COVER SHEET

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SEC Registration Number

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED
AND SUBSIDIARY

(Company's Full Name)

3F JTKC CENTER 2155 Chino Roces
Avenue, Makati City

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

Johnson A. Sanhi Jr.
(Contact Person)

818-6772
(Company Telephone Number)

1 2 **3 1**
Month *Day*
(Fiscal Year)

1 7 - Q
(Form Type)

0 4 **3 0**
Month *Day*
(Annual Meeting)

(Secondary License Type, If Applicable)

CFD
Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowings

22
Total No. of Stockholders

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document ID

Cashier

S T A M P S

Remarks: Please use BLACK ink for scanning purposes.

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED

SEC FORM 17-Q

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

1. For the quarterly period ended **June 30, 2015**

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: **1231**

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

8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code **(02) 818-6772**

9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report **Not Applicable**

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. Indicate by check mark whether the registrant:

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

    (b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety (90) days.
    Yes **[x]** No [ ]

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COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY
UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(With Comparative Figures for the Year Ended December 31, 2014)

	Notes	Unaudited June 30, 2015	Audited December 31, 2014
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash	7	115,355,920	105,907,771
Advances to affiliates		121,358	-
Fund Held in Escrow	8	3,558,740	32,401,115
Prepayments and other current assets	9	4,234,531	3,280,886
Total Current Assets		123,270,549	141,589,772
Noncurrent Assets			
Exploration and evaluation asset	10	361,514,327	324,862,804
Property and equipment	11	332,193,089	345,508,953
Intangible assets	12	389,030	781,054
Coal Reserves	6	3,131,596,101	3,131,596,101
Deferred tax assets - net		5,284,424	5,284,424
Total Noncurrent Assets		3,830,976,971	3,808,033,336
		3,954,247,520	3,949,623,108
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	8,677,823	10,423,682
Advances from affiliates		-	25,820
Loan Payable - current portion	14	5,052,000	
Income tax payable		-	527
Total Current Liabilities		13,729,823	10,450,029
Noncurrent Liability			
Loan Payable - noncurrent portion	14	9,262,000	-
Retirement benefit liability	17	3,969,091	3,969,091
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		13,231,091	3,969,091
Total Liabilities		26,960,914	14,419,120
Equity			
Capital stock		4,000,000,004	4,000,000,004
Retained earnings (deficit)		(72,515,314)	(64,597,932)
Other comprehensive loss		(198,084)	(198,084)
Total Equity		3,927,286,606	3,935,203,988
		3,954,247,520	3,949,623,108

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY
UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(With Comparative Figures for the six months June 30, 2014)

	Unaudited	Unaudited
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	**115,355,920**	4,266,523
Advances to affiliates	**121,358**	-
Fund Held in Escrow	**3,558,740**	213,449,682
Prepayments and other current assets	**4,234,531**	5,668,178
Total Current Assets	**123,270,549**	223,384,383
Noncurrent Assets		
Exploration and evaluation asset	**361,514,327**	291,436,267
Property and equipment	**332,193,089**	300,841,418
Intangible assets	**389,030**	1,173,080
Coal Reserves	**3,131,596,101**	3,131,596,101
Deferred tax assets - net	**5,284,424**	2,765,587
Total Noncurrent Assets	**3,830,976,971**	3,727,812,454
	3,954,247,520	3,951,196,837

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**8,677,823**	8,246,446
Advances from affiliates	**-**	1,026,502
Loan Payable - current portion	**5,052,000**	
Income tax payable	**-**	-
Total Current Liabilities	**13,729,823**	9,272,947
Noncurrent Liability		
Loan Payable - noncurrent portion	**9,262,000**	-
Retirement benefit liability	**3,969,091**	3,100,425
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**13,231,091**	3,100,425
Equity		
Capital stock	**4,000,000,004**	4,000,000,004
Retained earnings (deficit)	**(72,515,314)**	(60,634,065)
Other comprehensive loss	**(198,084)**	(542,474)
Total Equity	**3,927,286,606**	3,938,823,465
	3,954,247,520	3,951,196,837

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(With Comparative Figures for the Year Ended December 31, 2014)

	Notes	**Unaudited June 30, 2015**	Audited December 31, 2014
SALES		**-**	-
COST OF SALES		**-**	-
GROSS PROFIT		**-**	-
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	**15**	**8,564,622**	13,549,163
INTEREST INCOME	**7**	**647,240**	1,494,419
REALIZED GAIN ON SALE ON AFS FINANCIAL ASSETS			-
OTHER INCOME		**-**	26,354
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		**(7,917,382)**	(12,028,390)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	**20**		
Current		**-**	527
Deferred		**-**	(2,666,433)
		-	(2,665,906)
NET INCOME (LOSS)		**(7,917,382)**	(9,362,484)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS			
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Remeasurement loss on retirement benefit liability	**17**		344,390
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		**(7,917,382)**	(9,018,094)

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(With Comparative Figures for the six months ended June 30, 2014)

	Unaudited June 30, 2015	Unaudited June 30, 2014
SALES	**-**	-
COST OF SALES	**-**	-
GROSS PROFIT	**-**	-
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	**8,564,622**	6,275,188
INTEREST INCOME	**647,240**	850,216
REALIZED GAIN ON SALE ON AFS FINANCIAL ASSETS	**-**	-
OTHER INCOME	**-**	26,353
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX	**(7,917,382)**	(5,398,619)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)		
Current	**-**	-
Deferred	**-**	-
	-	-
NET INCOME (LOSS)	**(7,917,382)**	(5,398,619)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	**-**	-
Remeasurement loss on retirement benefit liability	**-**	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	**(7,917,382)**	(5,398,619)

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(With Comparative Figures for the Quarter Ended June 30, 2014)

	Unaudited **June 30, 2015**	Unaudited June 30, 2014
SALES	-	-
COST OF SALES	-	-
GROSS PROFIT	-	-
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	5,152,897	3,637,958
INTEREST INCOME	272,340	298,575
REALIZED GAIN ON SALE ON AFS FINANCIAL ASSETS	-	-
OTHER INCOME	-	26,353
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX	(4,880,557)	(3,313,030)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)		
Current	-	-
Deferred	-	-
	-	-
NET INCOME (LOSS)	(4,880,557)	(3,313,030)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	-	-
Remeasurement loss on retirement benefit liability	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	(4,880,557)	(3,313,030)

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY
UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS'EQUITY
FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(with Comparative Figures for the Year Ended December 31, 2014)

	Unaudited June 30,2015	Audited December 31,2014
CAPITAL STOCK - ₱1 par value		
Authorized - 5,000,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding - 4,000,000,004 shares	**₱4,000,000,004**	₱4,000,000,004
DEFICIT		
Balance at beginning of period	**(64,597,932)**	(55,235,448)
Net loss	**(7,917,382)**	(9,362,484)
Balance at end of period	**(72,515,314)**	(64,597,932)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		
Net unrealized (realized) gain on AFS financial assets in funds held in escrow		
Balance at beginning of period	**–**	–
Reclassification adjustment relating to AFS financial assets sold during the period	**–**	–
Net unrealized gain on AFS financial assets in funds held in escrow	**–**	–
Balance at end of period	**–**	–
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		
Remeasurement loss on retirement benefit liability (net of deferred tax)		
Balance at beginning of period	**(198,084)**	(542,474)
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement benefit liability	**–**	344,390
Balance at end of period	**(198,084)**	(198,084)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	**(198,084)**	(198,084)
	₱ 3,927,286,606	₱3,935,203,988

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY
UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS'EQUITY
FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(with Comparative Figures for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2014)

	Unaudited June 30,2015	Unaudited June 30, 2014
CAPITAL STOCK - ₱1 par value		
Authorized - 5,000,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding - 4,000,000,004 shares	**₱4,000,000,004**	₱4,000,000,004
DEFICIT		
Balance at beginning of period	**(64,597,932)**	(55,235,447)
Net loss	**(7,917,382)**	(2,085,586)
Balance at end of period	**(72,515,314)**	(57,321,033)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		
Net unrealized (realized) gain on AFS financial assets in funds held in escrow		
Balance at beginning of period	**–**	–
Reclassification adjustment relating to AFS financial assets sold during the period	**–**	–
Net unrealized gain on AFS financial assets in funds held in escrow	**–**	–
Balance at end of period	**–**	–
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		
Remeasurement loss on retirement benefit liability (net of deferred tax)		
Balance at beginning of period	**(198,084)**	(542,474)
Remeasurement gain (loss) on retirement benefit liability	**–**	-
Balance at end of period	**(198,084)**	(542,474)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	**(198,084)**	(542,474)
	₱ 3,927,286,606	₱3,942,136,497

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY
UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(with Comparative Figures for the Year Ended December 31, 2014)

	Unaudited	Audited
	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income (loss) before income tax	**(7,917,382)**	(12,028,390)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	**588,328**	1,135,643
Retirement benefit cost		127,424
Gain on sale of property and equipment		(26,354)
Interest income	**(647,240)**	(1,494,419)
Operating income (loss) before working capital changes	**(7,976,294)**	(12,286,096)
Decrease (increase) in:		
Fund Held in Escrow	**28,842,375**	185,398,854
Prepayments and other current assets	**(953,645)**	2,264,964
Advances to affiliates	**(121,358)**	1,590,651
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	**(1,745,859)**	(18,300,120)
Net cash generated from operations	**18,045,219**	158,668,253
Income tax paid	**(527)**	-
Interest received	**647,240**	1,494,419
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	**18,691,932**	160,162,672
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property and equipment	**(1,535,051)**	(72,338,045)
Disposal of property and equipment	**-**	50,000
Additions to exploration and evaluation asset	**(21,996,912)**	(34,210,027)
Acquisition of intangible asset		
Cash flows used in investing activities	**(23,531,963)**	(106,498,072)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from loan	**15,156,000**	-
Issuance of new shares	**-**	-
Advances from affiliates	**(25,820)**	(1,795,925)
Payment of loan payable	**(842,000)**	-
Cash flows provided by financing activities	**14,288,180**	(1,795,925)
NET INCREASE(DECREASE) IN CASH	**9,448,149**	51,868,675
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**105,907,771**	54,039,096
CASH AT END OF YEAR	**115,355,920**	105,907,771

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY
UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(with Comparative Figures for the six months ended June 30, 2014)

	Unaudited June 30, 2015	Unaudited June 30, 2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income (loss) before income tax	**(7,917,382)**	(5,398,619)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	**588,328**	553,971
Retirement benefit cost		
Gain on sale of property and equipment		
Interest income	**(647,240)**	(850,216)
Operating income (loss) before working capital changes	**(7,976,294)**	(5,694,864)
Decrease (increase) in:		
Fund Held in Escrow	**28,842,375**	5,000,000
Prepayments and other current assets	**(953,645)**	(122,328)
Advances to affiliates	**(121,358)**	1,590,651
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	**(1,745,859)**	(20,477,356)
Net cash generated from operations	**18,045,219**	(19,703,897)
Income tax paid	**(527)**	-
Interest received	**647,240**	200,502
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	**18,691,932**	(19,503,395)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property and equipment	**(1,535,051)**	(14,955,696)
Disposal of property and equipment	**-**	-
Additions to exploration and evaluation asset	**(21,996,912)**	(14,518,238)
Acquisition of intangible asset		
Cash flows used in investing activities	**(23,531,963)**	(29,473,934)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from loan	**15,156,000**	
Advances from affiliates	**(25,820)**	(795,243)
Issuance of new shares	**-**	-
Payment of loan payable	**(841,000)**	-
Cash flows provided by financing activities	**14,289,180**	(795,243)
NET INCREASE(DECREASE) IN CASH	**9,449,149**	(49,772,573)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**105,907,771**	54,039,096
CASH AT END OF YEAR	**115,356,920**	4,266,523

1. Reporting Entity

Coal Asia Holdings Incorporated (the Parent Company or CAHI) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on June 11, 2012. The Parent Company was organized primarily to be a holding company of Titan Mining and Energy Corporation (the Subsidiary or TMEC). The Parent Company and TMEC are collectively referred to as "the Group."

TMEC was incorporated and registered with the SEC on November 11, 2008. TMEC is engaged in the operations of coal mining and energy related business.

The Parent Company and the stockholders of TMEC entered into a Deed of Assignment on May 28, 2012. The Parent Company issued 3,200,000,000 common shares at a par value of ₱1 in exchange for and in full consideration of the 87,500,000 common shares at a par value of ₱1 of TMEC (see Note 5) to acquire 100% ownership.

On September 12, 2012, the Board of Directors of the Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc. (PSE) approved the application of the Parent Company for the listing of 4,000,000,004 common shares with a par value of ₱1 per share, of which 3,200,000,004 common shares were issued and outstanding and 800,000,000 common shares were offered to the public on a primary basis for Initial Public Offering (IPO).

On October 23, 2012, the Parent Company became a publicly listed company. As at December 31, 2013 and 2012, 4,000,000,004 shares of the Parent Company are listed in the PSE.

The registered office address of the Parent Company is 3rd Floor, JTKC Center, 2155 Chino Roces Ave., Makati City.

2. Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets included in funds held in escrow which have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency. All values represent absolute amounts unless otherwise indicated.

Moreover, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) issued by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council and adopted by the SEC. This financial reporting framework includes PFRS, Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) and Philippine interpretations from International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC).

3. **Summary of Changes in PFRS**

Adoption of New and Revised PFRS

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of the following new and amended PFRS and Philippine Interpretation from IFRIC which the Group adopted effective January 1, 2014:

- Amendments to PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* - The amendments address inconsistencies in current practice when applying the offsetting criteria in PAS 32. The amendments clarify (1) the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off'; and (2) that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement.

- Amendments to PAS 36, *Impairment of Assets - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets* – These amendments remove the unintended consequences of PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, on the disclosures required under PAS 36. In addition, these amendments require disclosure of the recoverable amounts for the assets or cash-generating units (CGUs) for which impairment loss has been recognized or reversed during the period. These amendments affect disclosures only and have no impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, PFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* and PAS 27, *Separate Financial Statements: Investment Entities* - The amendments provide an exception from the requirements of consolidation for investment entities and instead require these entities to present their investments in subsidiaries as a net investment that is measured at fair value. Investment entity refers to an entity whose business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both.

The adoption of the foregoing new and revised PFRS did not have any material effect on the consolidated financial statements. Additional disclosures have been included in the notes to consolidated financial statements, as applicable.

New and Revised PFRS Not Yet Adopted

Relevant new and revised PFRS which are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2014 and have not been applied in preparing the consolidated financial statements are summarized below:

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014:

- Amendments to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits - Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions* – The amendments apply to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans. Contributions that are set out in the formal terms of the plan shall be accounted for as reductions to current service costs if they are linked to service or as part of the remeasurements of the net defined benefit asset or liability if they are not linked to service. Contributions that are discretionary shall be accounted for as reductions of current service cost upon payment of these contributions to the plans.

- Amendments to PAS 24, *Related Party Disclosures - Key Management Personnel* – The amendments clarify that an entity is a related party of the reporting entity if the said entity, or any member of a group for which it is a part of, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent company of the reporting entity. These amendments also clarify that a reporting entity that obtains management personnel services from another entity (also referred to as management entity) is not required to disclose the compensation paid or payable by the management entity to its employees or directors. The reporting entity is required to disclose the amounts incurred for the key management personnel services provided by a separate management entity.

- Amendments to PFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement - Short-term Receivables and Payables and Portfolio Exception* – The amendments clarify that short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rates can be measured at invoice amounts when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

  It also clarifies that the scope of the portfolio exception includes all contracts accounted for within the scope of PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* or PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, regardless of whether they meet the definition of financial assets or financial liabilities.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015:

- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement* - This standard is the first phase in replacing PAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, and applies to classification and measurement of financial assets as defined in PAS 39.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016:

- Amendments to PAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment* and PAS 38, *Intangible Assets*: *Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization* - The Amendments clarify that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate depreciation and amortization of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an asset.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017:

- PFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* – This standard establishes the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018:

- PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement* – This standard establishes principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amount, timing and uncertainty of an entity's future cash flows.

Under prevailing circumstances, the adoption of the foregoing new and revised PFRS is not expected to have any material effect on the consolidated financial statements. Additional disclosures will be included in the notes to consolidated financial statements, as applicable.

4. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are summarized below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of Consolidation

Subsidiary. Subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Parent Company. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Parent Company and its subsidiary, TMEC. The Parent Company has control when it is exposed, or has right, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and it has the ability to affect those returns through its powers over the investee.

A subsidiary is consolidated from the date of acquisition or incorporation, being the date on which the Parent Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date such control ceases. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Parent Company gains control until the date the Parent Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Business Combinations - Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are recognized as expense.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in business combinations are measured initially at fair values at the date of acquisition.

As part of allocating the cost of the combination, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured by the acquirer at their fair values at the acquisition date. If the initial accounting for business combination can be determined only provisionally by the end of the period by which the combination is effected because either the fair values to be assigned to the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities or the cost of the combination can be determined only provisionally, the Group accounts the combination using provisional values. Adjustments to these provisional values as a result of completing the initial accounting shall be made within 12 months from the acquisition date. The carrying amount of an identifiable asset, liability or contingent liability that is recognized as a result of completing the initial accounting shall be calculated as if it's fair value at the acquisition date had been recognized from that date and goodwill or any gain recognized shall be adjusted from the acquisition date by an amount equal to the adjustment to the fair value at the acquisition date of the identifiable asset, liability or contingent liability being recognized or adjusted. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the acquiree, the difference is recognized directly in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Transactions Eliminated on Consolidation. All intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses and unrealized gains and losses are eliminated in full.

Accounting Policies of Subsidiaries. The financial statements of the subsidiary is prepared for the same reporting year using uniform accounting policies as that of the Parent Company.

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for as follows:

a. Recognition

Financial instruments are recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instruments. Financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to its acquisition or issuance are included as part of its fair value except for those classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). The Group uses trade date accounting to account for financial instruments.

"Day 1" Difference. The best evidence of fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is its transaction price, unless the fair value can be evidenced by comparison with other current market transactions in the same instrument or is based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets. The Group recognizes the difference between the transaction price and the fair value (a "Day 1" difference) in profit or loss unless it qualifies for recognition as some other type of asset. In cases where the valuation uses unobservable data, the difference between the transaction price and the model value is only recognized in profit or loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognized. For each transaction, the Group determines the appropriate method of recognizing the "Day 1" difference.

b. Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets as of initial recognition into the following categories: (a) financial assets at FVPL, (b) held-to-maturity (HTM) investments, (c) loans and receivables and (d) AFS financial assets. Financial liabilities, on the other hand, are classified as either financial liabilities at FVPL or other financial liabilities at amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired or incurred and whether or not the instruments are quoted in an active market.

As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Group does not have financial assets and liabilities at FVPL, AFS financial assets and HTM investments.

Loans and Receivables. Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted in an active market, other than those held for trading or classified as available for sale. After initial recognition, loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment, if any. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The amortization is included in profit or loss.

Classified under loans and receivables are cash, receivables from employees (presented under "Prepayments and Other Current Assets", funds held in escrow (excluding AFS financial assets) and advances to affiliates.

AFS Financial Assets. AFS financial assets are those nonderivative financial assets that are not designated as another category of financial assets. AFS financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs. After initial measurement, AFS financial assets are measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized as other comprehensive income (OCI). These changes in fair value are recognized as other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognized or until the investment is determined to be impaired at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss. Unquoted equity securities whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost.

The Group has classified its investments in government securities included in funds held in escrow account as AFS financial assets as at December 31, 2012. All AFS financial assets were sold in 2013.

Other Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost. Financial liabilities which are not held for trading or are not designated at FVPL are classified as financial liabilities carried at amortized cost where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Group having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to settle the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

Other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized or impaired, or through the amortization process.

The Group has classified its trade and other payables (excluding statutory payables) and advances from an affiliate under this category.

c. Reclassifications

A financial instrument cannot be reclassified into or out of the FVPL category after initial recognition.

For a financial asset reclassified out of the AFS category to loans and receivables or HTM investments, any gain or loss previously recognized in OCI, and any difference between the new amortized cost and maturity amount, are amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the effective interest method. If the financial asset is subsequently impaired, any gain or loss that has been recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

In the case of a financial asset that does not have a fixed maturity, the gain or loss shall be recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is sold or otherwise disposed of.

d. Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is an objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a “loss event”) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost. For financial assets carried at amortized cost, such as loans and receivables, the Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for individually assessed financial assets, whether significant or not, it includes the financial assets in a portfolio with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Financial assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in the collective assessment for impairment. For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of such credit risk characteristics as to type of borrower, collateral type, credit and payment status and term.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the excess of financial asset’s carrying amount over its net realizable value, normally based on the present value of the estimated future cash flows from the financial asset. The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate. Time value is generally not considered when the effect of discounting is not material. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate, adjusted for the original credit risk premium. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable. Any impairment loss determined is recognized in profit or loss.

The carrying amount of an impaired financial asset is reduced to its net realizable value through the use of an allowance account. For an impaired financial asset, interest income continues to be recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

AFS Financial Assets. For equity investments classified as AFS financial assets, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether indications of impairment exists. An impairment indicator of equity investments classified as AFS financial assets is when there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investments below its cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative losses previously recognized as other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss. Increase in fair value after impairment are recognized directly in equity as other comprehensive income.

e. Derecognition

A financial asset (or where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized by the Group when:

- the right to the cash flows from the financial asset expired; or
- the Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; or
- the Group has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risk and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control over the asset.

Where the Group has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control over the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset, if any, is measured at the lower of original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to pay.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing financial liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification shall be accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of the new financial liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amount is recognized in profit or loss.

f. Offsetting

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

Fair Value Measurement

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Funds Held in Escrow

The Group’s funds held in escrow are composed of deposits with Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) and banks and investment in debt securities. The fund’s investment in government securities are classified as AFS financial assets. Premiums or discounts are amortized over the life of the investments using the effective interest method. Unrealized gains and losses arising from the fair valuation of AFS financial assets are recognized in OCI until the financial assets are derecognized.

Coal Inventory

Coal inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method. The net realizable value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of marketing and distribution. In determining the net realizable value, the Group considers any adjustment necessary for obsolescence.

Prepayments

Prepayments are expenses paid in advance and recorded as assets before these are utilized. Prepayments are apportioned over the period covered by the payment and charged to profit or loss when incurred. Prepayments that are expected to be realized for not more than 12 months after the financial reporting period are classified as other current assets. Otherwise these are classified as other noncurrent assets.

Value-added Tax (VAT)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT except:

- where VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case VAT is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable; or
- receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of VAT included.

The net amount of VAT recoverable to the taxation authority is classified as "Prepayments and other current assets" in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Exploration and Evaluation Asset

Exploration and evaluation asset is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

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

Exploration and evaluation activity includes:

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

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

Coal Reserves

Coal reserves are proven and probable coal reserves, which are defined as the estimated quantities of coal which geological data demonstrate with a specified degree of certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs and which are considered commercially producible.

Coal reserves are amortized from the commencement of production on a unit of production basis, which is the ratio of coal production in the period to the estimated quantities of commercial reserves at the end of the period plus the production in the period. Costs used in the unit of production calculation comprise the net book value of capitalized costs plus the estimated future development costs. Changes in the estimates of coal reserves or future development costs are accounted for prospectively.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, except land, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

The initial cost of property and equipment consists of its purchase price, including import duties, and other costs directly attributable to bring the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Cost also includes the cost of replacing parts such as property and equipment when the asset recognition criteria are met and the present value of the estimated cost of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site where the asset is located.

expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs, maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to current operations. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property and equipment. The cost of replacing a component of an item of property and equipment is recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Group, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment as shown below:

	Number of Years
Drilling equipment	10
Survey equipment and machineries	3
Laboratory and testing equipment	5
Transportation equipment	5
Office furniture and equipment	3

The estimated useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the periods and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value are removed from the accounts. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized to profit or loss.

Construction in progress represents properties under construction and is stated at cost, including cost of construction and other direct costs. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction of property and equipment are capitalized during the construction period. Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are completed and ready for operational use.

Intangibles

Intangible assets are stated at cost, which includes purchase price and other direct costs, less accumulated amortization and any impairment in value. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful lives on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least annually. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the intangible assets with finite useful lives are recognized as part of current and future operations.

The useful life of an intangible asset arising from contractual or other legal rights should not exceed the period of those rights, but may be shorter depending on the period over which the intangible asset is expected to be used by the Group. The computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over three years.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's nonfinancial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets of the Group. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss in the period incurred.

The recoverable amount of a nonfinancial asset is the greater of its value in use or its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset while the fair value less cost to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties less cost of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present values using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized.

Capital Stock

Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued.

Deficit

Deficit represents the cumulative balance of net loss.

Revenue Recognition

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

Sale of Coal. 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 reliably.

Interest Income. Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

Cost and Expense Recognition

Cost and expenses are recognized in profit or loss when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales are recognized as expenses when the related goods are sold and includes expenses directly related to sale of coal such as cost of fuel and lubricants, materials and supplies which are recognized as incurred.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses constitute cost of administering the business. These are expensed as incurred.

Employee Benefits

Short-term Benefits. The Group recognizes a liability net of amounts already paid and an expense for services rendered by employees during the accounting period. A liability is also recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Short-term employee benefit liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Retirement Benefit Cost. The retirement benefit cost is determined using the projected unit credit method which reflects services rendered by employees to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries.

The Group recognizes service costs, comprising of current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and net interest expense or income in profit or loss. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net retirement liability or asset.
Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment; and the date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on retirement liability or asset) are recognized immediately in OCI in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The retirement benefit liability is the present value of the retirement liability. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rate on government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement benefit liability.

Actuarial valuations are made with sufficient regularity so that the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting date.

Operating Leases

Leases, which do not transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
Income Taxes

Current Tax. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rate and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred Tax. Deferred tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.
Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax credits from the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over the regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. Deferred tax, however, is not recognized when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rate and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Transactions between related parties are accounted for at arm's-length prices or on terms similar to those offered to non-related parties in an economically comparable market.

Loss Per Share (LPS)

Basic LPS is computed by dividing losses applicable to common stock by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding after giving retroactive effect for any stock dividends, stock splits or reverse stock splits during the year.

Segment Reporting

Operating segments are components of the Group: (a) that engage in business activities from which they may earn revenue and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group); (b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's senior management, its chief operating decision maker, to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and (c) for which discrete financial information is available.

For purposes of management reporting, the Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately based on the nature of the business segment, with each business representing a strategic business segment.

Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pretax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

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

Events After the Reporting Date

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

5. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements in compliance with PFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes. Judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under circumstances. Actual results may ultimately differ from these estimates.

The following are the significant judgments and estimates made by the Group.

Operating Lease Commitment - Group as a Lessee. The Group has operating lease agreement for its office space. The Group has determined that the risk and rewards of ownership related to the leased property are retained by the lessor. Accordingly, the lease is accounted as operating lease.

Rent expense for period ended June 30, 2015 and for the period ended December 31, 2014 amounted to ₱2,068,248 and ₱4,061,287, respectively (see Note 14).

Estimation of Mineral Resources. The Group estimates its mineral resources based on information compiled by competent persons on geological and technical data on the size, depth, shape and grade of the mineral body and suitable production techniques and recovery rates. The analysis requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable reserves is based upon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the mineral body.

Management assumes conservative forecasted sales prices, based on current and long-term historical average price trends. Conservative forecasted sales price assumptions generally result in lower estimates of reserves.

As the economic assumptions used may change and as additional geological information is obtained during the exploration and evaluation of the mine properties, estimates of reserves may change. The changes may impact the Group's reported financial position and results which include:

- The carrying amount of exploration and evaluation asset and property and equipment may be affected due to changes in estimated future cash flows; and

- The recognition and carrying amount of deferred tax assets may change due to changes in the judgments regarding the existence of such assets and in estimates of the likely recovery of such assets.

The carrying amount of coal reserves amounted to ₱3,131,596,101 as at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively (see Note 6).

Capitalization of Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure. The capitalization of exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether there are future economic benefits from future exploitation or sale of coal reserves. The capitalization requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances, in particular, whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

As at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, exploration and evaluation asset amounted to ₱361,514,327 and ₱324,862,804, respectively (see Note 10).

Estimation of Useful Lives of Property and Equipment. The Group estimates the useful lives of property and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets. In addition, estimation of the useful life of property and equipment is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances.

Based on management's assessment as at December 31, 2013, there is no change in estimated useful lives of property and equipment during the period. Actual results, however, may vary due to changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above.

As at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, amounted to ₱332,193,089 and ₱345,508,953, respectively (see Note 11).

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets. The Group assesses impairment on nonfinancial assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

As at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, nonfinancial assets which consist of exploration and evaluation asset, property and equipment, intangible assets and coal reserves amounted to ₱3,825,692,547 and ₱3,802,748,912, respectively (see Notes 5, 10, 11 and 12).

No impairment losses were recognized on nonfinancial assets in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets. The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets at each reporting date and reduces deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

As at June 30, 2015, the Group has deferred tax assets amounting to ₱ 5,284,424 (see Note 20).

Retirement Benefit Costs. The determination of the obligation and cost of retirement and other long-term employee benefits is dependent on the assumptions used by the actuary in calculating such amounts. These assumptions are described in Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements and include, among others, discount rates, expected rates of return on plan assets and salary increase rates. Actual results that differ from the Group's assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods and therefore, generally affect the recognized expense and recorded obligation in such future periods.

The retirement benefit liability as at June 30, 2015 amounted to ₱3,969,091 (see Note 17).

6. **Business Combination**

The stockholders of TMEC assigned in favor of the Parent Company the 100% ownership in TMEC on May 28, 2012 (see Note 1). The cost of the acquisition is composed of common shares of CAHI amounting to ₱3.2 billion and directly attributable costs amounting to ₱16.0 million.

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of TMEC at the date of acquisition and the corresponding carrying amounts immediately before the acquisition were:

	Fair Value Recognized on Acquisition	Carrying Amount
Cash	₱2,927,400	₱2,927,400
Trade and other receivables	315,020	315,020
Coal inventory	820,545	820,545
Advances to affiliates	1,861,756	1,861,756
Prepayments and other current assets	545,041	545,041
Exploration and evaluation asset	94,403,455	94,403,455
Property and equipment	43,997,275	43,997,275
Coal reserves	3,131,596,101	–
Deferred tax assets	1,583,103	1,583,103
Total Assets	3,278,049,696	146,453,595
Trade and other payables	6,225,672	6,225,672
Advances from affiliates	55,015,735	55,015,735
Income tax payable	133,500	133,500
Retirement benefit liability	674,789	674,789
Total Liabilities	62,049,696	62,049,696
Net assets acquired	₱3,216,000,000	₱84,403,899

The acquisition of the investment is considered as a noncash transaction in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

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 ₱12.5 billion, of which the Parent Company recognized only ₱3.1 billion representing the excess of the consideration over the net assets acquired.

7. **Cash**

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cash on hand	**₱148,675**	₱4,577,366
Cash in bank	**14,434,393**	1,042,349
Cash Equivalent	**100,772,853**	100,288,056
	₱115,355,920	₱105,907,771

The increase in total cash was due to the proceeds of bank loan. The Group obtain a bank loan in an amount of PHP 30,312,000 to finance or refinance the acquisition of various truck and heavy equipments. The availability of the loan is up to August 30, 2015 in two tranches, both made within the availability period, provided that the initial drawdown shall not exceed FIFTEEN MILLION ONE HUNDRED FIFTY SIX THOUSAND (P15,156,000). The net proceeds of the initial drawdown are as follows:

Loan Amount	₱15,156,000
Less:	
Documentary Stamps	75,780
Notary Fee	3,000
Processing Fee	5,000
Registration Fee	215,608
Total	299,388
Net Proceeds	**₱ 14,856,612**

Cash in bank earns interest at the prevailing market interest rates. Cash equivalent refers to two-month time deposit in a local bank which earns interest at 2% annually.

Interest income consists of:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cash in Bank	**₱5,594**	₱204,876
Cash Equivalent	**484,797**	288,056
Fund Held in Escrow	**157,625**	1,001,487
	₱648,016	₱1,494,419

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8. **Funds Held in Escrow**

The Group appointed Sterling Bank of Asia, Inc. as custodian bank (the Custodian Bank) to manage and administer the proceeds of the IPO.

The proceeds of the IPO are kept separate and distinct from all other funds in the custody of the Custodian Bank. The Custodian Bank maintains independent books of records for all transaction of the escrow account and shall release the proceeds to the Parent Company, subject to the issuance of a letter of instructions or a sworn statement of the Parent Company's Corporate Secretary in accordance with the work program approved by the SEC and PSE.

The funds held in escrow consist of the following:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets:		
Time certificates of deposit	**₱3,558,740**	₱32,397,744
Other assets		3,371
	3,558,740	32,401,115
Equity:		
Principal	**(7,794,070)**	21,205,930
Net accumulated income	**11,352,810**	11,195,185
	3,558,740	32,401,115
	₱3,558,740	₱32,401,115

The balance of the trust fund was certified by the Custodian Bank.

9. **Prepayments and Other Current Assets**

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Input VAT	**₱1,514,533**	₱1,360,674
Advances to landowners	**500,000**	500,000
Receivables from employees/Officers	**414,131**	255,748
Investment in time deposit	**-**	
Prepayments for:		
Insurance	**708,517**	125,614
Rental	**15,000**	-
Others	**43,500**	
Restricted Cash	**1,038,850**	1,038,850
	₱ 4,234,531	₱3,280,886

Advances to landowners are normally liquidated once the ownership of the land is transferred to the Group. Receivables from employees are normally settled within a year.

Restricted cash is a cash bond required by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) upon the application of the Group's permit to proceed with its development phase for Coal Operating Contract (COC) No. 159.

10. **Exploration and Evaluation Asset**

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

COC Nos. 159, 166 and 167 provide a certain minimum work expenditure obligations 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:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Balance at beginning of year	**₱ 324,862,803**	₱ 266,549,664
Additions	**36,651,524**	58,313,139
Balance at end of period	**₱ 361,514,327**	₱ 324,862,803

The additions to the exploration and evaluation assets are as follows:

	Notes	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Drilling cost		**-**	-
Personnel costs	**16**	**₱8,831,893**	₱17,943,357
Depreciation and amortization	**10**	**14,654,613**	22,869,885
Professional fees		**271,111**	2,152,395
Utilities		**133,917**	2,555,095
Others		**12,759,990**	12,792,408
		₱36,651,524	₱58,313,139

Included as part of additions to the exploration and evaluation asset are non-cash items as follows:

	Notes	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Depreciation and amortization	**10**	**₱14,654,613**	₱ 17,054,530
Retirement benefit costs	**17**	**-**	818,048
Total		**₱14,654,613**	₱17,872,578

The Group disposed of incidental coal with net proceeds of₱69,376 in 2014.

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 valuation report dated March 15, 2013 to estimate the enterprise value of COC No. 159, Coal Blocks Nos. 217 (Macopa) and 136 (Bactinan). Discounted cash flow approach was used in the valuation of the coal reserve. The expected net present value of the coal reserve of COC No. 159, Coal Blocks Nos. 217 (Macopa) and 136 (Bactinan) is estimated at ₱4.1 billion. As at December 31, 2014, the fair value of the Company's coal reserve is classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

In 2013, prior to the expiration of the COCs, the Group applied for a change in status of COC No. 159 from exploration and evaluation stage to development and production stage while COC No. 166 was renewed for further exploration and evaluation. In 2013, the Group applied for the renewal of COC No. 167 upon its expiration in 2013 with the DOE. The Group is waiting for the approval of DOE as of report date .

The assets, liabilities, income and expense and operating and investing cash flows as at and for the years ended June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 from the exploration for and evaluation of coal resources are as follows:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Total assets	**₱717,204,150**	₱683,186,995
Total liabilities	**481,250,035**	441,903,518
Expenses	**5,333,404**	9,345,355
Net cash used by operating activities	**(9,396,820)**	(22,550,684)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(23,181,961)**	(106,498,072)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**₱41,188,180**	₱132,790,344

11. **Property and Equipment**

Movements of this account are as follows:

	2015							
	Land	Drilling Equipment	Survey Equipment and Machineries	Laboratory and Testing Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost								
Balances at beginning of period	16,340,424	194,186,648	3,290,809	12,606,310	9,794,774	1,512,146	158,465,529	₱396,196,640
Additions	–	30,000	–	–	–	152,099	1,352,952	1,535,051
Balances at end of period	16,340,424	194,216,648	3,290,809	12,606,310	9,794,774		159,818,481	397,731,691
Accumulated Depreciation								
Balances at beginning of period	–	39,621,030	1,247,668	2,218,576	6,515,723	1,084,690	–	50,687,687
Depreciation	–	12,190,654	284,820	1,260,629	964,228	150,583	–	14,850,914
Balances at end of period	–	51,811,684	1,532,488	3,479,205	7,479,951	1,235,273	–	
Carrying Amount	₱16,340,424	142,404,964	1,758,321	9,127,105	2,314,823	428,972	₱159,818,481	332,193,089

	2014							
	Land	Drilling Equipment	Survey Equipment and Machineries	Laboratory and Testing Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Office Furniture and Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost								
Balances at beginning of period	₱7,274,196	₱155,764,182	₱3,199,879	₱11,696,696	₱9,936,174	₱1,143,087	₱134,985,781	₱323,999,995
Additions	9,066,228	38,422,466	90,930	909,614	–	369,059	23,479,748	72,338,045
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(141,400)	–	–	(141,400)
Balances at end of period	16,340,424	194,186,648	3,290,809	12,606,310	9,794,774	1,512,146	158,465,529	396,196,640
Accumulated Depreciation								
Balances at beginning of period	–	20,211,030	903,619	979,310	4,665,467	824,537	–	27,583,963
Depreciation	–	19,410,000	344,049	1,239,266	1,968,010	260,153	–	23,221,478
Disposals	–	–	–	–	(117,754)	–	–	(117,754)
Balances at end of period	–	39,621,030	1,247,668	2,218,576	6,515,723	1,084,690	–	50,687,687
Carrying Amount	₱16,340,424	₱154,565,618	₱2,043,141	₱10,387,734	₱3,279,051	₱427,456	₱158,465,529	₱345,508,953

Details of depreciation and amortization as follows:

	Notes	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Property and equipment		**₱14,850,914**	₱23,221,478
Intangible asset	**11**	**392,024**	784,050
		₱15,242,939	₱24,005,528

Depreciation and amortization are charged as follows:

	Notes	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Exploration and evaluation asset	**10**	**₱14,654,611**	₱22,869,885
General and administrative expenses	**15**	**588,328**	1,135,643
		₱15,242,939	₱24,005,528

12. **Intangible Assets**

Movement of the account follows:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cost		
Balances at beginning of year	**₱2,352,148**	₱269,484
Additions	**-**	2,082,664
Balances at end of year	**2,352,148**	2,352,148
Accumulated Amortization		
Balances at beginning of year	**1,571,094**	787,044
Amortization	**392,024**	784,050
Balances at end of year	**1,963,118**	1,571,094
Carrying Amount	**₱389,030**	₱781,054

13. **Trade and Other Payables**

This account consists of:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Trade	**₱8,170,386**	₱9,619,327
Accruals for:		
Exploration cost		248,910
Others		109,000
Withholding taxes payable	**426,423**	377,717
Other statutory payables	**64,760**	68,728
	₱8,677,823	₱10,423,682

Trade payables are generally settled within 30 days. Other payables are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled throughout the year.

14. **Loan Payable**

Bank loan, due on April 30, 2016, is interest bearing and payable in 36 monthly payments of PHP 481,957 including interest. The prevailing interest rate per annum is 4.8264%.

The following table provides the details of the current and non-current components of loans:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Total amount of Loan	**₱15,156,000**	-
Less: Payment made as of June 30, 2015	**842,000**	-
Balance	**14,314,000**	-
Less: Current portion of the Loan	**5,052,000**	-
Noncurrent portion	**9,262,000.00**	-

15. **General and Administrative Expenses**

This account consists of:

	Notes	**June 30, 2015**	December 31, 2014
Rental		**₱2,068,248**	₱4,061,286
Personnel costs	**15**	**2,692,237**	2,573,599
Professional fees		**1,035,864**	1,701,028
Depreciation and amortization	**10**	**588,328**	1,135,643
Listing fee		**-**	336,000
Janitorial services		**57,906**	242,085
Transportation and communication		**84,425**	237,119
Representation and entertainment		**224,173**	1,847,119
Taxes and licenses		**131,645**	200,137
Office supplies		**165,436**	143,518
Advertising and promotion		**-**	132,006
Safekeeping fee		**-**	101,000
Directors fee		**30,000**	100,000
Repair and maintenance		**39,899**	22,739
Insurance		**42,265**	11,770
Registration and filing Fee		**-**	
Selling Expenses		**-**	
Others		**₱1,402,181**	704,114
		8,564,622	₱13,551,177

16. **Personnel Costs**

Personnel costs charged to “Exploration and evaluation asset” account consist of:

	Notes	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Salaries and wages		**₱8,659,511**	₱16,404,376
Retirement benefit costs	**17**	**-**	1,233,228
Employee benefits		**172,382**	305,753
		₱8,831,893	₱17,943,357

Personnel costs classified under “General and administrative expenses” account consists of:

	Notes	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Salaries and wages		**₱2,626,532**	₱2,913,300
Retirement benefit costs	**17**	**-**	164,359
Employee benefits		**65,705**	97,983
		₱2,692,237	₱3,175,642

17. **Retirement Benefit Liability**

The Group has an unfunded defined benefit plan covering all of its regular employees. The benefits are based on years of service and compensation. The plan provides for lump-sum benefit payments upon retirement which shall not be less than the minimum mandated retirement benefit plan under Republic Act (RA) No. 7641 Retirement Pay Law. The latest actuarial valuation as at December 31, 2013 was prepared by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The following tables summarize the components of the retirement benefits cost recognized in consolidated statements of comprehensive income in 2015, 2014 and the liability amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position.

The components of retirement benefit cost are as follows:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Current service cost	**₱–**	₱1,222,373
Interest cost	**–**	138,279
	₱–	₱1,360,652

Retirement benefit costs are charged as follows:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Exploration and evaluation asset	**₱–**	₱1,233,228
General and administrative expense	**–**	127,424
	₱–	₱1,360,652

The changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Balance at beginning of year	**₱3,969,091**	₱3,100,425
Current service cost	**–**	1,222,373
Interest cost	**–**	138,279
Actuarial losses(gains):		
Experience adjustments	**–**	(238,817)
Change in assumptions	**–**	(253,169)
Balance at end of period	**₱3,969,091**	₱3,969,091

The remeasurement loss on retirement benefit liability recognized in other comprehensive income amounted to ₱198,084 as at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

18. **Related Party Transactions**

The significant transactions of the Group, in the normal course of business, with its related parties are described below

These are unsecured, noninterest-bearing and generally settled in cash and payable on demand. The advances of the Parent Company to TMEC amounting to ₱454,541,487 were eliminated during consolidation.

Advances to Pacifico Sul Mineracao Corporation as at June 30, 2015 amounted to ₱121,358 for working capital requirements.

19. **Financial Assets and Liabilities**

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of financial assets and financial liabilities directly related to operations, specifically cash, advances to affiliates, trade and other payables (excluding statutory payables) and advances from an affiliate.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are credit risk and liquidity risk. The BOD reviews and agrees on policies for managing each of these risks.

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Credit Risk. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from the failure on the part of its counterparty in fulfilling its financial commitments to the Group under the prevailing contractual terms. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Group to credit risk consist primarily of cash, funds held in escrow, receivables and advances to affiliates. The Group's maximum exposure is equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. These present minimal credit risk based on management's assessment and are considered high grade accounts. High grade accounts consist of receivables from debtors with good financial condition and with relatively low defaults.

The following tables summarize the credit quality and per class aging analysis of the Group's financial assets as at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

	June 30, 2015			
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired		Past Due but	
	High Grade	Standard Grade	not Impaired	Total
Loans and receivables:				
Cash	₱115,355,840	₱–	₱–	₱155,355,840

	2014			
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired		Past Due but	
	High Grade	Standard Grade	not Impaired	Total
Loans and receivables:				
Cash	₱105,907,771	₱–	₱–	₱105,907,771

High grade accounts consist of financial assets from counterparties with good financial condition and with relatively low defaults. Financial assets having risks of default but are still collectible are considered standard grade accounts.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk arises from the Group's inability to raise sufficient funds at the least possible cost to meet its financial commitments. The Group's objectives in liquidity management are: (a) to ensure that adequate funds are available to meet expiring obligations; (b) to meet the commitments as they arise without incurring unnecessary costs; and (c) to be able to access additional funding when needed at the least possible cost.

The financial liabilities of the Group based on remaining contractual obligations or on the estimated timing of net cash flows as at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 amounting to ₱8,170,386 and ₱10,003,057, respectively(excluding statutory payable of ₱507,437 and ₱446,445 as at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively), are on demand.

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains strong and healthy financial position to support its current business operations and drive its expansion and growth in the future. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions, its business activities, expansion programs and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust its borrowings or raise capital.

In determining reasonable leverage, the Group evaluates its cost of capital and manages its level of debt to maintain an optional cost of capital based in current conditions. The Group considers its equity, excluding remeasurement loss on retirement benefit liability, as capital amounting to ₱3,927,286,129 and ₱3,935,402,072 as at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

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

20. **Income Taxes**

The Group is entitled to the following incentives under the COC:

- Exempt from all national taxes except for income tax; and
- Exempt from payment of tariff duties, compensating tax and value-added tax on importations of machinery and equipment, spare parts and materials required for the Coal Operation subject to terms and conditions in the COC.

No current income tax in 2015 due to the Group's loss position. The Group's income tax in 2014 amounting to ₱527 pertains to MCIT.

The Group's net deferred tax assets shown in the consolidated statements of financial position consist of:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Deferred tax assets:		
NOLCO	**₱5,284,424**	₱5,276,550
Excess MCIT over RCIT	**–**	527
Retirement benefit liability	**–**	1,190,727
	5,284,424	6,467,804
Deferred tax liability -		
Retirement benefit liability attributable to exploration asset	**–**	1,183,380
	₱5,284,424	₱5,284,424

Deferred tax assets on NOLCO amounting to ₱2,789,334 as at December 31, 2014 have not been recognized since the management believes that the Group may not be able to utilize these deductible temporary differences against future tax liabilities.

21. **Basic Loss Per Share**

The following table presents information necessary to calculate loss per share:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Net loss	**₱7,719,462**	₱9,362,484
Divided by weighted average number of common shares outstanding	**4,000,000,004**	4,000,000,004
Basic loss per share	**₱0.002**	₱0.002

The Group has no dilutive potential common shares outstanding, therefore basic loss per share is the same as diluted loss per share.

22. **Commitments**

The Group has the following contractual commitments:

Lease Agreement
The Group has a lease agreement with its affiliate, JTKC Equities, Inc., until July 31, 2015 renewable upon mutual consent of both parties. The lease agreement was renewed in 2014. Rental expense amounted to ₱2,068,248 in 2015 and ₱4,061,286 in 2014(see Note 15).

Operating Contracts with DOE
The Government, through the Department of Energy (DOE), awarded COCs to the Group. The exploration phase under the COCs is for 2 years and can be extended for another 2 years upon the approval of the DOE. The development and production phase commences when DOE and the Group agrees on the existence of Coal Reserves in Commercial Quantity subject to the terms and conditions in the COC.

COC Nos. 159, 166 and 167 were extended for another 2 years in 2011 with the approval of DOE while COC Nos. 158 and 168 were given up by the Group due to non-prospectively of the areas for coal. In 2013 prior to the expiration of the COCs, the Group applied for a change in status of COC No. 159 from exploration and evaluation stage to development and production stage while COC No. 166 was renewed for further exploration and evaluation. The applications are pending approval by the DOE as of the report date. The DOE, however, terminated COC No. 167 because of the Group's purported nonfulfillment of its work obligations. The Group has filed for a motion for reconsideration and for the reinstatement of the said COC. The DOE has certified that the Group has filed an appeal citing additional work performed on the property and that 50% of the COC No. 167 is agricultural land, hence it is not available to any exploration activity. Moreover, the presence of armed conflict with the Abu Sayaff hampered the Group's movement in the area.

As a requirement of the application for conversion of COC No. 159 from exploration to development and production, the Group submitted to the DOE the 10-Year Work Program and Feasibility Study for COC No. 159 on October 20, 2014. Also, on May 16, 2014, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) issued Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for COC No. 159. As of report date, the Group is still working to secure the NCIP certificate of Non- Overlap, which is the final requirement for the conversion of COC No. 159.

As of report date, the documents submitted for the change in status of COC No. 166 are in the final stage of review by the DOE.

The Group believes that the termination of COC Nos. 158 and 168 will not result to an obligation that will materially affect its financial position and results of operations and that COC No. 167 will be reinstated.

COC No. 159 covers 7,000 hectares in Davao Oriental while COC Nos. 166 and 167 which are located Zamboanga Sibugay covers 4,000 hectares and 2,000 hectares, respectively. Activities done throughout the year includes surface geological investigation which involves surface field geologic mapping, geodetic surveying and trenching and subsurface geologic investigation though cored diamond drilling. As at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Group has spent ₱478,794,075 for the direct implementation of the Work Program of the exploration phase of these COCs.

The DOE is paid, as share of the Government, the balance of the gross income after deducting all operating expenses and the Group's fee and special allowance. The operating expenses shall not exceed 90% of the gross income. Excess operating expenses can be recovered from the gross income in succeeding years. The Group is entitled to a fee and a special allowance, the net amount of which shall not exceed 40% and 30%, respectively, of the net operating income. The DOE's share under the COCs amounted to ₱51,492 in 2012.

23. Operating Segments

For management reporting purposes, the Group is organized based on its activities and has one operating segment which is the coal mining segment. This segment undertakes the exploration and evaluation activities of the coal reserves of the Group and is concentrated to one location which is within the Philippines.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION ON COAL'S FINANCIALS

Summary of Financial Information

The following table represents the summary of financial information for COAL from January 1 to June 30, 2015.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	
Sales	-
Cost of Sales	-
Gross Profit	-
Operating Income	-
Income (loss) before income tax	(7,917,382)
Net Income (loss)	(7,917,382)
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	
Assets	
Cash	115,356,920
Receivables	
Funds held in escrow	3,558,740
Advances to Affiliates	121,358
Prepayments and other current assets	4,234,531
Total Current Assets	**123,271,549**
Exploration and evaluation assets	361,514,327
Property, plant and equipment -net	332,193,089
Intangible asset	389,030
Coal Reserves	3,131,596,101
Deferred Tax Asset	5,284,424
Total Non-Current Assets	**3,830,976,971**
TOTAL ASSETS	**3,954,248,520**
Liabilities and Equity	
Trade and other payables	8,677,823
Advances from related parties	-
Income tax payable	-
Total Current Liabilities	**8,677,823**
Retirement benefit liability	3,969,091
Loan Payable	9,262,000
Total Non-Current Liability	**13,231,091**
Capital Stock	4,000,000,004
Deficit	(72,515,314)
Remeasurement loss on retirement benefit	
liability	(198,084)
Stockholders' Equity	**3,927,286,606**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**3,949,195,520**
Key Indicators	
Gross Profit Margin (%)	-
Net Income (loss) Margin (%)	-
Return on Asset (%)	(0.00)
Return on Equity(%)	(0.00)
Current Ratio(x)	14
Total Liabilities to Equity (x)	0.00
Earnings Per Share (Basic) (Php 0.0000)	(0.00)
Book Value Per Share (Php 0.0000)	0.98

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE SIX MONTH ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Sales/Cost of Sales/Gross Profit

TMEC is working on the conversion of COCs from exploration to development

General and Administrative Expenses

General and Administrative expenses amounted to ₱8.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2015. These expenses were comprised primarily of office rental, consultancy fee, depreciation expense and salaries and wages.

Operating Income and Operating Loss Margin

The Company incurred an operating loss of ₱7.9 million.

Interest Income

Interest income amounted to ₱0.65 million, which came from interest earned from bank deposits, cash equivalents and funds held in escrow.

Net Income and Net Income Margin

The net loss of the Group for the period amounted to ₱7.9 million.

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2015

As at June 30, 2015, the total assets of the group amounted to ₱3,954.2 million as against ₱3,949.62 million as at December 31, 2014 .Total current assets decreased to ₱123.27 million from ₱141.59 million, attributed mainly to the decrease in funds held in escrow used in the exploration activities of the Group. Noncurrent assets increased to ₱3,830.98 million from ₱3,808.03 million due to the increase in exploration and evaluation assets.

Current liabilities as at the end of the quarter increase to ₱13.73 million from ₱10.45 million as at December 31, 2014 due to the current portion of loan payable.

Other Financial Information

As of and for period ended December 31, 2014:

- 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, 2013.
- 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 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.

Key Performance Indicators

COAL uses the same measures that TMEC uses to assess following measures to assess its performance from period to period.

Table 1: Key Performance Indicators of COAL	
Gross Profit Margin (%)	–
Net Income Margin (%)	(0.000%)
Return on Asset (%)	(0.000%)
Return on Equity (%)	(0.000%)
Current Ratio (x)	₱7.58

<u>Causes of major movements in financial statements</u>

Statement of Financial Position Items
(June 30, 2015 vs. December 31, 2014)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents increased by ₱9.45 million or a 9% from ₱105.91 million to ₱115.36 million for exploration and pre-development activities and operational activities of the Group.

Funds held in escrow

The decrease of funds held in escrow by ₱28.84 million or a 89% decrease from ₱32.50 million to ₱3.56 million because of exploration and development activities of the Group.

Prepayments and other current assets

The increase of ₱0.95million or a 29% increase from ₱3.28 million to ₱3.72 million was due to unliquidated advances of officers and employees.

Exploration and evaluation assets

The ₱36.65 million increase in exploration and evaluation assets or a 11% increase from ₱324.86 million to ₱361.51 million comprised of ₱14.65 million depreciation expenses and ₱22 million for cash-paid exploration and development of COC areas.

Property and Equipment

The net 4% decrease from ₱345.51 million to ₱332.19 million of property and equipment pertains to depreciation. Minimal purchase of equipment was made during half year of operation.

Current Liabilities

The increase of ₱3.28 million or a 31% increase from ₱10.45 million to ₱13.73 million was caused majorly by a current portion of the loan.

Noncurrent Liabilities

The increase of ₱ 9.26 million or a 233% increase from ₱3.67 million to ₱13.32 million was caused by a noncurrent portion of the loan.

Equity

Capital position went down by ₱7.92 million due to net loss for the period

<u>Quarter ended June 2015 vs. Quarter ended June 2014</u>

<u>Revenue/Sales-Nil</u>

<u>Cost of sales-Nil</u>

<u>General and Admin expenses-42% increased from ₱3.64 million to ₱5.15 million</u>

<u>Interest income -9% decreased from ₱.30 million to ₱.27 million</u>

The decrease of ₱.03million was due to decreasing balance of funds held in escrow.

<u>Net loss-47% increased from ₱3.31 million to ₱4.88 million</u>

Net Loss of the Company for the quarter ended June 2015 was increased due to decrease in interest income and increase in general and administrative expenses.

In this interim period:

i. There are no known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will have material impact on the issuer's liquidity.

ii. There are no events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

iii. There are no off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations and other relationships of the company with unconsolidated or other persons created during the reporting period.

iv. There are no known trends, events, or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have materially favorable or unfavorable impact on net revenues or income from continuing operations.

v. There are no significant elements of income and loss that did not arise from continuing operations.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS (SRC Rule 68)

A schedule showing financial soundness indicators in two comparative period

CURRENT/LIQUIDITY RATIO

Current Ratio	**30-Jun-15**	**3-Jun-14**
Current Assets	123,270,549	223,384,383
Current Liabilities	13,729,823	9,272,947
Ratio	8.98	24.09

Quick Ratio	**30-Jun-15**	**3-Jun-14**
Cash+A/R+Mkt Securities	115,355,920	4,266,523
Current Liabilities	13,729,823	9,272,947
Ratio	8.40	0.46

Cash Ratio	30-Jun-15	3-Jun-14
Cash+Mkt Securities	115,355,920	4,266,523
Current Liabilities	13,729,823	9,272,947
Ratio	8.40	0.46

SOLVENCY RATIO

Current Liabilities to Equity Ratio	30-Jun-15	3-Jun-14
Current Liabilities	13,729,823	9,272,947
Total Equity	3,927,286,606	3,935,203,988
Ratio	0.00	0.00

Total Liabilities to Equity Ratio	30-Jun-15	3-Jun-14
Total Liabilities	26,960,914	12,373,372
Total Equity	3,927,286,606	3,935,203,988
Ratio	0.007	0.003

Fixed Assets to Equity Ratio	30-Jun-15	3-Jun-14
Fixed Assets	332,193,089	300,841,418
Total Equity	3,927,286,606	3,935,203,988
Ratio	0.08	0.08

Assets to Equity Ratio	30-Jun-15	3-Jun-14
Total Assets	3,954,248,520	3,951,196,837
Total Equity	3,927,286,606	3,935,203,988
Ratio	1.01	1.00

INTEREST COVERAGE RATIO

Interest Coverage Ratio	30-Jun-15	3-Jun-14
Net Income (loss)Before Tax +Interest Exp.	(7,795,468)	(5,398,619)
Interest Expense	121,914	-
Ratio	**-63.94**	-

PROFITABILITY RATIO

Return on Sales Ratio	30-Jun-15	3-Jun-14
Net Income (Loss) After Tax	(7,917,382)	(5,398,619)
Net Sales	–	-
Ratio	–	-

Return on Assets (ROA) Ratio	30-Jun-15	3-Jun-14
Net Income After Tax	(7,917,382)	(5,398,619)
Total Assets	3,954,248,520	3,951,196,837
Ratio	0.00	0.00

Return on Equity Ratio	30-Jun-15	3-Jun-14
Net Income After Tax	(7,917,382)	(5,398,619)
Total Equity	3,927,286,606	3,935,203,988
Ratio	0.00	0.00

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY

SEC Supplementary Schedule as Required by Part II of SRC Rule 68 as Amended
September 30, 2014

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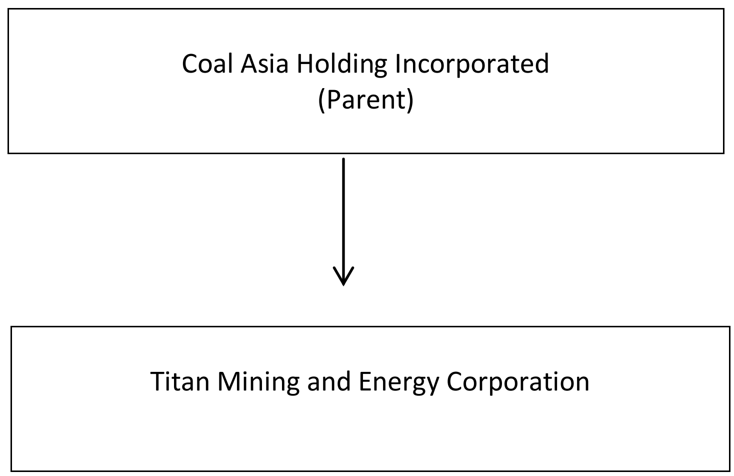
COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY

CONGLOMERATE MAP

June 30, 2015



COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY

Amounts Receivable from the Related Parties which are Eliminated
During the Consolidation of Financial Statement
June 30, 2015

			Deduction		*Ending Balance*		
Name and Designation of the debtor	*Balance at the beginning of the Period*	*Additions*	*Amount Collected*	*Amount Written - Off*	*Current*	*Noncurrent*	*Balance at the end of period*
Advances to TMEC	P 427,759,757	26,781,730	P -	P -	454,541,487	P -	P 454,541,487

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY

Intangible Assets
June 30, 2015

Descriptions	*Beginning balance*	*Additions at cost*	*Deductions*			*Ending balance*
			Charged to cost and expenses	*Charge to other accounts*	*Other changes Additions (deductions)*	
Computer software	₱ 781,055	-0-	₱392,024	₱ -0-	₱ -0-	₱389,030

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY

Long Term Debt

June 30, 2015

			Deduction		*Ending Balance*		
Name of the Lender	*Balance at the beginning of the Period*	*Additions*	*Amount Paid*	*Amount Written - Off*	*Current*	*Noncurrent*	*Balance at the end of period*
UCPB Leasing and Finance Corp.	P -0-	P 15,156,000	P 842,000	P -0-	P 5,052,000	P 9,262,000	P 14,314,000

COAL ASIA HOLDINGS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARY

CAPITAL STOCK

June 30, 2015

Title of Issue	Number of shares authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under the related statement of financial position caption	Number of shares held by			
			Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	Related parties	Directors, officers and employees	Others
Capital Stock - ₱1 par value	5,000,000,004	4,000,000,004		640,000,000	1,280,412,003	2,079,588,00

SIGNATURE

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

Issuer: Coal Asia Holdings Incorporated
By:

Johnson A. Sanhi Jr.
President/COO
August 10, 2015

Rosanna T. Desiderio
Accounting Manager
August 10, 2015

Coal Asia Holdings, Incorporated
Utilization of IPO Proceeds
As of June 30, 2015

Net Proceeds	**P 726,868,750**
Less: Disbursement	**634,662,825**
Balance as of June 30, 2015	**P 92,205,925**

Details of Disbursement

1)	Working Capital	
	Q4 2012	**P 126,868,750**
2)	Davao Oriental Project	**455,510,697**
3)	Zamboanga Sibugay Project	**52,283,378**
		P 634,662,825

By:

Rosanna T. Desiderio
Head, Accounting

Johnson A. Sanhi Jr.
Chief Operating Officer