rate of 2.5%. This would require loan to finance the Group's start-up and sustaining costs. The composition of WACC is estimated to be 70% debt and 30% equity.

Aside from the maintenance of the physical assets of the Company, it will also continue the transferring of lot titles from the Old Macopa Sellers to the Company.

Key affiliates in the Mining and Energy Industry

COAL's key affiliates in the mining and energy industry are presented below. These companies are considered related parties because they have certain common shareholders with COAL.

Pacifico Sul Mineracao Corporation

Pacifico Sul Mineracao Corporation is an affiliate of TMEC that owns mining rights to 6-iron ore, nickel, and chromite areas in the provinces of Aurora, Nueva Ecija, Zambales, Zamboanga del Sur, and Zamboanga Sibugay spanning a total of almost 32,000 hectares.

Colossal Petroleum Corporation

Colossal Petroleum Corporation is an affiliate of TMEC. It was established for potential investments in oil, gas, petroleum, acids and chemicals, other geothermal natural resources and mining projects.

Risks Related to the Company and its Subsidiary

Risks Inherent in the Mining Business

There are numerous hazards and risks normally encountered in the mining business. These include, but are not limited to geological structures not clearly manifested on the ground surface, unfavorable weather conditions, flooding, and other occurrences that may arise out of the drilling and removal of material. Any such occurrence may cause damage to mines, life, property, the environment, as well as legal liability. Although proper safety measures will be implemented, these safety measures will not cancel out the above-mentioned risks.

The location and establishment of mineral resources, ore, reserves, mine construction, ore extraction, and metallurgical development will require major expenditures. It is often difficult to ensure that these investments will result in meaningful returns.

The Company, through its subsidiary, has undertaken extensive research and exploratory work on its COC areas that improve its chances for success. Furthermore, the Company's technical team has a combined 156 years' experience in exploration and development of mines with the top mining companies

both in the Philippines and abroad. These key technical personnel were hired to improve the Company's success in the mining business.

Risks Related to Exploration and Future Coal Reserves

The company is subject to exploration risk. If the Company fails to explore, acquire, and develop coal resources, the Company's coal reserves will decline and will not be able to sustain its business. There is no assurance that the resources will be economically viable. The success of the Company's business is dependent upon its successful exploration and conversion of coal resources to coal reserves.

Converting the coal resources to coal reserves will take time and additional investment. The Company continuously undertakes additional and confirmatory drilling activities within its COC areas, which will remove uncertainty as to its economic viability and improve on its existing mine development plans.

Risks Related to the Estimation of Coal Resources and Reserves and the Valuation of Coal Reserves.

There are many factors involved in the process of estimating coal resources, some of which are beyond the Company's control. The company cannot ascertain that measured indicated, and/or inferred tonnage and grades will be accurately achieved, or that the level of recovery will be realized.

The Company bases the estimation of the coal resources in COC #159 on the PMRC-compliant technical report generated in June 2013 by Mr. Enrique C. Payawal, incorporating the recently concluded exploration drilling campaign at the Davao Oriental Project. Said report was revised three months after to include a section on reserve estimate in conformance with the Department of Energy's standard of Coal Reserves Classification. The final report authored by Ms. Gizella Gonzales, under the supervision of Mr. Enrique C. Payawal, was submitted to the DOE on December 2013. The report stated that the project has an M&I of 3 MMT with an average calorific value of 8,258 Btu/lb for Bactinan and Macopa with a remaining Potential Deposit of 69 MMT considering the undrilled carbonaceous mudstone areas of the 7,000-hectare COC. Further drilling at Sagasa further determined an additional M&I resource of 1.9 MMT.

Reserves in the area following the DOE's Reserve Classification resulted to 3 MMT for Macopa and Bactinan and 1.5 MMT for Sagasa.

The DOE has completed its validation of TMEC's coal resource estimate for the Davao Project (Macopa and Bactinan) on March 16, 2014 and (Sagasa) on August 30, 2018.

TMEC submitted a 10-year work program to the DOE on October 21, 2014. In October 2017, an amended Ten (10) Year Work Program with Feasibility Study was again submitted by TMEC to the DOE, this time covering only both the Macopa and Sagasa areas since both areas are covered by titled properties. Further amendments were incorporated in its submission last December 21, 2018.

The DOE has likewise completed its validation of TMEC's coal resource estimate for the Zamboanga Sibugay Project on August 7, 2015. A Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study was submitted to the DOE on February 26, 2016 to determine the economic viability of developing the Zamboanga Sibugay Project. After the DOE's initial review, TMEC submitted the amended Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study to the DOE in August 2016. Additional comments were provided by the DOE in their letter to TMEC dated November 2016 which was subsequently addressed by TMEC on March 31, 2017. TMEC again resubmitted the amended Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study to the DOE on September 20, 2018 incorporating the DOE's recommended changes in the ventilation, mine design, and costing.

Risks Related to Drilling and Mining Equipment

The Company's sole subsidiary, TMEC, has and will continue to engage the service of an external diamond drilling contractor to mitigate the risks that may be encountered during drilling activities. Despite outsourcing the work to an experienced drilling company, there is no assurance that the operating company can minimize errors or discrepancies in core recovery. However, these risks are mitigated by engaging drilling contractors with sufficient fleet of drilling equipment and manpower pool. Contracted drilling companies are likewise penalized for not attaining required standard core recoveries.

A significant investment will be made by TMEC in major mining equipment once it goes into mine development and production. There is no guarantee that this equipment will not suffer breakdowns, defect and obsolescence or loss: thus, causing a delay in the Company's operations. TMEC intends to cover all its equipment with adequate insurance and sufficient stock of replacement parts. Minor mining equipment will be rented, so the risk will be transferred to the minor mining equipment contractor.

Risks Related to Customer Demand

The coal that will be produced from TMEC's Davao Oriental and Zamboanga-Sibugay Projects is intended to be sold to coal-fired power plants, cement plants, tuna canneries, and other industrial users of coal in both the Philippines and other countries. If the aforementioned potential buyers of TMEC's coal decide to purchase coal from other sources, then TMEC may have no alternative customers. This may have an adverse impact on the revenues of the Company.

The Company believes that, based on results gathered from coal samples from both Davao Oriental and Zamboanga-Sibugay, the quality of its subsidiary's coal is comparable, if not superior, to that of other potential sources of coal both in the Philippines and other neighboring Asian countries.

Risks Related to Coal Price

The viability of the Company's and its subsidiary's business is highly dependent on the worldwide price of coal, the sale of which is the primary source of TMEC's revenues. As a globally traded commodity, the price of coal can be quite volatile and its price as affected by numerous factors, including demand from customers, changes in domestics and international coal supply conditions, the price of alternative fuels, among many other factors. Furthermore, a substantial and extended decline in the price of coal will reduce TMEC's earnings potential.

Risks Related to Foreign Exchange

TMEC intends to export a portion of its coal production to take advantage of higher prices for better quality coal in other markets. As such, a part of the Company's revenue may be subject to fluctuations between its base currency, the Philippine Peso, and the buyer's base currency. Such fluctuations may negatively affect the Company's margins. To protect against such risks, TMEC will endeavor to include in its export sales contracts hedging provisions to protect against significant adverse movement in foreign exchange rates.

Risks Related to Domestics and International Competition

The Company faces competition from both local and foreign coal mining companies. In 2011, about 77.00% of local coal consumption locally was met by coal importations. Historically, the Philippines have imported coal primarily from Indonesia, Australia and China. Among local producers of coal, Semirara Mining Corp. ("SCC"), a listed company, is the country's largest producer and the acknowledged market leader, accounting for about 94.00% of total domestic coal production in 2011. As a result of SCC's dominant position in the market, it enjoys significant advantages over a new entrant in the market such as the Company.

The Company will also face competition from other domestic coal producers including new coal producers who have or are in the process of acquiring rights to or operating other coal deposits in the country. As indicated in the section "The Philippine Coal Market", the DOE estimates that the country has a total of approximately 435.0 MMT of in situ coal reserves dispersed over various provinces in the country as of December 31, 2010. Coal mining operations in these previously untapped sites will increase

coal availability and may have an effect on domestic coal prices. In addition, the proximity of some of these new coal-mining sites to the Company's target customers may create delivery.

The Company believes it has the advantage of having better quality thermal coal, particularly from its Zamboanga-Sibugay site, and proximity of both sites to new coal plants being set-up in Mindanao. Against other prospective competitors, the Company has already made significant progress on exploration and drilling activities and expects that its coal reserves and projected production levels will result to certain scale advantages.

Risks Related to Limited Operating History and Track Record

The Company was incorporated on June 11, 2012 and has had limited operations.

TMEC, the Company's only operating subsidiary, was incorporated in November 11, 2008. TMEC spent its first few years of operations on the acquisition and exploration of its COCs. TMEC acquired COC #159 on September 16, 2009 and COC #166 on November 18, 2009 under the Philippine Energy Contracting Round (PECR) of 2009.

TMEC commenced surface investigation exploration on COC #159 during two periods: from October to November 2009 and May to June 2010, which resulted in the identification of coal exposures/outcrops. Trenches were dug along major coal exposures and estimates were set resulting in an initial report on estimated Potential Deposit of 53MMT in June 2010. A second surface investigation conducted by Mr. Arturo A. Ona, an independent consulting geologist, under NI-43101 from Nevada, USA in June 2011 on the mudstone "islands" gave a figure of about 68 MMT tons of coal. An initial 10 probes/exploratory DDH programmed for Bactinan and Old Macopa areas with mudstone units (two (2) out of 13 mudstones potential coal bearing areas) were initiated in late November 2010. A second drilling program was undertaken in August 2011 where nine (9) holes were drilled with seven (7) holes intercepting coal seams at depth. In April 2012, Mr. Enrique C. Payawal, TMEC's Vice President for Exploration and an accredited Competent Person-Geologist, conducted a field geological investigation to determine the resources in COC #159. The results of the investigation were collated and reported through an Internal Geological Report. The report provides that out of 72.0 MMT Potential Deposit identified during the surface exploration (mapping), the results of the diamond drilling (subsurface exploration) provide TMEC to have estimated M&I Resources of 7.1 MMT and Inferred Resources of 5.6 MMT. The remaining Potential Deposit for the Davao Oriental Project is 59.3 MMT. A Pre-Feasibility Study was completed in June 2012 by an independent consulting mining engineer, Engr. Rafael R. Baladad, on a combined 214-hectare block from Bactinan and Old Macopa identifying total Probable and Proved Reserves of 7 MMT.

A PMRC-compliant technical report was generated in June 2013 by Mr. Enrique C. Payawal, incorporating the recently concluded exploration drilling campaign at the Davao Oriental Project. Said report was revised three months after to include a section on reserve estimate in conformance with the Department of Energy's standard of Coal Reserves Classification. The final report authored by Ms. Gizella Gonzales under the supervision of Mr. Enrique C. Payawal was submitted to the DOE on December 2013. The report stated that the project has an M&I of 3 MMT with an average calorific value of 8,258 Btu/lb for Bactinan and Macopa with a Potential Deposit of 69 MMT. It also mentioned the on-going diamond drilling activity conducted at Sagasa, located southeast of Macopa. The M&I resource for Sagasa was determined to be 1.9 MMT.

A five (5) year work program with financial feasibility for the project was prepared in July 2013 authored by Engr. Raul A. Fellizar, an independent consulting mining engineer.

Both reports were submitted to the DOE in support of TMEC's request to convert COC #159 from exploration phase to development and production phase.

The Department of Energy has completed its validation of TMEC's coal resource estimate for the Davao Project on March 16, 2014 and August 30, 2018.

In support of the Company's request for COC conversion, an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for the Davao Project was granted to TMEC by the DENR-EMB on May 16, 2014.

TMEC also submitted a 10-year work program to the DOE in October 21, 2014. On October 2017, an amended Ten (10) Year Work Program with Feasibility Study was again submitted by TMEC to the DOE, this time covering only both the Macopa and Sagasa areas since both areas are covered by titled properties. Further amendments were incorporated in its submission last December 21, 2018.

TMEC acquired its Certification Precondition for Exploration from the NCIP last December 14, 2018. Preparations for the conduct of the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) for areas under indigenous people are ongoing, to secure the Certification Precondition for Development and Production.

Preliminary mine development activities however, have commenced at the Davao Oriental Project. Activities include property acquisition, road widening (mine and camp road), infrastructure construction (clinic, corehouse/interim camp office expansion, temporary jetty), camp electrification, coal laboratory sample analyses and overburden pre-stripping. Bulk sampling was also conducted for test firing coal analysis.

On August 22, 2018, an application for Certification for Energy Projects of National Significance (CEPNS) was submitted to the DOE to hopefully facilitate the acquisition of required permits for the project.

As of December 2018, TMEC is in the process of obtaining said conversion from the DOE.

In April 2012, Ms. Gizella Greta D.J. Gonzales, TMEC's Senior Geologist, conducted a field geological investigation to determine the resources in COC #166 and COC #167. The results of the investigation were collated and reported through an Internal Geologic Report. This report was reviewed and verified by Mr. Enrique C. Payawal. The report provides that out of the 51.1 MMT Potential Deposit identified during the surface exploration (mapping), the results of the diamond drilling (subsurface exploration) provide TMEC to have estimated M&I Resources of 1.2 MMT and Inferred Resources of 2.3 MMT. The remaining Potential Deposit for the Zamboanga-Sibugay Project is 47.6 MMT.

In April 2014, a final technical report was generated for COC #166 wherein it was determined that the M&I for COC # 166 is 0.5 MMT.

On May 13, 2014, TMEC submitted to the DOE its report on the results of exploration for the Zamboanga Sibugay Project, the results of which have been confirmed and validated by the DOE on August 7, 2015. A Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study was submitted to the DOE on February 26, 2016 to determine the economic viability of developing the Zamboanga Sibugay Project. After the DOE's initial review, TMEC submitted the amended Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study to the DOE in August 2016. Additional comments were provided by the DOE in their letter to TMEC dated November 2016 which was subsequently addressed by TMEC on March 31, 2017. TMEC again resubmitted the amended Five-Year Work Program with Feasibility Study to the DOE on September 20, 2018 incorporating the DOE's recommended changes in the ventilation, mine design and costing.

The development and production phase conversion of the COC shall follow thereafter. Notwithstanding the limited operating history and track record, the management of the Company and TMEC believe that its organization, business systems and process, have been built up substantially to the level adequate for full-scale coal mining operations.

In addition, the Company's management and technical team have a combined 156 years' experience in exploration and development of mining companies with the top mining companies both in the Philippines and in other countries. In addition, the Company's Board of Directors has an established record in starting-up companies and developing these companies to a strong position in their respective market segments.

Risks Related to Reliance on Key Personnel

The success of TMEC depends upon, among other factors, the retention of its key personnel as well as its ability to attract and retain a strong management team. The Company believes there is significant demand for TMEC's skilled professionals not only locally but also from companies outside of the Philippines, particularly companies operating in Asia. The inability of TMEC to hire and retain qualified personnel could impair its ability to undertake the exploration and mine development of its two sites. This may cause TMEC to incur additional costs by having to engage third parties to perform these activities.

Risks Related to Labor Matters

TMEC is naturally exposed to the risk of industrial or labor disputes. At present, 9 of the rank and file employees are regular and 2 are probationary. Furthermore, once TMEC starts full production, it will need to employ more mining engineers, operators, staff, and workers.

At present, TMEC's labor force in all locations is not unionized; hence the risk of work stoppage due to strikes or similar concerted action is mitigated. The Company complies with all the labor laws, rules, and regulations, thus avoiding any significant dispute with its workers. The Company's management believes that current relations between the Company and its employees are generally good. None of the employees is under any collective bargaining agreement. The Company has not experienced any work stoppage or strike since it started operations.

Risks Related Philippine Laws and Regulations

The business of TMEC is subject to various Philippine Laws and regulations. The DOE is mandated by RA 7638 (Department of Energy Act of 1992) to prepare, integrate, coordinate, supervise and control all plans, programs, projects and activities of the Government relative to energy exploration, development, utilization, distribution and conservation.

On July 6, 2012, President Benigno S. Aquino III issued E.O. 79 entitled "Institutionalizing and Implementing Reforms in the Philippine Mining Sector Providing Policies and Guidelines to Ensure Environmental Protection and Responsible Mining in the Utilization of Mineral Resources" E.O. 79 pertains to the mining sector but it does not cover coal mining as the latter is covered under RA 7492, or the Philippine Mining Act of 1995.

The listing of COAL shares was approved with the submission of a Philippine Mineral Reporting Code (PMRC)-compliant technical report by a Competent Person (CP)-Geologist that indicated the coal resources of COAL's Coal Operating Contracts. Thereafter, the PSE required COAL to also submit a PMRC-compliant technical report by a CP-Mining Engineer, to be submitted to the PSE not later than December 31, 2012.

COAL attempted to submit said report to the PSE, but circumstances beyond its control resulted in further delays and penalties.

On September 30, 2015, Engr. Rufino B. Bomasang, the lone CP-Mining Engineer for coal in the Philippines, submitted to the PSE a PMRC-compliant Technical Report entitled "Final Report on the Economic Assessment of the COC #159 Davao Coal Project."

There is risk those government regulators, both at the national and local levels, may implement more stringent policies and/or regulations that will make it more difficult or more costly for TMEC to operate its business.

The Company and TMEC have no control over these events. However, TMEC has put into place a compliance team that focuses on ensuring TMEC's adherence to laws, rules, and regulations that are in practice.

Risks Related to Taxation

The Philippines currently has tax systems that encourage investment in coal mining operations to address the wide demand between local demand and supply. The current COC system gives the following incentives to contractors:

- Exemption from all taxes except income tax;
- Exemption from payment of tariff duties and compensation tax on importation of machinery / equipment / spare parts / materials required for coal operations;
- Allow entry of alien technical personnel;
- The right of ingress to and egress from the COC area; and
- Recovery of operating expense

TMEC registered with the Board of Investment under the Omnibus Investment Code of 1987 for the exploration and development of indigenous thermal coal in Davao Oriental and Zamboanga-Sibugay as a new producer of coal under the 2012 Investment Priorities Plan. There is no guarantee, however, that the existing tax regime will remain, and that no changes will be implemented that will be adheres to the Company's operations.

The industry, however, maintains a liaison within the legitimate branch of the Government, which helps ensure that coal-mining operations will continue to enjoy a fair tax environment in the years to come.

Risks Related to Company's COCs

Risks Related to Expiration of COCs

Substantially all of the Company's assets and revenues are derived from TMEC's COCs and rights under the COCs issued by the DOE, which give TMEC exclusive rights to conduct exploration, development and coal-mining operations on the areas designated by these COCs. These COCs contain respective terms, and allow maximum extension periods subject to the application of extension before the COC's expiration date.

While the term extension of a COC is provided for, any extension is ultimately at the discretion of the DOE and at the satisfaction on the DOE that has been substantial accomplishment of the commitments as stipulated in the DOE approved work program. There can be no assurance that the DOE will extend the term of these COCs upon their respective expiration. The DOE may also impose new terms and conditions during this extension that may not be acceptance to the Company.

The table ensuing sets forth the original expiration dates and the maximum extension periods for the COCs covering the Davao Oriental and Zamboanga-Sibugay Projects:

Table 1: Summary of Coal Operating Contracts of TMEC						
COC	Coal Block Nos.	Applicant	Date Awarded	Original Expiration Date	Max. Extension	Remarks
Davao Oriental Coal Operating Contract						
159	CB-136	TMEC	16-Sep-09	15-Sep-11 (2 years Exploration)	September 15, 2013) 2	Submitted Geologic Report, 5 and 10 yr mining plan, ECC,

	CB-137				years Extension)	Permit to Sell incidental Coal Production from DOE; Amended 10Year Work Program and Feasibility Study covering Macopa and Sagasasubmitted on October 2017 and December 2018. NCIP CP for Exploration acquired last December 14, 2018; preparations for FPIC for CP Development and Production on going.
	CB-176					
	CB-177					
	CB-188					
	CB-217					
	CB-218					
Zamboanga-Sibugay Coal Operating Contracts						
166	CB-280	TMEC	18-Nov-09	November 17, 2011 (2years Exploration)	November 17, 2013 (2 years Extension)	Submitted Geologic Report, DOE review and validation completed; 5 Year Work Program with Feasibility Study Submitted to DOE February 26, 2016; submitted amended Study on August 2016 after initial review. Additional amendments submitted by TMEC on March 31, 2017 and September 20, 2018. NCIP CNO acquired.
	CB-320					
	CB-241					
	CB-281					

Any inability or failure on the part of TMEC or the Company to meet their respective obligations, or comply with the terms and conditions under any of the COCs may constitute a material breach thereof and could lead to the cancellation or termination of such COC. A cancellation or termination of any COC pertaining to the Davao Oriental and Zamboanga-Sibugay Projects will adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

TMEC is in the process of fulfilling its obligations with regard to the COCs and satisfying the terms and conditions of the COCs, including the requirements of the DOE in connection therewith. For the Davao Oriental Project, as a pre-requisite to enter the development and productivity phase, TMEC has completed the Feasibility Study. In addition, its coal resources have also been validated by the DOE. For the Zamboanga-Sibugay Project, TMEC will conduct the Feasibility Study since the DOE has completed its review of TMEC's exploration results last August 7, 2015 to be able to enter the development and production phase.

TMEC plans to enter the development and production phase as soon as the DOE converts the COC to Development & Production phase for the Davao Oriental Project. COAL used its IPO proceeds to fully fund TMEC's exploration, development, and production in the Davao Oriental Project and used a portion of it to partially fund its planned exploration in the Zamboanga-Sibugay Project. If TMEC suddenly cannot proceed to the development/production phase for some unexpected reason, the Company's long-term business performance and eventually, its viability will be at risk. To address the risk, TMEC continuously fulfills and complies with, and even exceeds the conditions that the DOE set forth in the COCs it granted to TMEC. These conditions include the conduction and completion of exploration work commitment and financial investments in the coal projects. Thus, with the proceeds spent from the IPO and the Company's good standing with the DOE as regards its COCs. The Company is confident that it will be able to secure the COC for the development/production stage for the Davao Oriental Project.

Risks Related to Environmental Protection, Safe Mining Operations, and Social and Economic Development

TMEC's COCs not only grant it rights over certain coal-mining assets but also prescribe guidelines for coal-mining operations among which includes rules with respect to environmental protection, safe mining operation, and social and economic development of the surrounding areas. These guidelines include safety rules for underground and surface mine operations covering requirements for exit, escape ways, submission of mine maps, ventilation, allowable limits of toxic and explosive gases, control of coal dust, ground support, rescue organization for emergency situations, fire protection, handling of explosives, health and sanitation facilities and other miscellaneous safety rules, air, water, hazardous materials and waste management, and the rehabilitation of mine sites. In addition, TMEC is required to conduct an environmental impact study prior to start of development and production pursuant to securing an environmental compliance certificate ("ECC") from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources ("DENR"). Nonetheless, in support of the company's request for COC conversion, an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for the Davao Project was granted to TMEC by the DENR-EMB on May 16, 2014. There is also the possibility that existing laws and regulations may be amended or new laws may be enacted in the future.

Risk Related to Third Party Claim on Specified Areas Defined in COCs

Under the terms of its COCs, TMEC was appointed and constituted as the exclusive party that will conduct the coal operations over the specified areas defined in such COCs. There is, however, no assurance that other parties will not claim mining rights adverse to TMEC over such designated areas or that the Company will be able to successfully defend its right to conduct coal operations over such areas against any such adverse claims.

Risk Related to the Philippines

Risks Related to Political or Social Instability in the Philippines

The Philippines has from time to time experienced political and military instability. In the last few years, there has been political instability in the Philippines, including public and military protests arising from

alleged misconduct by the former administration. No assurance can be given that the political environment in the Philippines will stabilize and any political or social instability in the future could result in inconsistent or sudden changes in regulations and policies that affect the Company or its partners, which could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Related to Terrorist and Insurgent Groups' Activities in the Philippines

The island of Mindanao has had a long history of terrorist activities and insurgency in certain isolated areas instigated by groups such as or connected to the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, Abu Sayyaf, and the New People's Army. There have been attacks by the New People's Army on mining company facilities of Xstrata's Sagittarius Mines Inc. (SMI) and of firms associated with the mining company in the hinterlands of Davao del Sur, South Cotabato, and Sultan Kudarat, and a couple of small mining companies in the Compostela Valley. There is no guarantee that such attacks will not occur in the Company's subject areas in Davao Oriental and Zamboanga-Sibugay.

The Company, through TMEC, has maintained excellent relationships with the host communities of its two coal projects through an active Corporate Social Responsibility program, which have included the replanting of trees that may have been uprooted in the building of access road and the construction of a church in Zamboanga-Sibugay.

Risk Related to Anti-Mining Groups

There is high anti-mining sentiment in the Philippines, brought mainly by the country's past and highly-publicized episodes of community destruction and environmental degradation resulting from mining operations. This is especially true in less developed regions, where there are anti-mining advocacies of groups such as LGUs, non-governmental organizations and environmental groups, communist separatists and other militant groups, and even the Catholic Church. The methods may vary, from peaceful protests to local bans on mining operations. There have also been sporadic acts of violence, including destroying equipment and inflicting bodily harm.

As a result of these factors, the Philippines has become a high-risk, high-reward environment for mining operations. In developed countries, where many of the large international mining outfits operate, profit margins are often slimmer but this lower profitability is made up for by greater stability.

TMEC has good relationships with the respective LGUs in Davao Oriental and Zamboanga-Sibugay. Furthermore, TMEC has maintained excellent relationships with the host communities of its two coal projects through an active Corporate Social Responsibility program, which have included the replanting of trees that may have been uprooted in the building of the access road, donation of an ambulance in Davao Oriental and the construction of a church in Zamboanga-Sibugay. As of the date of this Report, there have been no attacks or threats of attack received by the Company at its mining site in Davao Oriental. In Davao Oriental, TMEC also had good rapport with the local indigenous people, having entered into a MOA with the NCIP on July 19, 2012 and the issuance of the Certification Precondition for Exploration on December 14, 2018.

Risk Related to Occurrence of Natural Catastrophes or Blackouts

The Philippines has experienced a number of major natural catastrophes in recent years including typhoons, floods, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, mudslides, and droughts. Natural catastrophes may disrupt the Company's ability to deliver its services and impair the economic conditions in the affected areas, as well as the overall Philippine economy. The Philippines has also experienced power outages from power generation shortages and transmission problems, and from disruptions such as typhoons, storm surges and floods. These types of events may materially disrupt and adversely affect the Company's business and operations. The Company cannot assure prospective investors that the insurance coverage the Company maintains will adequately compensate it for all damages and economic losses resulting from natural catastrophes or blackouts, including possible business interruptions.

Risk Related to Foreign Exchange Controls

Currently, the Philippines has liberal foreign exchange controls. The BSP has statutory authority, with the approval of the President of the Philippines, during a foreign exchange crisis or in times of national emergency, to:

- Suspend temporarily or restrict sales of foreign exchange;
- Require licensing of foreign exchange transactions; or
- Require the delivery of foreign exchange to the BSP or its designee banks for the issuance and guarantee of foreign currency-denominated borrowings.

Risks Related to the Shares

Risks Related to Market Volatility

The market price of securities fluctuates, and it is impossible to predict whether the price of such securities will rise or fall. An individual security may experience upward and downward movements, and may even lose its entire value. There is an inherent risk that losses may be incurred rather than profits made as a result of buying and selling securities. There may also be a substantial difference between the buying price and selling price of each security.

Historical price performance is not a guide for future price performance and there may be a big difference between the purchase price of the securities and the eventual price at which these securities are sold. The market price of the Offer Shares will be influenced by, among other factors, the Company's financial position, results of operations, and overall stock market conditions, as well as Philippine economic, political and other factors.

(2) Business of Issuer

Products

COAL is an investment holding company primarily engaged in the business of investing in coal and other related energy through its subsidiary, Titan Mining and Energy Corporation;

TMEC is engaged in coal exploration and the extraction, processing and trade of coal and other energy related products.

Distribution of Products

Coal from incidental outcrops and small-scale operators were primarily sold to local customers such as local canneries and food manufacturing companies.

Competition

The Company directly competes with other coal mining companies in the Philippines. A list of these other coal-mining companies is presented in the following tables on existing COC holders (as of June, 2017). Most of the companies listed below, except for Semirara Mining Corporation, have shut down their operations as of this writing.

Table 2: Coal Operating Contract (COC) holders

COC No.	NAME OF COMPANY	LOCATION OF CONTRACT AREA
5,189,190	Semirara Mining Corporation	Semirara Island, Caluya, Antique; Bulalacao, Oriental Mindoro; Maitum and Kiamba, Sarangani
13	Ibalong Resources & Development Corporation	Mantalongon, Dalaguete, Cebu
9	Adlaon Energy Development Corporation	Brgy. Santicon, Bala-as, Maloray&Manlapay, Municipalities of Dalaguete &Argao, Cebu
83	Benguet Corporation	Lianga, Marihatag& San Miguel, Surigao del Sur
68,77,78	Filipinas (Prefab) Systems, Inc.	Bulalacao, Mindoro Oriental, Payao, Zamboanga Sibugay,
93	A Blackstone Energy Corporation	Lalat, Zamboanga Sibugay
116, 123	D. M. Wenceslao and Associates, Inc.	Baculod, Gattaran and Iguig, Cagayan

127	Smart Mining and Resources Development Corporation (SMRDC)	Bislig, Surigao del Sur
41, 122, 184, 185, 186	PNOC-Exploration Corporation	Buug, Imelda, Payao, Malangas, Zamboanga Sibugay, Cauayan, Isabela, Trento, Agusan del Sur and Lingig, Surigao del Sur
104, 137	BatanCoal Resources Corporation	Liguan, Batan Island, Rapu-Rapu, Albay,
125, 153	Lima Coal Development Corporation	Batan Island, Rapu-Rapu, Albay, Bacon and Gubat, Sorsogon
126	DagumaAgro Minerals Inc.	South Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat
128, 129	SAMAJU Corporation	Bilbao, Batan Island, Rapu-Rapu, Albay, Bagaobawan, Batan Island, Rapu-Rapu, Albay
130	Grace Coal Mining & Development Corporation	Diplahan and Buug, Zamboanga Sibugay
131	Forum Cebu Coal Corporation	Dalaguete, Cebu
132	First Asian Resource Mining Corp.	Balamban, Cebu
134	Sultan Energy Phils. Corporation	Sultan Kudarat, South Cotabato
136, 179, 180	SKI Energy Resources, Inc.	Carmen, Asturias and Catmon, Cebu; Alpaco, Naga, Cebu
135	SKI Construction Group, Inc.	Cahumayan, Portland & Dungga, Danao City, Cebu

187	SKI Mining Corp.	Trento, Agusan del Sur
138	Bonanza Energy Resources, Inc.	Maitum, Sarangani Province and Ned, Lake Sebu, South Cotabato
142	Visayas Multi-Minerals Mining and Trading Corporation	Toledo City, Cebu
145	Great Wall Mining and Power Corporation	San Miguel & Tandag, Surigao del Sur
148	Abacus Coal Exploration and Development Corp.	Tandag, Surigao del Sur
149	IL Rey's Coal Mining Exploration Corp.	Danao City, Cebu
151	Guidance Management Corp.	Calatrava, Negros Occidental
154	DMC-Construction Equipment Resources, Inc.	Bagumbayan, Sultan Kudarat
162	ASK Mining & Exploration Corp.	Cagwait-Marihatag, Surigao del Sur
165	3Kings Sunrise Mining Corp.	Carmen, Cebu
169,174,175	Blackgem Resources & Energy Inc.	Tarragona, Davao Oriental;Batan Island, Rapu-rapu, Albay; Cateel and Baganga, Davao Oriental
170	Dell Equipment & Construction Corp.	Sarangani & South Cotabato

171	Cedaphil Mining Corp.	Toledo City, Cebu
172	Core 8 Mining Corp.	Toledo City, Cebu
173	BBB Mining and Energy Corp.	Asturias, Carmen, Danao, Cebu
181	Timberwolves Resources, Inc.	Guigaquit, Surigao del Norte
182,200,202	Altura Mining Philippines, Inc.	Bagamanoc, Caramoran and Panganiban, Catanduanes; Rapu-Rapu, Albay; Bislig, Surigao del Sur
183	Blackstone Mineral Resources, Inc.	Naga, Zamboanga Sibugay
188	Mega Philippines, Inc.	Lake Sebu, South Cotabato; Palimbang, Sultan Kudarat; and Maitum, Sarangani
191	South Davao Development Corp., Inc.	San Jose and Magsaysay, Occidental Mindoro
192,201,203	Empire Asia Mining Corporation	Bislig and Lingig, Surigao del Sur; Kitcharao, Agusan del Norte; Bislig, Surigao del Sur & Trento, Agusan del Sur
193	Coal Black Mining Corporation	Tandag and Tago, Surigao del Sur
194, 195, 198, 199	Sahi Mining (SMC)	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte and Sibagat Agusan del Sur; Godod, Zamboanga Del Norte & Kabasalan, Zamboanga Sibugay
196, 197	Philsaga Mining Corporation	Bunawan and Trento, Agusan del Sur
176	Yolo Mining Resources, Inc. (Formerly Goodyield Resources Development, Inc.)	Trento, Agusan del Sur and Boston, Davao Oriental

The largest coal mining company in the Philippines, based on production output, is Semirara Mining Corporation that accounted for more than 94% of total production in the Philippines of 7.3 MMT in 2011. Currently, Semirara has an existing coal supply contract with Semirara Calaca Power Corporation. The potential requirement of the Calaca plant is approximately 1.5 to 2.0 MMT. In March 2003, the National Power Corporation tested Semirara coal for its Masinloc plant, while deliveries were made to Sual and Pagbilao Power Plants in 2004 and 2005. These plants have potential demand of 600,000 to 800,000 MT of Semirara coal per annum.

Aside from Semirara, most other coal mining companies are in various stages of the Exploration Phase or the Development / Production Phase. These companies produce small volume of coal either as incidental production derived from exploratory adits or as output of small-scale permittees operating under the supervision of the holder of the COC whose tenements encompass the area of small-scale permittees.

Most of the output of coal mining companies is used as fuel to feed boilers used by industries in power generation, cement, and food. It is often critical that the coal mined or produced is of lower ash content to ensure efficient heat generation.

As a strategy, Semirara Mining Corp. has entered the power generation business to find a ready market for their coal output.

Most coal mining companies will also look for the end-markets near their mine sites to reduce logistics cost for the transport and delivery of the product.

The Company believes it has the advantage of having better quality thermal coal, particularly from its Zamboanga-Sibugay site, and proximity of both sides to new coal plants being set-up in Mindanao. Against other prospective competitors, the Company has already made significant progress on exploration and drilling activities and expects that its coal reserves and projected production levels will result to advantages over other coal mining companies.

Expenses on Development Activities

As of 31 December, 2021 TMEC, has spent ₱305 Million on exploration and development activities.

Costs and Effects of Compliance with Environmental Laws

TMEC is required to conduct an environmental impact study prior to the start of development and production. In November 2012, TMEC contracted the services of Lichel Technologies, Inc. to do the environmental impact study of its coal mining project in Davao Oriental. A comprehensive ECC application was filed with the DENR already and released on May 16, 2014.

Employees

The present manpower complement, as well as the projected manpower complement for the next 12 months, is as follows:

	2020	Next 12 months (pending conversion of COC)
Administration and Accounting	1	1
Exploration and Development	4	4
Regular	0	0
Contractual		

There is no collective bargaining agreement in effect between management and the employees.

Transaction with and/or Dependence of Related Parties

The term “Related Parties” covers the Corporation’s directors, officers, substantial shareholders and their spouses and relatives within the fourth civil degree of consanguinity or affinity, legitimate or common-law, if these persons have control, joint control or significant influence over the Corporation. It also covers the Corporation’s parent, subsidiary, fellow subsidiary, associate, affiliate, joint venture or an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced or managed by a person who is a related party.

TMEC has transactions with related parties, particularly Pacifico Sul Mineracao Corporation, pertaining to working capital purposes. These advances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and generally settled in cash and payable on demand.

TMEC also leases office space from JTKC Equities. Dexter Y. Tiu of both TMEC and COAL and a major stockholder of COAL, and Alexander Y. Tiu, a major stockholder of COAL, are also stockholders of JTKC Equities, Inc.

The aforementioned companies and TMEC are related parties under common ownership with certain stockholders of COAL.

TMEC has no other transactions with other parties that the Company or its related parties have a relationship that enables the parties to negotiate terms of material transactions that may not be available from other, more clearly independent, parties on an arm’s length basis.

Government Approvals on Products and Services

TMEC secured permits and licenses from the Philippine Government for their exploration activities. There is no extraordinary government approval needed for TMEC'S present business activities. TMEC also does not foresee any effect of existing or probable government regulations on its business. It is important to note that the recently issued Executive Order No. 79 series of 2012 of the mining sector does not cover coal mining. Coal Mining is covered under Presidential Decree No.972, or the Coal Development Act, while E.O.79 pertains to mining activities under Republic Act No. 7492, or the Philippine Mining Act of 1995.

Environmental Laws

TMEC'S COCs not only grants it rights over certain coal-mining assets but also prescribes guidelines for coal-mining operations among which include rules with respect to environmental protection, safe mining operations, and social and economic development of the surrounding areas. These guidelines include safety rules for underground and surface mine operations covering requirements for exit, escape ways, submission of mine maps, ventilation, allowable limit of toxic and explosive gases, control of coal dust, ground support, rescue organization for emergency situations, fire protection, handling of explosives, health and sanitation facilities and other miscellaneous safety rules, air, water, hazardous materials and waste management, and the rehabilitation of mine sites. In addition, TMEC is required to conduct an environmental impact study prior to start of development and production pursuant to securing an ECC from the DENR. There is also the possibility that existing laws and regulations may be amended or new laws may be enacted in the future.

TMEC has been issued Certificates of Non-Coverage by the Environmental Management Bureau for its COCs#159 and# 166. An Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) was granted to TMEC for COC# 159 on May 16, 2014.

ITEM 2: Properties

The mine sites under COC #159 are located in the Municipality of Manay, Davao Oriental, while mine sites under COCs #166 are located in the Municipality of Diplahan and Buug, Province of Zamboanga-Sibugay. Infrastructure such as living quarters, coal quality laboratory, road network (camp road and camp to pit) and pier facilities are some of the improvements made by the TMEC on the mine sites. Properties of TMEC in the mine sites are primarily composed of the following: Drilling Equipment, Survey Equipment, Testing Equipment, Transpiration Equipment, and Office Furniture and Equipment.

TMEC also leases office space from its affiliate, JTKC Equities, Inc. which commenced in 2010 and renewable upon mutual consent of both parties. In 2017, the Group renewed the lease agreement with lesser area to save on costs.

All properties are free of any liens and encumbrances.

ITEM 3: Legal Proceedings

As a result of the delay in the delivery of the facilities of the Universal Leisure Club, Inc., some of its members initiated a Complaint for Estafa (I.S. No. 08K-19713) against ULC, the Universal Rightfield Property Holdings, Inc. and the Universal Leisure Corp., as well as their respective officers and directors, including their former Corporate Secretary, Atty. A. Bayani K. Tan, the incumbent Corporate Secretary of the Corporation. The Complaint was submitted for resolution in 2009 and was acted upon and dismissed by the City Prosecutor of Manila (OCP) only on March 18, 2013. Complainants belatedly filed motion for reconsideration for which reason, among others, the OCP denied motion on June 16, 2014. A Petition for Review dated March 31, 2014 was filed by the Complainant before the Department of Justice (DOJ). On August 7, 2014, Atty. Tan filed his Comment to the said Petition. In a Resolution dated April 17, 2015, the Petition for Review was denied and the DOJ dismissed the complaint for Estafa.

Aside from the foregoing, to the best of the Company's knowledge, there are no occurrences of any of the following events that are material to an evaluation of the ability or integrity of any director, any nominee for election as director or executive officer of the Company in the past five years and as of date:

- any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which the incumbent's directors or senior management of the Company was a general partner or executive officer, either at the time of the bankruptcy or within five years prior to that time;

- any conviction by final judgment in a criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, pending against any of the incumbent directors or senior management of the company;
- any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequent reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting the involvement of any of the incumbent directors or senior management of the Company in any type of business, securities, commodities or banking activities; and
- any finding by documents or foreign court of competent jurisdiction (in civil action), the SEC or comparable foreign body, or a domestic or foreign exchange or electronic marketplace or said regulatory organization, that any of the incumbent Directors or senior management of the Company has violated a securities or commodities law, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended or vacated.

ITEM 4: Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

There were no matters during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report that were submitted to a vote of security holders.

PART II - OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 5: Market for Issuer's Common Equity and Related Stockholders Matters

Market Information

The Company's common equity is listed and traded on the Philippines Stock Exchange on October 23, 2012.

The trading prices of the Corporation's shares at the PSE for the last trading day of each quarter for year 2021 are as follows:

Quarter	High	Low	Close
1Q 2021	0.28	0.28	0.28
2Q 2021	0.32	0.32	.032
3Q 2021	0.29	0.29	0.29
4Q 2021	0.265	0.265	0.265

Holders of Common Equity

As of December 31, 2021, the Company had 26 (Twenty-Six) stockholders as per its stock and transfer agent, PSTI-Stock and Transfer Agent. The list of shareholders reported by the Stock and Transfer Agent were as follows:

	Name of Stockholders	No. of shares	Percentage
	PCD NOMINEE CORPORATION (FILIPINO)	780,494,872	17.55%
	STERLING BANK OF ASIA - TRUST GROUP FAO DEXTER Y. TIU	640,000,000	16.00%
	STERLING BANK OF ASIA - TRUST GROUP FAO ALEXANDER Y. TIU	640,000,000	16.00%
	STERLING BANK OF ASIA - TRUST GROUP FAO GERTIM G. CHUAHIONG	640,000,000	16.00%
	STERLING BANK OF ASIA - TRUST GROUP FAO ERIC Y. ROXAS	640,000,000	16.00%
	STERLING BANK OF ASIA - TRUST GROUP FAO JTKC EQUITIES, INC.	640,000,000	16.00%
	PCD NOMINEE CORPORATION (FOREIGN)	14,543,010	0.33%
	YAN, LUCIO W. YAN &/OR CLARA Y.	4,000,000	0.10%
	TACUB, PACIFICO B.	400,000	0.01%
	REGINA CAPITAL DEVT CORP - 000351	120,000	0.00%
	SUCALDITO, ENRIQUE L.	100,000	0.00%

	MARANA, MIGUEL D. MARANA OR CENON BIENVENIDO D. MARANA	95,000	0.00%
	MENDOZA, ROSELLER A.	65,000	0.00%
	COMIA JR., JUAN D.	50,000	0.00%
	MARANA, MIGUEL D. OR CENON BIENVENIDO D. MARANA	40,000	0.00%
	PUNO, CHRISTOPHER	30,000	0.00%
	PUNO, ORPHA C.	22,000	0.00%
	ASUNCION, ALEXANDER G.	15,000	0.00%
	RAYOS DEL SOL, OSCAR M.	10,000	0.00%
	YOUNG, BARTHOLOMEW DYBUNCIO	10,000	0.00%
	MARIANO, MARIA ANA B.	2,000	0.00%
	LIMGENCO, DONDI RON R.	1,111	0.00%
	GILI JR., GUILLERMO F.	1,000	0.00%
	BES, RONALD S.	1,000	0.00%
	FALCOTELO, MATTHEW HENRI H.	10	0.00%
	BAUTISTA, JOSELITO T.	1	0.00%

		4,000,000,004	100.00%

As of December 31, 2021, 14,543,010 common shares are held by non-Filipinos, placing the foreign ownership level of the Corporation at 0.32%. This is significantly below the foreign ownership limit of 40%.

Dividends

The Company has not declared any kind of dividend to its shareholders since its incorporation.

Recent Issuance of Securities Constituting an Exempt Transaction

For the year ended December 31, 2021, we have not issued any securities constituting an exempt transaction.

ITEM 6: Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation

Plan of Operation

In 2018, the management plan was to proceed with the Macopa-Sagasa Development Work Program and Feasibility for its Davao Coal Project in connection with the signed Fuel Supply and Transport Agreement (FSTA) with Sarangani Energy Corporation dated April 6, 2017 with initial delivery dated scheduled on November 2, 2018. However, this plan did not push through because the Company was not able to obtain from the Department of Energy (DOE), the conversion of Coal Operating Contract (COC) from exploration to Development/Production (D/P) phase and the related approval from National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP).

In 2019, the DOE approved the conversion of COC 159 from exploration to D/P Phase. As indicated in the terms and conditions, before the commencement of the D/P Phase, the company shall secure Certificate of Non-Overlap (CNO) / Certification Precondition (CP) from the NCIP thus, the Company requested the DOE for a new endorsement to the NCIP for the issuance of CNO/CP. The estimated acquisition date of CNO is within three to six months.

The ECC shall be applied for in time for the Development and Production Phase. The estimated date of production is within 18 months. The estimated price of coal is USD58 per metric ton.

Conversion of COC 166 to Development and Production Phase by the DOE has a pending improvement of coal market price and peace and order situation in the general area where the COC is situated. The estimated date of conversion is within six months to one year.

Moreover, the Company will comply with the reportorial, documentary and permitting requirements in accordance with its Coal Operating Contract (COC), Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC), and Local Government Unit (LGU) related laws and ordinances as applicable. The estimated amount of working capital needed to support the Group's operating cost before actual conversion is Php 23 Million. After the acquisition of the required permits and the required equipment, it will take around six (6) months, more or less, for the company to produce the saleable coal. The amount needed to meet the initial start-up cost and sustaining costs is estimated to be Php 500 Million with annual growth rate of 2.5%. This would require loan to finance the Group's start-up and sustaining costs. The composition of WACC is estimated to be 70% debt and 30% equity.

Aside from the maintenance of the physical assets of the Company, it will also continue the transferring of lot titles from the Old Macopa Sellers to the Company.

The following tables present the summary financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report for the ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019.

COAL's Summary Audited Consolidated Financial Information			
as at			
	2021	2020	2019
	(One year)	(One year)	(One year)
Amounts are in Php			

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income			
Sales	-	-	
Cost of Sales	-	-	-
Gross Profit	-	-	-
General and Administrative Expenses	-375,119,227	-36,392,022	-6,530,957
Operating Income	-375,119,227	-36,392,022	-6,530,957
Other Income	-	-	-
Interest Income	4,170	13,704	188,083
Finance Cost	-	-	-
Income (loss) before income tax	-375,115,057	-36,378,318	-6,342,874
Net Income (loss)	-386,269,771	35,263,875	-10,771,548
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	851,497	760,604	2,852,872
Funds held in escrow	-	-	675,980
Advances to Affiliates	2,063,862	1,928,862	1,891,195
Prepayments and other current assets	444,151	443,790	403,615
Total Current Assets	3,359,510	3,133,256	5,823,662

Exploration and evaluation assets	302,804,040	635,854,457	631,211,662
Property, plant and equipment –net	91,690,697	124,218,145	155,122,041
Coal Reserves	3,131,596,101	3,131,596,101	3,131,596,101
Deferred Tax Asset	-	9,709,456	8,595,016
Other Noncurrent Asset	1,080,925	1,080,725	1,077,654
Total Non-Current Assets	3,527,173,763	3,902,458,887	3,927,602,474
TOTAL ASSETS	3,530,533,273	3,905,592,143	3,933,426,136
Liabilities and Equity			
Trade and other payables	8,787,106	8,490,750	8,395,560
Advances from related parties	59,975,890	50,569,127	43,293,750
Current portion of loans payable	-	-	-
Income tax payable	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	68,762,996	59,059,877	51,689,310
Loan Payable-net of current portion	-	-	-
Retirement benefit liability	366,300	303,773	244,458

Deferred Tax Liability	1,223,327	-	-
Total Non-Current Liability	1,589,627	303,773	244,458
Capital Stock	4,000,000,004	4,000,000,004	4,000,000,004
Deficit	-543,148,276	-156,878,505	-121,614,630
Other Comprehensive income	3,328,922	3,106,994	3,106,994
Stockholders' Equity	3,460,180,650	3,846,228,493	3,881,492,368
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	3,530,533,273	3,905,592,143	3,933,426,136
Key Indicators			
Gross Profit Margin (%)	-	-	-
Net Income (loss) Margin (%)	-	-	-
Return on Asset (%)	-	-	-
Return on Equity (%)	-	-	-
Current Ratio(x)	0.05:1.00	0.05:1.00	0.11:1.00
Total Liabilities to Equity (x)	.02:1.00	.02:1.00	.01:1.00
Earnings Per Share (Basic) (Php 0.0000)	-0.0970	-0.0088	-0.0027
Book Value Per Share (Php 0.0000)	0.8650	0.9615	0.9703

A. Comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31, 2021 vs. Comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31, 2020 vs. Comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31, 2019

Sales

There were no sales for 2021, 2020 and 2019. TMEC focused on exploration of its COC areas and is awaiting conversion to development and production from the Department of Energy.

As at December 31, 2018, the Group has two Coal Operating Contracts (COC) located in Davao Oriental (COC No. 159) and Zamboanga Sibugay (COC No. 166). The Group has applied for a change in status of the COCs from exploration and evaluation stage to development and production stage.

On December 11, 2019, TMEC received the approval of the conversion of COC No. 159 to Development and Production Phase, subject to obtaining the Pre-Condition Certificate (for Development and Production Phase) or Certificate of Non-Overlap (CNO) from the NCIP.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses amounted to ₱375.11M, due mainly to personnel costs, professional fees, communication expense, depreciation expense and taxes and licenses and recognized impairment on exploration and evaluation assets.

Interest Expense

In 2015, the Group entered into a credit facility agreement with UCPB Leasing and Finance Corporation granting the Company with a credit line amounting to ₱30.3 Million to refinance the acquisition of various trucks and heavy equipment purchased in 2014 amounting to ₱30.3 Million. It bears an annual interest rate of 9%. On August 31, 2018, the Company fully paid its loans payable.

No interest expense incurred for the year 2021.

Interest Income

Interest income which came from interest earned from bank deposits, cash equivalents, restricted cash and funds held in escrow was Nil, ₱0.014 Million and ₱ 0.2 Million in 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

Other Income

No sale of incidental produced coal since 2018.

Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, The Group realized net loss of ₱386 Million, ₱35.3 Million, ₱10.8 Million in 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

B. Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2021 vs. December 31, 2020

Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents increased by ₱0.09 Million or 12%, to ₱0.85 Million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱0.76 Million as of December 31, 2020 was due mainly on additional exploration assets, rehabilitation of access roads, repayment of loan and other working capital expenses.

Advances to Affiliates

These were advances to related parties under common control for working capital purposes. These are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and generally settled in cash and payable upon demand. The balance as of December 31, 2021 was ₱2.1 Million.

Funds held in escrow

This pertains to the proceeds of IPO which are kept separate and distinct from all other funds in the custody of the Custodian Bank. As of December 31, 2021, the balance is Nil.

Prepayments and Other Current Assets

Prepayments and other current assets increased by ₱0.0004 Million or 0%, to ₱0.44 Million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱0.44M as of December 31, 2020, mainly due to advances made to officers and employees.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and Evaluation Assets were decreased by ₱332.81 Million or 52% as of December 31, 2021 the increase was brought by the capitalization of the costs incurred in the exploration and pre-development of the mining properties in Davao Oriental such as personnel costs, professional, utilities, depreciation and impairment.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment were decreased by ₱32.5 Million or 26% due to depreciation incurred during the year.

Coal Reserves

Coal Reserves is now amounted to ₱3.13 Billion as of December 31, 2021. This represents the fair value of the coal reserve acquired as a result of the business combination. Based on the review of the recoverable amount of the Group's nonfinancial assets, management determined that there are no impairment losses in property and equipment.

Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets were decreased by ₱9.7 Million or 100%, to Nil as of December 31, 2021 from ₱9.7 Million as of December 31, 2020 due to adjustment to provision for deferred tax.

Other Noncurrent Asset

Restricted cash includes cash bond required by the NCIP upon the application of the Group's permit to proceed with its development phase for COC #159 and cash in bank set aside to settle obligations arising from a certain court case. During 2018, the National Labor Relations Commission released motion to issue order of release of the garnished deposit to execute the judgement award amounting to ₱1.08 Million.

Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables increased by ₱0.4 Million, to ₱8.8 Million as of December 31, 2021 from ₱8.4 Million as of December 31, 2020.

Advances from Related Parties

These advances are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and generally settled in cash and payable upon demand. The advances of the Parent Company to TMEC amounting to ₱59.9 Million and ₱50.6 Million as at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Loan Payable

In 2015, the Group entered into a credit facility agreement with UCPB Leasing and Finance Corporation granting the Company with a credit line amounting to ₱30.3 Million to refinance the acquisition of various trucks and

heavy equipment purchased in 2014 amounting to ₱30.3 Million. As at December 31, 2015, the Company has fully utilized the credit facility.

The loan is payable in five years, in 60 monthly installment starting May 30, 2015, the month after the first drawdown. It bears an annual interest rate of 9%.

On August 31, 2018, the Company fully paid its loan payable.

Retirement Benefit Liability

Retirement Benefit Liability amounted to ₱0.37 Million of December 31, 2021, this is the latest actuarial valuation prepared by an independent actuary using the projected credit unit method.

Deficit

Deficit amounted to ₱543.1 Million as of end December 31, 2021. Deficit increased because of increased expenses and no sales during the year. It also includes the impairment recognized this year.

Notes on the COAL's Financial Information

Coal Reserves

The Parent Company acquired TMEC in 2012 in exchange for Parent Company's common shares valued at P3,200.0 million. The Parent Company recognized the portion of consideration amounting to P3,131.6 Million as coal reserves.

In 2018 and 2017, the Group carried out a review of the recoverable amount of its coal reserves, exploration and evaluation assets, property and equipment, and intangible assets. The impairment test is based on value in use calculations using discounted cash flow approach from the Group's operations.

The key assumptions used to determine the value in use of the nonfinancial assets are as follows:

	2021	2020
Coal price	\$138/MT	\$58/MT
Foreign exchange rate	P=50.77:\$1	P=48.02:\$1
Discount rate	5.70%	12.07%
Estimated coal	17.3 MMT	17.3 MMT

The cash flow projections are based on the most recent feasibility study approved by the senior management and submitted to the DOE. The values assigned to each key assumption are estimated with reference to recent external market information.

Average forecast period for COC #159 and COC #166 is at 9 years and 5 years, respectively. The average forecast period for COC #159 is greater than 5 years as the management can reliably estimate the cash flow for the entire duration. The terminal value was computed based on a zero-growth assumption for forecasts beyond the average forecast period.

Based on the impairment test performed, management assessed that the recoverable amounts of the coal reserves and other nonfinancial assets exceed it carrying amount. Management also believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the key assumptions would cause the carrying amounts of the nonfinancial assets to materially exceed their respective recoverable amounts.

In 2012, the Group obtained an independent valuation report to estimate the value of TMEC's coal reserves in accordance with the PSE Guidelines for Fairness Opinions and Valuation Reports. The valuation was determined using the discounted cash flow approach based on assumptions and information secured from the Competent Persons Reports on the Davao Oriental and Zamboanga Sibugay Projects and available market information.

The independent valuation determined the value of the Group's coal reserves at P12.5 Billion.

Exploration and Evaluation Asset

Exploration and evaluation activity involve the search for mineral resources, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of the coal resource.

Exploration and evaluation activity include:

- Gathering exploration data through geological studies;
- Exploratory drilling and sampling; and
- Evaluating the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the coal resource.

The account “Exploration and evaluation asset” is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Exploration and evaluation asset are no longer classified as such when the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the coal reserve are demonstrable. Exploration and evaluation asset are assessed for impairment, and any impairment loss recognized, before reclassification.

The assets, liabilities, income and expense and operating and investing cash flows as at and for the year ended December 31, 2021 from the exploration for and evaluation of coal resources are as follows:

	2021	2020
Total assets	P733,168,392	P775,191,700
Total liabilities	600,909,973	595,636,303
Expenses	36,367,701	33,611,048
Net cash used in operating activities	(7,807,049)	(2,985,057)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,508,821)	(6,105,344)
Net cash provided by financing activities	9,406,763	7,275,377

Exploration and evaluation asset pertain to costs incurred for the exploration and evaluation of the mining property situated in the province of Davao Oriental and Zamboanga Sibugay, Philippines.

COC #159 and COC #166 provide a certain minimum work expenditure obligation covered by the work program of exploration phase.

The recovery of the exploration and evaluation asset is dependent upon the success of future exploration and evaluation activities and events.

Movements of this account are as follows:

	2021
Balance at beginning of year	P635,854,457
Additions	1,371,621

Impairment for the year	334,422,038
Cost at the end of year	P302,804,040

Impairment loss amounting to ₱334.4 Million was recognized in 2021.

The Group obtained an independent valuation report using the discounted cash flow approach to estimate the value of the coal reserves. The expected net present value of the coal reserve is estimated at ₱ 12.5 Billion.

The Group obtained an enterprise report dated March 15, 2013 to estimate the enterprise value of COC #159, Coal Blocks Nos. 217 (Macopa) and 136 (Bactinan). Discounted cash flow approach was used in the valuation of the coal reserve of COC #159, Coal blocks Nos. 217 (Macopa) and 136 (Bactinan) is estimated at ₱4.1 Billion.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The nonfinancial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amounts, the asset or cash- generating unit is written down to its recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal or value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. However, that increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization charge are adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. One or more of the following facts and circumstances indicate that exploration and evaluation assets require impairment test:

- a. the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future and is not expected to be renewed.
- b. substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of coal reserves in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned.
- c. exploration for and evaluation of coal reserves in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable qualities of coal reserves and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area.
- d. sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Revenue Recognition of Sale of Coal

Revenue is recognized to the extent that the revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group, and the costs incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably. In addition, the following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Specifically, revenue from coal sales is recognized when the goods are delivered, the title to the goods has passed to the buyer and the amount of revenue can be measured reasonably.

Other Financial Information

As of and for period ended December 31, 2021:

- No material changes on COAL's financial position (changes of 5.00% or more) can be computed as the Company has only been incorporated on June 11, 2012.
 - COAL is not aware of any known trends, or any known demands, commitments, events, or uncertainties that will result in or that are reasonably likely to result in COAL's liquidity increasing or decreasing in any material way.
 - It is not aware of any event that would trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to COAL, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.
 - All material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations and other relationships of COAL with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the period were considered.
 - There were no known trends, events, or uncertainties on net revenues or income from continuing operations.
- Coal Asia Holdings Incorporated.
- COAL is not aware of any significant elements of income and loss that did not arise from COAL's continuing operations.
 - COAL is not aware of any seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations.
 - COAL is not aware of any seasonal aspects that had a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 7: Financial Statements

Please refer to the attached audited consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, which have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards, as audited by Reyes Tacandong & Co.

The Company was incorporated on June 11, 2012. Since the audit of Reyes Tacandong & Co., there has been no change in auditor and there has been no disagreement on accounting and financial disclosures.

The aggregate fees for each of last two (2) fiscal years for professional services rendered by the external auditors are as follows:

	2021	2020
Audit Fee	₱540,000	₱540,000
other fees	-	-
TOTAL	₱540,000	₱540,000

It is the policy of the Company that services to be rendered by independent auditors, as well as the corresponding fees thereof, must first be reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee (the members of said Committee being composed of Messrs. Aristides S. Armas (Chairman), Arsenio M. Bartolome III, and Eric Y. Roxas) prior to said report being endorsed to the Board of Directors for approval.

ITEM 8: Changes in and Disagreement with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Reyes Tacandong & Co. was appointed as external auditor for the year ended December 31, 2021.

There was no disagreement with the external auditor on any matter pertaining to accounting and financial disclosure.

PART III – CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

ITEM 9: Directors and Executive Officers

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the overall management of the business and assets of the Company. The Board of Directors is composed of seven (7) members, each of whom serves for a term of one (one) year until his /her successor is duly elected and qualified.

Board of Directors

The following are the incumbent members of the Board of Directors of the Company:

Name	Position with the Company	Date of First Election/Last Election
Harald R. Tomintz	Director and Chairman	July 2012/07 August 2018
Johnson A. Sanhi, Jr.	Director, President and Chief Operating Officer	21 July 2014/07 August 2018
Dexter Y. Tiu	Director and Treasurer	June 2012/07 August 2018
Eric Y. Roxas	Director	June 2012/07 August 2018
Juan Kevin G. Belmonte	Independent Director	July 2012/ 07 August 2018
Aristides Armas	Independent Director	July 2012/ 07 August 2018
Arsenio M. Bartolome III	Independent Director	August 2017/ 07 August 2018

Harald R. Tomintz, 68, Austrian, Chairman of the Board

Harald R. Tomintz is the Chairman of the Company. Mr. Tomintz is also the President of Rekom Manila Corporation and a Board Supervisor of Zhangzhou Stronghold Steelworks Corporation, in addition, since 2015 he also serves in the Board of Directors of Philippine Power and Development Corporation. His past positions include being the President of VATECH Phils., Inc. (2002-2004), member of the Executive Committee, Director of Semirara Coal Corporation (1992-1997), and Director of Ferrochrome Philippines (1992-1995). He holds a degree in Mechanical Engineering from BULME in Graz-Goesting and SZA Vienna, Austria.

Johnson A. Sanhi, Jr., 57, Filipino, President & Chief Operating Officer

Johnson A. Sanhi, Jr. has been with TMEC from 2010 to present. He was previously VP-Operations of Stronghold Steel Corporation. He was former Vice President and Plant Manager at Cathay Pacific Steel Corporation where he worked for 23 years. He has earned Masteral units in Chemical Engineering from the University of the Philippines Diliman. He obtained his Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering from De La Salle University.

Dexter Y. Tiu, 49, Filipino, Director and Treasurer

Dexter Y. Tiu, Filipino, is the Treasurer and a Director of the Company. Mr. Tiu is the Chairman and CEO of Pure Energy Holdings Corporation and the President and CEO of Philippine Power Development & Co. He is also a director of JTKC Equities, Inc. and Star Equities, Inc. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from De La Salle University.

Eric Y. Roxas, 58, Filipino, Director

Eric Y. Roxas is an incorporator and Director of the Company. Mr. Roxas is also a Director and Corporate Secretary of Pure Energy Holdings Corporation. Concurrently, he is the President of Husky Trading Corp., Supra Finishings Corporation, Philippine Welding Technology Skills & Services Center, Inc., and Husky Calibration Specialists, Inc. He is also a Director and Treasurer of Eagle Equities, Inc. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Engineering from De La Salle University.

Juan Kevin G. Belmonte, 57, Filipino, Independent Director

Juan Kevin G. Belmonte is an Independent Director of the Corporation. He is also currently the President and CEO of Philstar.com, a director of People Asia, and Vice Chairman of Nuvoland Philippines. He is also a director of Philstar Daily, Inc., IPVG Corporation, IP E-Games Corporation, EEI Corporation, and the Development Bank of the Philippines. He is also the current Chairman and immediate past President of the Cactus and Succulent Society of the Philippines. He was a former manager and partner of Arthur Andersen & Co. – SGV & Co., and senior consultant and manager of Andersen Consulting in Chicago, USA, and past director of BantayKalikasan and ABS-CBN Foundation Initiative. He holds a Master of Management degree from the J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management, Northwestern University and has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from Ateneo de Manila University.

Aristides S. Armas, 76, Filipino, Independent Director

Aristides S. Armas is the President of Asia United Leasing & Finance Corporation and Asia United Fleet Management Services, Inc. He was previously the President of UCPB Leasing and Financing Corporation. He has 40 years of experience in banking and financing. He previously held executive positions in Citibank, BA Finance Corporation, UCPB Savings Bank, and United Coconut Planters Bank. He earned his Bachelor of Arts degree and Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce from the De La Salle University.

Arsenio M. Bartolome III, 80, Filipino, Independent Director

Arsenio M. Bartolome III is the Chairman and President of Amber Properties, Inc. Mr. Bartolome is likewise an independent director in I-Remit, Inc. He previously held several positions in the public sector, namely North Luzon Railway Corporation (Chairman and President), Philippine National Bank (President and Chief Executive Officer), Bases Conversion and Development Authority (First Chairman and President), Century Bank, Los Angeles, California (Chairman), PNB International Finance, Hong

Kong (Chairman) and PNB Europe (Chairman). He also previously held positions in the following private sector institutions: Urban Bank (Chairman and President), H&Q Philippine Ventures, Inc. (Chairman), First Philippine Fund, New York City (Chairman), Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation (Treasurer and Senior Vice President), Multinational Investment Bancorporation (General Manager), Citibank, Manila (Head, Treasury Group), Bancom Development Corporation (Head, Money Market Department) and Wells Farfo Bank, San Francisco, California (Negotiator, International Banking). Mr. Bartolome also served as President of the following professional associations: Management Association of the Philippines, Financial Executives of the Philippines, Asian Pacific Bankers Club, Development Bankers Association of the Philippines, and Money Market Association of the Philippines. He was also previously a director of Bankers Association of the Philippines and Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, as well as governor of the Makati Stock Exchange. Mr. Bartolome has a degree in Business Administration from the University of the East (Manila). He also took up an Advanced Banking Program from American Institute of Banking (San Francisco Chapter) and a Top Management Program from the Asian Institute of Management (Manila).

Executive Officers

Harald R. Tomintz, Austrian, Chairman of the Board

Johnson A. Sanhi, Jr., Filipino, President & Chief Operating Officer

Dexter Y. Tiu, Filipino, Director and Treasurer

Please refer to the discussion on the Board of Directors above for the profiles of Messrs. Tomintz, Sanhi, and Tiu.

Rolando P. Domingo, 75, Filipino, Chief Financial Officer - OIC

Rolando P. Domingo is the Chief Financial Officer of the Company. He was a banker for 20 years, holding VP Controller and other key positions at BPI Family Bank, Asian Bank, and BSA. He has over 25 years' experience in real estate as SVP-Controller for the St. Francis Square Group, and is well versed in SEC and BIR regulatory, financial and tax matters. He is both a licensed Certified Public Accountant and an Attorney at Law. He obtained his BSC – Major in Accounting in 1969, and his LLB – Bachelor of Laws in 1992, from Far Eastern University.

Enrique C. Payawal, 78, Filipino, Vice President-Exploration

Enrique C. Payawal is an Exploration and Mine Geologist with over 40 years of experience in both metal and non-metal deposits. He is a licensed practicing geologist from December 1968 to present and an accredited Competent Person by the Geological Society of the Philippines in accordance with the Philippine Mineral Reporting Code (PMRC) in regards to reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources from June 2009 to present.

A. Bayani K. Tan, 66, Filipino, Corporate Secretary

A. Bayani K. Tan is the Corporate Secretary of the Corporation. He also acts as Director or Corporate Secretary, or both, of the Belle Corporation, Coal Asia Holdings, Inc., Discovery World Corporation, I-Remit, Inc., Pacific Online Systems Corporation, Philequity Group of Mutual Fund Companies, Premium Leisure Corporation, TKC Metals Corporation, Tagaytay Highlands International Golf Club, Inc., Tagaytay Midlands Golf Club, Inc., The Country Club at Tagaytay Highlands, Inc., The Spa and Lodge at Tagaytay Highlands, Inc., and Vantage Equities, Inc.

He is concurrently the Managing Partner of the law offices of Tan Venturanza Valdez, Managing Director and President of Shamrock Development Corporation, President of Catarman Chamber Elementary School Foundation, Inc., Managing Trustee of SCTan Foundation, Inc., Trustee and Treasurer of Rebisco Foundation, Inc., Trustee and Corporate Secretary of St. Scholastica's Hospital,

Inc. and Trustee of St. Scholastica's College. In addition, Atty. Tan is the Director of Destiny LendFund, Inc., Pascual Laboratories, Inc., and Pure Energy Holdings Corporation.

Atty. Tan holds a Master of Laws Degree from New York University and a Bachelor of Laws Degree from the University of the Philippines where he was a member of the Order of the Purple Feather, the official honor society of the U.P. College of Law, and ranked ninth in his class. Atty. Tan passed the bar examinations in 1981 where he placed sixth. He has a Bachelor of Arts major in Political Science Degree from San Beda College where he graduated class valedictorian and was awarded the medal for Academic Excellence.

Ann Margaret K. Lorenzo, 32, Filipino, Assistant Corporate Secretary

Ann Margaret K. Lorenzo is the Assistant Corporate Secretary of the Company. She concurrently serves as Assistant Corporate Secretary of the listed firms Asia United Bank Corporation and Crown Asia Chemicals Corporation. She is likewise the Corporate Secretary of TKC Metals Corporation. She is also the Assistant Corporate Secretary of the following private companies: Aldex Realty Corporation, Oakridge Properties, Inc., Palm Concepcion Power Corporation, Peakpower Energy, Inc., PeakpowerSoccsargen, Inc., Peakpower San Francisco, Inc., Etruscan Resources Philippines, Inc., and Tao Mohin Resources Corporation. She is also the Corporate Secretary of Athena Ventures, Inc., Galileo Software Services, Inc. and GGO Realty Holdings, Inc. Ms. Lorenzo is currently a Senior Associate at Tan Venturanza Valdez. She holds a Juris Doctor and a Bachelor of Arts Degree in English Studies, cum laude, both from the University of the Philippines, obtained in 2010 and 2014, respectively. She was admitted to the Philippine Bar in April 2015.

Rosanna T. Desiderio, 56, Filipino, Chief Information Officer and Acting Chief Compliance Officer

Rosanna T. Desiderio has been with the Company since its incorporation. She is concurrently the Accounting Manager of TMEC, COAL's wholly owned subsidiary. She is a Certified Public Accountant since 1985. She holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Accountancy from the Polytechnic University of the Philippines.

Principal Officers

Name	Nationality	Present Position	Period of Service in the Company
Harald R. Tomintz	Austrian	Chairman of the Board	July 2012-present
Johnson A. Sanhi, Jr.	Filipino	President & COO	July 21, 2014-present
Rolando P. Domingo	Filipino	Chief Financial Officer	June 2018-present
Dexter Y. Tiu	Filipino	Treasurer	June 11, 2012-present

A. Bayani K. Tan	Filipino	Corporate Secretary	August 1, 2017 - present
Ann Margaret K. Lorenzo	Filipino	Assistant Corporate Secretary	March 23, 2017 - present
Rosanna T. Desiderio	Filipino	Chief Information Officer/ Compliance Officer	June 11, 2012-present

Significant Employees

No single person is expected to contribute more significant than others do the business since the Company considers the collective efforts of all its employees as instrumental to the overall success of the Company's performance. Other than standard employment contracts, there are no arrangements with non-executive employees that will assure the continued stay of these employees with the Company.

Family Relations

Mr. Dexter Y. Tiu and Alexander Y. Tiu, who are both major shareholders of the Company, are siblings. There are no other family relationships known to the Company other than the ones disclosed.

Involvement in Legal Proceedings

To the best of the Company's knowledge, there has been no occurrence during the past five (5) years of any of the following events that are material to an evaluation of the ability or integrity of any director, any nominee for election as director, executive officer, underwriter, or controlling person of the Company:

- any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer, either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two (2) years prior to that time;
- any conviction by final judgment, including the nature of the offense, in a criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses;
- being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, permanently or temporarily enjoining barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities or banking activities; and
- being found by a domestic or foreign court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the SEC or comparable foreign body, or a domestic or foreign exchange or other organized trading market or self-regulatory organization, to have violated a securities or commodities law or regulation, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended or vacated.

ITEM 10: Executive Compensation

COAL's directors and executive officers do not receive regular compensation for their services as they are seconded from TMEC.

The following table shows the aggregate compensation received by the directors and officers of the Company for calendar years 2021, 2020, and 2019.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation
Johnson A. Sanhi, Jr. <i>President & COO</i>				
Enrique C. Payawal Vice President – <i>Exploration and Mining</i>				
Total for the Executive Officers as a group	2021	₱1,300,000		
	2020	₱2,850,000		
	2019	₱4,420,000		
Total for the Executive Officers & Directors as a group	2021	₱1,300,000		
	2020	₱2,850,000		
	2019	₱4,420,000		

For 2021, the estimated aggregate compensation paid to all officers and directions as a group amount to ₱1,300,000.00

Compensation of Directors

Under the By-Laws, by resolution of the Board, each director shall receive a reasonable per diem allowance for his attendance at each meeting of the Board. As compensation, the Board shall receive and allocate an amount of

not more than 10% of the net income before income tax of the corporation during the preceding year. Such compensation shall be determined and appropriated among the directors in such manner, as the Board may deem proper, subject to the approval of stockholders representing at least a majority of the outstanding capital stock at a regular or special meeting of the stockholders.

Standard Arrangements and other Arrangements

As of the date of this Annual Report, the Company has no existing arrangements with members of the Board of Directors, executive officers and employees.

Employment Contracts, Termination of Employment, Change in Control of Arrangements

There are no special employment contracts between the Company and its executive officers. Furthermore, there are no special retirement plans for executives.

There is also no arrangement for compensation to be received from the Company.

Warrants and Options Outstanding

There are no outstanding warrants or options held by directors and officers nor are there any adjustments in the exercise price of said warrants or options.

ITEM 11: Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners

The following persons or group are known to the Company as directly or indirectly the record or beneficial owners of more than five percent (5%) of the Company's voting securities as of 31 December 2019:

Title of Class	Name and Address of Record Owner and Relationship with issuer	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner and Relationship with Record Owner	Citizenship	No. of Shares Held	Percent
Common	PCD Nominee Corporation ⁽¹⁾ G/F Makati Stock Exchange 6767 Ayala Avenue, Makati City	<i>(see footnote)</i>	Filipino	780,494,872	19.48%

Common	Sterling Bank of Asia – Trust Group Sterling Bank Corporate Center	Dexter Y. Tiu Eric Y. Roxas Alexander Y. Tiu Gertim G. Chuahiong JTKC Equities, Inc.	Filipino	3,200,000,000	80.00%
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* *PCD Nominee Corporation (“PCDNC”) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Philippine Central Depository, Inc. (“PCD”). The beneficial owners of such shares registered under the name of PCDNC are PCD’s participants who hold the shares in their own behalf or in behalf of their clients. The PCD is prohibited from voting these shares; instead the participants have the power to decide how the PCD shares in COAL are to be voted.*

Apart from the foregoing, there are no other persons holding more than 5% of the Company’s outstanding capital stock.

Security Ownership of Management

The following table shows the shares beneficially owned by the directors and executive officers of the Company as of 31 December 2021:

Title of Class	Name and Citizenship	Amount and nature of beneficial ownership		Percent of Class
Common	Harald R. Tomintz (Austrian)	1,000	Direct	0.00
Common	Dexter Y. Tiu (Filipino)	640,000,000	Direct	16.00
Common	Johnson A. Sanhi, Jr. (Filipino)	1,000	Direct	0.00
Common	Eric Y. Roxas (Filipino)	640,200,000	Direct	16.005
Common	Arsenio M. Bartolome III (Filipino)	1	Direct	0.00
Common	Juan Kevin G. Belmonte (Filipino)	1	Direct	0.00
Common	Aristides Armas (Filipino)	210,001	Direct	0.00

Common	A. Bayani K. Tan (Filipino)	200,001	Direct	0.05
Common	Rosanna Desiderio (Filipino)	1	Direct	0.00
Common	All directors and executive officers as a group	1,280,612,005		32.01

ITEM 12: Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Transactions with and/or Dependence on Related Parties

The Company has no other transactions with other parties (outside the definition of “related parties”) that the Company or its related parties have relationship that enables the parties to negotiate terms of material transactions that may not be available from other, more clearly dependent, parties on arm’s length basis, other than the following;

- TMEC has transactions with related parties, Pacifico Sul Mineracao pertaining to working capital purposes. These advances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and generally settled in cash and payable on demand.
- TMEC also leases office space from JTKC Equities, Inc. Dexter Y. Tiu, a director of both TMEC and COAL and a major stockholder of COAL, and Alexander Y. Tiu, a major stockholder of COAL, are also stockholders of JTKC Equities, Inc.

PART IV - CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

ITEM 13: Corporate Governance

The Company’s Revised Corporate Governance Manual (the “Manual”) was approved by the Board of Directors on May 30, 2017, in compliance with SEC Memorandum Circular No. 19, series of 2016. The Manual is a supplement to the Company’s By-Laws.

Other portions of this Corporate Governance Section have been deleted pursuant to SEC Memorandum Circular No. 5, Series of 2013. The Integrated Annual Corporate Governance of the Corporation will be submitted to the SEC and PSE on or before July 30, 2021.

PART V - EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

Item 14: Exhibits and Reports on SEC Form 17-C

Exhibits

Please refer to the attached audited consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended December 31, 2021, which have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards, as audited by Reyes, Tacandong & Co.

Reports on SEC Form 17-C

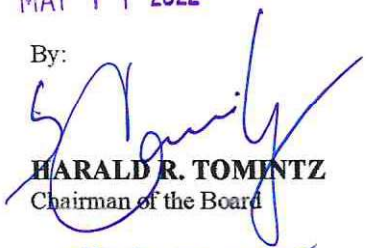
The Company filed the following reports on 17-C for the calendar year 2021:

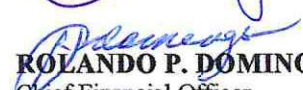
Date of event reported	Subject Matter
November 2, 2021	Setting of Annual Stockholders' Meeting
December 29, 2021	Results of Annual Stockholders' Meeting and Organizational Meeting of the Board of Directors

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Makati on

²⁰
MAY 11 2022

By:


HARALD R. TOMINTZ
Chairman of the Board


ROLANDO P. DOMINGO
Chief Financial Officer


JOHNSON A SANHI JR.
President


ANN MARGARET K. LORENZO
Assistant Corporate Secretary

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this ^{MAY 11 2022} day of _____, 20__ affiant(s) exhibiting to me his/ their Tax Identification Number, as follows:

NAMES

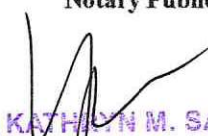
TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

HARALD R. TOMINTZ
JOHNSON A SANHI JR.
ROLANDO P. DOMINGO
ANN MARGARET K. LORENZO

123-069-283-000
105-618-140-000
105-777-920-000
274-323-370-000

Doc. No. 436;
Page No. 69;
Book No. VIII;
Series of 2022.

Notary Public


YSABEL KATHRYN M. SANTOS
Notary Public for
Pasig City, San Juan, Taguig & Pateros
Appointment No. 231 (2019-2020)
(Commission Extended until 30 June 2022 per
SC Resolution dated 24 September 2021)
2704 East Tower, Teleline Towers
(Formerly Philippine Stock Exchange Centre),
Exchange Road, Ortigas Center, 1605 Pasig City
PTR No. 8131853 / 01.06.22 / Pasig
IBP LRN No. 016943 / 06.28.2019 / RSM
Roll of Attorneys No. 70409
MCLE No. VI-0017136 / 01 10.19