COVER SHEET

1	1	3	4	1					

SEC Registration Number

BENGUET CORPORATION

(Group's Full Name)

7Th Floor, Universal Re Building,
106 Paseo de RoxaS, Makati City

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

Mr. Reynaldo P. Mendoza

(Contact Person)

8812-1380

(Group Telephone Number)

1	2

Month

3	1

Day

(Calendar Year)

1	7	-	Q	

(Form Type)

Month

Day

(Annual Meeting)

Not Applicable

(Secondary License Type, If Applicable)

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total No. of Stockholders

Total Amount of Borrowings

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document ID

Cashier

STAMPS

Remarks: Please use BLACK ink for scanning purposes.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC FORM 17-Q

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

1. For the quarterly period ended: **MARCH 31, 2025**

2. Commission identification number: **11341** 3. BIR Tax Identification No.: **000-051-037-000**

BENGUET CORPORATION
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter

PHILIPPINES
5. Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization
6. Industry Classification Code: [ ] (SEC Use Only)

7F UNIVERSAL RE-BUILDING, 106 PASEO DE ROXAS, MAKATI CITY **1226**
7. Address of issuer's principal office — Postal Code

(632) 8812-1380
8. Issuer's telephone number, including area code

.....
9. Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the Code, or Sections 4 and 8 of the RSA.

	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding
Convertible Preferred Class A	217,061 shares
Common Class A Stock	429,547,273 shares*
Common Class B Stock	286,015,617 shares*

*Net of Treasury Shares

Total consolidated outstanding principal loans payable as of March 31, 2025 - ₱0.0 Million

11. Are any or all of the securities listed on a Stock Exchange? Yes [**X**] No [ ]

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

The Issuer's Convertible Preferred Class A share, Common Class A share and Common Class B share are listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE).

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 [ ] No [X]

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Financial Statements and, if applicable, Pro Forma Financial Statements meeting the requirements of SRC Rule 68, Form and Content of Financial Statements, shall be furnished as specified therein.

PLEASE REFER TO ANNEX "A" on pages 16 to 38 which are incorporated and form part of this report (SEC Form 17-Q), as follows:

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

A. 2025 FIRST QUARTER VERSUS 2024 FIRST QUARTER

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATION

The Company posted remarkable performance in the first quarter of 2025. Consolidated net income surged to ₱253.3 million, almost 5 times the net income of ₱52.7 million reported year on year. The increase in net income was the net effect of the following:

Revenues

The Company registered consolidated revenues of ₱1.01 billion for the first quarter of 2025, more than twice higher compared to the ₱470.1 million revenue for the same quarter in 2024. The increase is attributed to the continued soaring price of gold, nickel, and higher volume of nickel ore and gold sold during the quarter. BRMC exported seven boatloads of nickel ore with aggregate volume of 379,770 tons valued at ₱758.8 million compared to three boatloads sold with an aggregate tonnage of 164.340 tons valued at ₱284.8 million for the same period last year. The Acupan Gold Project (AGP) on the other hand, contributed 23% of the total revenue. AGP sold 1,423.95 ounces of gold at an average price of US$2,866.40 per ounce better than the 1,303.39 ounces of gold sold at an average price of US$2,084,.64 per ounce in the first quarter of 2024.

Operating and other revenues

Cost and operating expenses in the first quarter this year amounted to ₱716.7 million higher compared to ₱422.9 million for the same quarter in 2024. The increase/decrease was the net effect of the following:

Cost of mine products sold increased by 54% during the quarter. The increase is due to higher volume of nickel ore and gold sold during the quarter.

Cost of merchandise sold, and services increased from ₱19.5 million to ₱25.3 million. The increase is due to higher volume of nickel ore sold during the quarter.

Selling and general expenses increased by 44% during the quarter. The increase is due to higher volume of nickel ore exported to China.

Increase in taxes on revenue is due to higher revenues from nickel ore and gold sales.

Other income for the quarter slightly declined to ₱22.67 million from ₱22.72 million for the same quarter in 2024.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

2025 FIRST QUARTER VERSUS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Assets

The Company ended the first quarter of 2025 with consolidated total assets of ₱11.1 billion, higher than ₱10.9 billion in 2024. The increase is the net effect of the following:

Cash and cash equivalent increased by 30% or ₱519.5 million primarily from cash generated from operating activities.

Receivables decreased from ₱741.3 million to ₱634.0 million, from collection of receivables from nickel customers.

Inventories decreased by 63% from ₱191.9 million to ₱70.4 million, from the shipment of seven boatloads of nickel ore and no production of nickel ore during the quarter.

Decrease in other current assets pertain to VAT claim in 2023 refunded in first quarter of 2025.

Deferred mine exploration costs slightly increased from ₱550.5 million to ₱566.2 million. The increase is due to drilling expenses in the Pantingan Gold Prospect in Bataan.

Decrease in deferred tax assets pertain to deferred tax setup on unrealized fair value gain on Unit Investment Trust Fund (UITF).

Liabilities

Total consolidated liabilities as of March 31, 2025, amounted to ₱1.6 billion, slightly lower compared to ₱1.7 billion as of December 31, 2024. The increase/decrease was due to the following:

Trade and other payables decreased by 18% from ₱604.3 million to ₱492.6 million. The decrease pertains to payments to various suppliers and contractors.

Increase in income tax payable pertains to the corporate income tax liability of Benguetcorp Resources Management Corporation and Arrow Freight and Construction Corporation.

Decrease in non-current portion of lease liability pertains to payment of leases during the quarter.

Equity

Increase in retained earnings is due to the net income generated this quarter.

Similarly, Stockholder equity increased from ₱9.2 billion in 2024 to ₱9.4 billion as of March 31, 2025. The increase came from the net income reported during the quarter.

Consolidated Cash Flow

Net Cash inflows from operating activities for the first quarter this year amounted to ₱528.0 million compared to ₱57.0 million outflows for the same period last year. The increase was due to higher revenue and income arising from higher price of gold and nickel and higher volume of nickel ore and gold sold during the quarter.

During the quarter, the Company spent ₱15.7 million in the exploration of its Pantingan Gold and aggregate prospect in Bataan and invested ₱4.4 million in various assets for its Acupan Gold Project and Sta. Cruz Nickel Operation.

Net cash flow from financing activities during the quarter amounted to ₱3.3 million, higher compared to net cash used of ₱1.0 million for the same quarter in 2024. The net cash flow came from the proceeds from the exercise of stock options amounting to ₱4.4 million.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Acupan Gold Project (AGP)
On the back of record price of gold, AGP reported a strong profit this first quarter. Pre-tax income of ₱59.6 million this quarter was 17 times higher than the pre-tax income of ₱3.4 million in the same period in 2024. The positive variance came from the higher price of gold and volume sold this quarter compared to the same period last year.

Gold production in the first quarter this year reached 1,464.62 ounces compared to 1,143.08 ounces for the same period in 2024. Increase in production is due to higher volume of ore milled this quarter. AGP milled a combined 6,266.71 tons at an average mill head of 8.05 grams per ton, higher compared to 5,113.97 tons with average mill head of 10.79 grams per ton for the same period in 2024.

Net revenue for the first quarter of 2025 amounted to ₱236.4 million 156% higher than the ₱151.7 million net revenue posted in the same quarter in 2024. The increase is on account of higher sales volume of gold and higher price of gold. Gold sold for the quarter of 1,423.95 ounces is 9% higher against 1,303.39 ounces for the same quarter in 2024. Average gold price jumped by 138% to US$2,866.40 from US$2,084.64 per ounce in first quarter of 2024.

BGO plans to mine below Level 2000 to increase its production. BGO hired a consultant to upgrade the previous study on how to mine the flooded areas on level-by-level approach.

On the Balatoc Tailings Project, search for new technologies that will yield higher recovery of gold is still on-going. The previous study conducted to reprocess tailings using ultra fine grinding will yield only 63% recovery.

Sta. Cruz Nickel Project (SCNP)
SCNP under its wholly owned subsidiary, Benguetcorp Resources Management Corporation (BRMC), likewise reported noteworthy revenue year on year. Revenue during the quarter amounted to ₱758.8 million, exceeding by 266% the ₱284.8 million revenue posted in the same quarter in 2024. The increase is attributed to higher volume and price of nickel ore sold during the quarter. SCNP exported seven boatloads of nickel ore aggregating 379,770 tons of 1.3% to 1.4% in the first quarter of 2025 versus three boatloads or 164,340 tons ranging from 1.3% to 1.4% Nickel ore. Nickel ore was sold at an average price of US$34.23/ton this quarter versus US$30.89/ton for the same quarter in 2024. Net income this quarter amounted to ₱135.1 million, four times higher than net income of ₱33.6 million for the same period in 2024.

Irisan Lime Project (ILP)
The Company's ILP generated ₱19.7 million in revenues for the first quarter this year, 19% lower compared to ₱24.2 million revenue in the same quarter in 2024. The decrease is on account of lower volume of lime sold during the quarter. This resulted to lower pre-tax income of ₱5.0 million compared to the pre-tax income of ₱5.3 million for the same period in 2024.

Benguet Antamok Gold Operation (BAGO)
Having obtained the approval of its Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Plan (FMRDP) from the Mines and Geosciences Bureau – Cordillera Administrative Region (MGB-CAR) and the Contingent Liability and Rehabilitation Fund Steering Committee (CLFRSC), the Benguet Antamok Gold Operations (BAGO) continues to implement its environmental protection and enhancement programs under the Care and Maintenance Program (CMP). BAGO continuously implemented activities related to nursery maintenance, seedling propagation, reforestation, greening initiatives, water quality monitoring, watershed protection, and the maintenance of environmental structures. The Company has submitted its first year work and financial program for the remaining FMRDP fund for evaluation of CLFRSC.

The FMRDP is instrumental in ensuring the implementation of a activities geared towards the sustainability of previously operated mine site areas. For the quarter in review, the Company spent ₱0.14 million for the care and maintenance of BAGO.

EXPLORATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
Pantingan Property – Gold Prospect
The Pantingan property is located in Bataan peninsula and is covered by MPSA No. 154-2000-III. It remains to be a viable prospect for epithermal gold mineralization and aggregates. During the quarter, the Company continues to implement the Phase 2 drilling program upon showing of encouraging results from earlier drilling data and to continue to further trace the lateral extension of the interpreted potential veining systems in the project area. Three drillholes are still in progress. Other accompanying works undertaken with the drilling operation were opening and maintenance of more access roads and drill pads, hole-to-hole transfer and mobilization of the drill-rigs, coring operation, hauling of core-boxes, quick structural logging of cores, cutting of cores into halves and sampling.

Aggregates Prospect
On the aggregates prospect, the Company continues its permitting activities including permit for road-right-of-way in the 30-hectares Quarry Permit Area (QPA) outside the MPSA. Permits of 6 QPAs areas are still in progress. The large-scale quarry in PAB-1 and 2 still needs drilling for Declaration of Mining Project Feasibility (DMPF). In the QPA area, the MGB has issued area clearance while the NCIP has issued Certificate of Non-Overlap (CNO) while the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) has approved and released the ECC. The Company is working on LGU consent, tree inventory for Tree Cutting Permit. Upon completion of the requirements for 6 QPAs, the Company will proceed on permitting of another 8 QPAs.

Zamboanga Gold Prospect
The property is about 150 kilometers from Zamboanga City and is covered with Exploration Permit No. EP-012-2023-IX. The Company has an operating agreement with Oreline Mining Corporation to explore and operate the property comprising of 399.0288 hectares. The Company has started the implementation of exploration works for the Work Program submitted to MGB Region IX.

Surigao Coal Project
The Company is holding a coal property in Surigao del Sur through a Royalty Agreement with Diversified Mining Company. The property consists of 12-coal blocks with a total area of 12,000 hectares. Six-(6) coal blocks were extensively explored by way of mapping, trenching, drilling, electrical logging and topographic surveying. The ground evaluation works of the Company resulted in the delineation of resource consisting of seven-(7) coal seams of lignitic to sub-bituminous coal quality (steam grade). In the Company's application for a new Coal Operating Contract (COC), the Department of Energy (DoE) has declared it has passed the required bidding process. The Company awaits for the issuance of new COC subject to FPIC compliance. Market prospects for local coal with low BTU remains to be a concern, considering DoE's preference for clean energy and global shift to net-zero emissions.

Asiga Copper and Gold Prospect
The property is located in Municipality of Santiago, Agusan Del Norte and covered by Exploration Permit Application No. 000259-XIII. The Company has signed an operating agreement with Asiga Mining Corporation to explore and operate the property consisting of 3,483 hectares claim holdings.

SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES

i. LOGISTICS

Arrow Freight and Construction Corporation (AFCC)
AFCC, the logistics provider of the Company, generated revenue of ₱37.3 million for the first quarter of 2025, 72% higher than the ₱21.7 million for the same period last year. The revenue this quarter was derived from the ore loading and hauling contract amounting to ₱23.1 million and management fees of ₱13.9 million for providing and handling BRMC needed earthmoving equipment and dump trucks for its various mining activities. Net income this quarter amounted to ₱18.1 million this quarter, twice the net income of ₱9.1 million for the same quarter in 2024.

AFCC purchased additional backhoes and dump track to handle the earth moving/mining works previously handled by Goldrich Construction Corporation. The new equipment will help AFCC in its plan to enter construction business.

Keystone Port Logistics and Management Services Corporation (KPLMSC)
KPLMSC, the port and barging services provider of the Company, reported revenue of ₱29.7 million for the first quarter this year, higher compared to ₱12.5 million for the same period last year.

The revenue during the quarter came from the port services and barge and management fee in handling BRMC's 379,770 tons of nickel ore exports in the first quarter of 2025 compared to 164,340 tons for the same period in 2024.

Net income this quarter amounted to ₱14.7 million, six time higher than net income of ₱2.5 million for the same period in 2024.

Dredging of the port has been partially accomplished and expected to be completed as soon as the issue on transferring of dredge materials is resolved.

ii. REAL ESTATE

BMC Forestry Corporation (BFC)
BFC recorded a net income of ₱0.2 million for the first quarter of 2025, 29% lower in comparison to the profit earned during the same period in 2024 in the amount of ₱0.34 million. BFC continues to receive monthly payments and is in the process of selling the remaining three lots, covering a total area of 1,043 square meters, with a combined valuation of ₱5.3 million.

BFC acquired a 6-hectare property in the Province of La Union for its Woodspark expansion. The land development is expected to commence in October 2025.

BFC plans to continue to acquire and develop new lands as part of its plan to expand its real estate projects in La Union, Pangasinan and Tarlac.

Kelly Ecozone Project (KEP)
Phased development activities of the proposed Kelly Ecozone Project (KEP) are still on hold pending resolution of tenurial issues.

Updating and assessment of improvements of small-scale miners that will be affected by the KEP and consultation with the project-affected-people (PAP) and the local government units are continuing program.

Assessment and evaluation of areas for the agroforestry component of KEP including site preparation and sourcing of spring to supply water needs of the project is work in progress

iii. **HEALTHCARE**

Benguetcorp Laboratories, Inc. (BCLI) generated pre-tax income of ₱2.3 million for the first quarter of 2025, higher than the pre-tax income of ₱0.5 million for the same quarter last year. Gross revenue reported for the quarter amounted to ₱11.7 million,15% higher than the ₱10.1 million for the same period in 2024.

BCLI Center Mall Clinic in Baguio City has been experiencing losses since 2021. To mitigate further losses, the management recommended the closure of the clinic. The permanent closure was approved by the Board of Directors on January 15, 2025.

iv. **BENGUETCORP INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (BIL) IN HONGKONG**

In 1988, the Company acquired BenguetCorp International Limited (BIL), a Hongkong-based and wholly owned subsidiary for international operations, which remains largely inactive. BIL's subsidiary, BenguetCorp USA Limited's (BUSA) renewed its claims over 217 hectares of mineral property for gold/silver in Royston Hills, Nevada, USA. The Company engaged the services of Burgex, Inc. to provide and perform services as needed to identify and evaluate mineral interests and opportunities necessary for the project.

B. 2024 FIRST QUARTER VERSUS 2023 FIRST QUARTER

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATION

The Company's performance for the first quarter of 2024 was affected by the decline in prices of nickel ore and low gold production in the Acupan Gold Project in Itogon Province. Consolidated net income for the first quarter of 2024 amounted to ₱52.7 million, lower than the net income of ₱408.6 million for the same period in 2023. The increase/decrease in net income was the net effect of the following:

Revenues

The Company registered consolidated revenues of ₱470.1 million for the first quarter of 2024, 63% lower compared to ₱1.3 billion for the same quarter in 2023. The decline is attributed to lower sales of nickel ore and gold production. BRMC sold 3 boatloads of nickel ore with an aggregate volume of 164,340 tons valued at ₱284.7 million, In contrast, BRMC sold 9 boatloads with an aggregate tonnage of 424,015 valued at ₱1.1 billion for the same period last year. The Acupan Gold Project (AGP) on the other hand, contributed 32% of the total revenue. AGP sold 1,303.39 ounces of gold at an average price of US$2,084.64 per ounce against 1,617.31 ounces of gold at an average price of US$1,892.94 per ounce in the first quarter of 2023.

Operating and other revenues

Cost and operating expenses in the first quarter this year amounted to ₱422.9 million lower compared to ₱702.0 million for the same quarter in 2023. The increase/decrease was the net effect of the following:

Cost of mine products sold reduced by 8% during the quarter. The reduction is mainly due to lower production of gold thereby reducing the mining and milling costs.

Cost of merchandise sold, and services decreased from ₱27.4 million to ₱19.5 million. The decrease was due to lower volume of nickel ore sold during the quarter.

Selling and general expenses decreased by 51% during the quarter. The decreased is mainly due to lower volume of nickel ore exported to China.

Decrease in taxes on revenue is mainly due to lower nickel revenues.

Other income for the quarter amounted to ₱22.7 million. The other income was due to foreign exchange gain of ₱14.9 million.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

2024 FIRST QUARTER VERSUS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Assets

The Company ended the first quarter of 2024 with consolidated total assets of ₱10.36 billion, slightly higher than ₱10.34 billion in 2023. The increase is the net effect of the following:

Cash and cash equivalent decreased by 12% or ₱680.9 million primarily from the cash used in operating activities.

Receivables decreased from ₱746.7 million to ₱730.2 million, mainly from collection of receivables from nickel customers.

Inventories for the first quarter of 2024 amounted to ₱286.1 million, higher than ₱248.0 million in 2023 mainly from the continuous production of nickel ore.

Increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) pertains to additional placement in Unit Investment Trust Fund (UITF) and gain from existing UITF placements.

Increase in other current assets and other noncurrent assets pertain to input taxes on various purchases.

Deferred mine exploration costs slightly increased from ₱520.4 million to ₱524.6 million, the increase is mainly due to the drilling expenses incurred in the Pantingan Gold Prospect in Bataan.

Liabilities

Total consolidated liabilities as of March 31, 2024 stood at ₱1.94 billion, slightly lower compared to ₱1.97 billion as of December 31, 2923. The increase/decrease was due to the following:

Trade and other payables decreased by 11% to ₱453.1 million from ₱507.8 million. The decrease pertains to the payment to various suppliers and contractors.

Increase in income tax payable pertains mainly to the corporate income tax liability of Benguetcorp Resources Management Corporation and Arrow Freight and Construction Corporation.

Equity

Retained earnings slight increase is mainly from the net income generated this quarter.

Stockholder equity increased from ₱8.37 billion in 2023 to ₱8.42 billion as of March 31, 2024. The increase came from the net income generated during the quarter.

Consolidated Cash Flow

The cash used by operating activities for the first quarter of 2024 amounted to P57.0 million compared with P502.2 million provided by operating activities for the same period in 2023. The decrease was mainly due to lower sales of nickel ore.

During the quarter, the Company invested ₱15.6 million in UITF, spent ₱4.3 million in the exploration of its Pantingan Gold and Aggregate Prospect in Bataan and invested ₱15.3 million in various assets for its Acupan Gold Project and Sta. Cruz Nickel Operation.

Net cash used during the quarter amounted to ₱1.04 million.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Acupan Gold Project (AGP)

AGP continued to experience challenges in looking for new areas that will yield higher grade and volume of gold for the first quarter of 2024. Thus, to mitigate further losses, AGP implemented the restructuring of operation effective March 1, 2024.

AGP reported lower revenue for the first quarter of 2024 amounting to ₱151.7 million versus ₱168.5 million for the same quarter in 2023. The decrease is on account of lower sales volume of gold during the first quarter of 2024. Gold sold for the quarter of 1,303.39 ounces is 19% lower against 1,617.31 ounces for the same quarter in 2023. The decline in volume was partly offset by the increase in price of gold. Average gold price rose to US$2,084.64 from US$1,892.94 per ounce in the first quarter of 2023. Pre-tax income for the first quarter of 2024 amounted to ₱3.4 million, 75.4% lower than the pre-tax income of ₱13.7 million for the same quarter in 2023.

AGP milled 5,114 tons with average mill grade of 9.14 grams per ton for the first quarter in 2024, lower compared to 8,141 tons with average mill grade of 7.13 grams per ton for the same period in 2023.

AGP is continuously reviewing its development and production plan with the objective of finding new areas that will yield higher volume and better grade of gold. Likewise, AGP is also reviewing its current security and safety program. The objective is to further improve mine security to prevent the intrusion of illegal miners/squatters and accident in the area.

Sta. Cruz Nickel Project (SCNP)

The Sta. Cruz Nickel Operations in Zambales under its wholly owned subsidiary Benguetcorp Resources Management Corporation (BRMC), reported revenue of ₱284.8 million during the first quarter of 2024, lower than ₱1.05 billion for the same period in 2023. The decrease is attributed to lower volume and lower price of nickel ore sold during the first quarter of 2024.

During the first quarter of 2024, BRMC sold 3 boatloads of nickel ore aggregating 164,340 tons of 1.4% as against 9 boatloads of 477,214 tons ranging from 1.2% to 1.3% nickel ore. The boatloads were sold at an average price of US$30.89/ton for the first quarter of 2024 versus US$40.00/ton for the same quarter in 2023. This resulted to a lower net income for the first quarter of 2024 of ₱33.64 million, 295% lower than net income of ₱296.56 million for the same period in 2023.

Irisan Lime Project (ILP)

The Company's ILP generated ₱24.2 million revenue for the first quarter of 2024, lower compared to ₱25.4 million for the same quarter in 2023. The decrease is on account of lower volume of lime sold during the first quarter of 2024. This resulted to lower pre-tax income of ₱5.3 million against the pre-tax income of ₱6.5 million for the same period in 2023.

Benguet Antamok Gold Operation (BAGO)

The Benguet Antamok Gold Operations (BAGO) is actively implementing its environmental protection and enhancement programs under the Care and Maintenance Program (CMP). Currently, BAGO is in Phase 1 of the Final Mine Rehabilitation and Decommissioning Plan (FMRDP), which has been reviewed and commented on by the MGB-CAR and the Contingent Liability and Rehabilitation Fund Steering Committee (CLRFSC).

For the quarter in review, ₱0.16 million was utilized for the activities such as nursery enhancement, seedling propagation, reforestation, greening activities, water quality monitoring, watershed protection, and the

maintenance of environmental structures like the Liang Dam emergency spillways and penstocks. Phase 1 activities are progressing within the framework of the Annual Care and Maintenance Programs, with total expenditures reaching ₱16.76 million since 2017 out of the total FMRDP budget of ₱40.03 million.

The FMRDP has recently been approved by the MGB-CLRFC, and will be instrumental in ensuring the implementation of rehabilitation activities geared towards the sustainability of previously operated mine.

EXPLORATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Pantingan Property – Gold Prospect
The Pantingan property is located in Bataan peninsula and is covered by MPSA No. 154-2000-III. It remains to be a viable prospect for epithermal gold mineralization and aggregates. The Company continues to implement the drilling program upon showing of encouraging results from earlier drilling data. The same will provide necessary justifications in applying for Mineral Production Sharing Agreement (MPSA) renewal this year (which is due to expire in March 2025). On going works for the renewal include conduct of topographic survey and environmental impact study. Current drilling activities performed are the opening and maintenance of more access roads and drill pads, hole-to-hole transfer and mobilization of the drill-rigs, coring operation, hauling of core-boxes, quick structural logging of cores, cutting of cores into halves and sampling.

Aggregates Prospect
On the aggregates prospect, the Company continue its permitting activities including permit for road-right-of-way in the 30-hectares Quarry Permit Area (QPA) outside the MPSA. Permits of 6 QPAs areas are expected to be completed at year-end. The large-scale quarry in PAB-1 and 2 still needs drilling for Declaration of Mining Project Feasibility (DMPF). In the QPA area, the MGB has issued area clearance while the NCIP has issued Certificate of Non-Overlap (CNO). Obtaining LGU consent, tree inventory for Tree Cutting Permit and ECC process by the Company is a work-in-progress.

Zamboanga Gold Prospect
The property is about 150 kilometers from Zamboanga City and is covered with Exploration Permit No. EP-012-2023-IX. The Company has an operating agreement with Oreline Mining Corporation to explore and operate the property comprising of 399.0288 hectares.

Pursuant to the MGB approval work program submitted in the approved EP, the Company has started the exploration activities.

Surigao Coal Project
The Company is holding a coal property in Surigao del Sur through a 1981 Royalty Agreement with Diversified Mining Company. The property consists of 12-coal blocks with a total area of 12,000 hectares. Six-(6) coal blocks were extensively explored by way of mapping, trenching, drilling, electrical logging and topographic surveying. The ground evaluation works of the Company resulted in the delineation of resource consisting of seven-(7) coal seams of lignitic to sub-bituminous coal quality (steam grade). With the lapse of the original COC, the Company has application for a new Coal Operating Contract (COC) which is under evaluation by the Department of Energy (DOE) following the submission of Certifcate of No Mining Ban from the provincial LGU. Market prospects for local coal with low BTU remains to be a concern, considering DoE's preference for clean energy and global shift to net-zero emissions.

SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES

v. **LOGISTICS**

Arrow Freight and Construction Corporation (AFCC)
AFCC, the logistics provider of the Company, generated revenue of ₱21.7 million for the first quarter of 2024, 52% lower than the ₱44.9 million for the same period in 2023. The revenue during the quarter was derived from management fees amounting to ₱11.6 million for providing and handling BRMC needed earthmoving equipment and dump trucks for its various mining activities, ₱5.4 million from equipment rental for road maintenance and environmental works, ₱2.3 million from ore hauling using its own dump trucks, ₱2.3 million from ore loading and ₱0.9 million from freight services. This resulted to

net income of ₱9.1 million for the first quarter of 2024, lower against the net income of ₱23.0 million for the same quarter in 2023.

AFCC construction team will oversee and manage the dredging of the port in Candelaria.

Keystone Port Logistics and Management Services Corporation (KPLMSC)
KPLMSC, the port and barging services provider of the Company, reported revenue of ₱12.5 million for the first quarter of 2024, lower compared to ₱35.4 million for the same period in 2023. During the first quarter of 2024, KPLMSC handled 164,340 tons of nickel ore exported to China versus 477,214 tons for the same period in 2023.

This resulted to net income of ₱2.5 million for the first quarter of 2024, lower against the net income of ₱19.3 million for the same period in 2023.

KPLMSC plan to dredge portion of the port next quarter to improve the efficiency of barging activity during shipment.

vi. REAL ESTATE

BMC Forestry Corporation (BFC)
BFC, manages the lime kiln operation of Irisan Lime Project and various real estate projects. BFC continue to develop and sell subdivision lots in its real estate project in Rosario, La Union, called Woodspark Subdivision. BFC reported net income of ₱0.2 million for the first quarter of 2024, as compared to the net income of ₱1.5 million for the same period in 2023. BFC continues to sell the remaining three (3) lots with an aggregate area of 1,043 square meters valued at ₱5.29 million. BFC plans to expand its footprint in the development of another project either in La Union, Tarlac or Pangasinan. Hence negotiation for purchase of available land is ongoing.

Kelly Ecozone Project (KEP)
Phased development activities of the proposed Kelly Ecozone Project (KEP) are still on hold pending resolution of tenurial issues.

Updating and assessment of improvements of small-scale miners that will be affected by the KEP and consultation with the project-affected-people (PAP) and the local government units are continuing program.

Assessment and evaluation of areas for the agroforestry component of KEP including site preparation and sourcing of spring to supply water needs of the project is work in progress

vii. HEALTHCARE

BCLI generated pre-tax income of ₱0.54 million for the first quarter of 2024, lower than the pre-tax income of ₱2.5 million for the same quarter in 2023. Gross revenue reported for the quarter amounted to ₱10.11 million, 27% lower than the ₱13.9 million for the same period in 2023.

BCLI's long outstanding corporate client, MOOG, with service contract ending on April 30, 2023 was automatically renewed for the same period of 2 years or until April 30, 2025.

viii. BENGUETCORP INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (BIL) IN HONGKONG

- In 1988, the Company acquired BenguetCorp International Limited (BIL), a Hongkong-based and wholly owned subsidiary for international operations, which remains largely inactive. BIL's subsidiary, BenguetCorp USA Limited's (BUSA) renewed its claims over 217 hectares of mineral property for gold/silver in Royston Hills, Nevada, USA. The Company engaged the services of Burgex, Inc. to provide and perform services as needed to identify and evaluate mineral interests and opportunities necessary for the project.

C. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The Company continues to implement the respective environmental protection and enhancement programs for the first quarter of this year for its nickel, gold and lime operations. These programs and activities include massive reforestation in support of the Government's National Greening Program and Mining Forest Program, enhancement of land resources which includes the progressive rehabilitation and maintenance of various environmental structures such as Tailings Storage Facility and its appurtenances, drainage tunnels, strict implementation of hazardous and solid waste management and water, air and noise quality monitoring. These efforts are regularly monitored and validated by the Multipartite Monitoring Team (MMT) and Mine Rehabilitation Fund Committee (MRFC). The Company spent a total of ₱8.1million for the first quarter of 2025 to implement such activities.

The Company continued to partner with its host communities and neighboring barangays in the implementation of its Social Development and Management Programs (SDMP). Such programs include educational support, assistance to health programs, provision of medicines and medical outreach program, provision of agricultural supplies and equipment, assistance in infrastructure development and continuing support for various activities concerning Information Education Communication (IEC) and Development of Mining Technology and Geosciences (DMTG). Total expenditures during the first quarter of 2025, to implement these activities stood at ₱1.5 million.

D. KEY PERFOMANCE INDICATORS

The Company's management intends to analyze future results of operations through the following:

1. Working Capital

   Working capital (current assets less current liabilities) and current ratio (current assets over current liabilities) measures the liquidity or debt paying ability of the Company. As of this quarter ending March 31, 2025, the Company's current ratio is 6.68:1 versus 4.37:1 for the same period in 2024, 4.37:1 in 2023,and 2.22:1 in 2022.

2. Metal price

   The Company's revenue is largely dependent on the world market prices for gold and nickel. The favorable metal prices will also have a favorable impact on the Company's revenues. The price of gold used by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas in pricing our gold sales is based on world spot market prices provided by the London Metal Exchange. The price of gold is the key indicator in determining the Company's revenue level. The average market prices for gold sold were at US$2,866.40 per ounce during the first quarter of 2025, as compared to average price of US$2,084.64 per ounce, US$ 1,892.94 per ounce and US$1,871.68 per ounce for the same respective periods in 2024, 2023 and 2022. Nickel ore was sold at average price of US$34.23/ton this quarter against US$30.89/ton for the same period in 2024, US$40.00/ton for the same period in 2023 and US$43.75/ton in 2022.

3. Tons Mill and Ore Grade

   Tons milled and ore grade are key determinants of sales volume. The higher tons milled and ore grade are directly proportional to revenue level. For this quarter, tons milled were 6,266.71 tons at an average mill head of 8.05 grams per ton higher compared to 5,113.97 tons of ore with average grade of 10.79 grams per ton gold for the same period in 2024, 8,141 tons of ore with average grade of 7.13 grams per ton gold for the same period in 2023, and 13,183 tons of ore with average grade of 6.15 grams per ton gold in 2022. Gold sold for the quarter of 1,423.95 ounces is 9% higher than 1,303.39 ounces for the same quarter in 2024, 1,617.31 ounces in 2023, and 2,606.66 ounces in 2022. Nickel ores produced depend on customer specification or market demand which price is also dependent on the nickel content classified as high grade and low grade nickel ore. Nickel ore sold this quarter was 379,770 tons of 1.3% to 1.4% nickel ore versus 164,340 tons nickel ore at 1.4% Ni grade for the same period in 2024, 477,214 tons nickel ore ranging from 1.2% to 1.3% Ni grade in 2023, and 424,015 tons nickel ore ranging from 1.2% to 1.3% Ni grade in 2022.

4. Foreign Exchange Rate

   The Company's sales proceeds are mainly in U.S. dollars. A higher Philippine peso to U.S. dollar exchange rate means higher peso sales but would also reflect a foreign exchange loss on the restatement of the Company's dollar obligations. Conversely, a lower exchange rate reduces the Company's revenue in pesos but brings foreign exchange income on the loans. As of March 31, 2025, the peso to dollar exchange rate was at ₱57.21, as compared to ₱56.24, ₱54.36 and ₱51.74 for the same respective periods in 2024, 2023

and 2022. The volatility of the foreign currency exchange rates will continue to affect the Company's operations in the foreseeable future.

5. Earnings Per Share
   The Company's earnings per share ultimately reflects the Company's financial and operational growth as a result of its performance in cost management, productivity and will provide investors comparable benchmarks relative to similar companies. The reported Company earnings per share this quarter is ₱0.36 compared to earnings per share of ₱0.08, ₱0.66 and ₱0.67 for the same respective periods in 2024, 2023 and 2022.

6. The key performance indicator used for the Company's subsidiaries is Net Income, which is discussed in the Subsidiaries and Affiliate Portion of the Operational Review of this report.

E. KNOWN TRENDS, EVENTS OR UNCERTAINTIES

The Company does not foresee any cash flow or liquidity problems over the next twelve (12) months. BRMC continues to market saleable nickel ores, ILP continues to have steady market for quicklime products, while AGP is expected to improve gold production and provide positive financial results despite escalating price of commodities and exorbitant power charges that affect its operating cost. The Company and its subsidiaries continue to claim available tax refunds from the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Within the next twelve months, the Company anticipates changes in the number of employees due to hiring of Project/Seasonal workers for the Pantingan project, BRMC, AFCC, KPLMSC and BCLI.

The known trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that may have a material impact on net sales or revenues or income from continuing operations of the Company are the prices of nickel and gold in the world market, the dollar to peso exchange rate, changes in the DENR's rules and regulations, drastic change in fuel prices and the present economic condition affected by the global health issues, war and military conflicts.

There are no known events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligations that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation that have not been booked although the Company could be contingently liable for lawsuits and claims arising from the ordinary course of business which are not presently determinable.

There are no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangement, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationship of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons that the Company is aware of during the quarter.

The Company continues to fund the capital requirements of its Acupan mine expansion program and exploration and development of Pantingan Gold Project. The sales of gold, nickel ore and quicklime are the sources of funds for capital expenditures, or from borrowing under the available credit facilities. The increase in the sale of gold and shipment of nickel will have a favorable impact on the Company's net sales and income.

During the quarter in review, except for what has been noted in the preceding paragraph, there were no material events or uncertainties known to management that had material impact on past performance, or that would have a material impact on the future operations, in respect of the following:

- Significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from the Company's continuing operations;
- Material commitments for capital expenditures that are reasonably expected to have a material impact on the Company's short-term or long-term liquidity;
- Seasonal aspects that had a material impact on the Company's results of operations; and
- Material changes in the financial statements of the Company.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

The issuer may, at its option, report under this item any information not previously reported in a report on SEC Form 17-C. If disclosure of such information is made under this Part II, it need not be repeated in a report on Form 17-c which would otherwise be required to be filed with respect to such information or in a subsequent report on Form 17-Q.

There are no other information for this interim period not previously reported in a report on SEC Form 17-C.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Regulation Code, the issuer has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Makati on May 20, 2025.

Issuer.....**BENGUET CORPORATION**.....
By:

Signature and Title: **LINA G. FERNANDEZ**
President

Signature and Title: **MAX D. ARCEÑO**
Senior Vice President-
Finance & Treasurer

Annex "A"

BENGUET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS OF MARCH 31, 2025 AND DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Amounts in Thousands)

	March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2024 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱2,273,176**	₱1,753,715
Trade and other receivables	**634,037**	741,276
Inventories	**70,439**	191,940
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	**712,189**	704,637
Other current assets	**261,821**	368,716
Total Current Assets	**3,951,662**	3,760,284
Noncurrent Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	**2,712,028**	2,716,511
Deferred mine exploration costs	**566,217**	550,505
Investment property	**3,324,759**	3,324,759
Deferred tax assets - net	**7,067**	8,685
Other noncurrent assets	**498,554**	506,577
Total Noncurrent Assets	**7,108,625**	7,107,037
TOTAL ASSETS	**₱11,060,287**	₱10,867,321
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**₱492,563**	₱604,319
Lease liabilities – current	**7,107**	7,107
Liability for mine rehabilitation – current	**4,869**	4,869
Income tax payable	**86,949**	38,849
Total Current Liabilities	**591,488**	655,144
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Lease liabilities – net of current portion	**7,045**	8,158
Liability for mine rehabilitation – net of current portion	**48,151**	48,151
Pension liability	**39,963**	39,963
Deferred income tax liabilities - net	**826,769**	826,761
Other noncurrent liabilities	**119,939**	119,939
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	**1,041,867**	1,042,972
Total Liabilities	**1,633,355**	1,698,116
Equity		
Capital stock	**716,371**	714,277
Capital surplus	**688,902**	686,627
Cost of share-based payment	**8,225**	8,225
Retained earnings	**6,453,018**	6,199,684
Other components of equity	**1,568,432**	1,568,408
	9,434,948	9,177,221
Cost of 116,023 shares held in treasury, ₱69 per share	**(8,016)**	(8,016)
Total Equity	**9,426,932**	9,169,205
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**₱11,060,287**	₱10,867,321

BENGUET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025
(With Comparative Figures for the three months ended March 31, 2024)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31	
	2025	2024
REVENUES	**₱1,014,177**	₱470,075
COSTS AND OPERATING EXPENSES		
Costs of mine products sold	**294,196**	190,895
Costs of merchandise sold and services	**25,318**	19,529
Selling and general	**319,911**	180,698
Taxes on revenue	**77,299**	31,755
	716,724	422,877
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	**309,861**	25,498
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Interest income	**10,673**	2,469
Foreign exchange gains (losses) – net	**(10,814)**	14,901
Miscellaneous – net	**22,672**	5,348
	22,531	22,718
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**332,392**	69,916
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX	**79,058**	17,222
NET INCOME	**₱253,334**	₱52,694
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE	**₱0.36**	₱0.08
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	**₱0.36**	₱0.08

BENGUET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(With Comparative Figures for the three months ended March 31, 2024)

(Amounts in Thousands)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31	
	2025	2024
NET INCOME	**₱253,334**	₱52,694
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Translation adjustment on foreign subsidiaries	**24**	710
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**24**	710
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**₱253,358**	₱53,404

BENGUET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025
(With Comparative Figures for the three months ended March 31, 2024)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	March 31, 2025 (Unaudited)	March 31, 2024 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2024 (Audited)
CAPITAL STOCK	**₱716,371**	₱624,277	₱714,277
CAPITAL SURPLUS	**688,902**	415,547	686,627
REVALUATION INCREMENT	**1,504,417**	1,362,051	1,504,417
CUMULATIVE TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENT			
Balance at beginning of period	**43,319**	41,064	41,064
Translation adjustment	**24**	710	2,255
Balance at end of period	**43,343**	41,774	43,319
COST OF SHARE-BASED PAYMENT			
Balance at beginning of period	**8,225**	8,104	8,104
Stock options expense	**–**	–	1,201
Cancellation of stock options	**–**	–	(1,080)
Balance at end of period	**8,225**	8,104	8,225
UNREALIZED GAIN ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVOCI			
Balance at beginning of period	**165**	371	371
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**–**	–	(206)
Balance at end of period	**165**	371	165
REMEASUREMENT LOSS ON PENSION LIABILITY	**20,399**	15,908	20,399
UNREALIZED GAIN ON INTANGIBLE ASSET	**108**	108	108
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Balance at beginning of period	**6,199,684**	5,907,571	5,907,571
Divided declaration	**–**	–	(143,557)
Net income (loss) for the period	**253,334**	52,694	435,670
Balance at end of period	**6,453,018**	5,960,265	6,199,684
TREASURY SHARES	**(8,016)**	(8,016)	(8,016)
TOTAL EQUITY	**₱9,426,932**	₱8,420,389	₱9,169,205

BENGUET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025
(With Comparative Figures for the three months ended March 31, 2024)
(Amounts in Thousands)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31	
	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	**₱332,392**	₱69,916
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	**8,586**	14,760
Unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) - net	**4,995**	710
Decrease (increase) in:		
Trade and other receivables	**94,724**	16,486
Inventories	**121,501**	(38,185)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	**77,554**	(66,037)
Decrease (increase) in trade and other payables	**(111,756)**	(54,653)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**527,996**	(57,003)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in:		
Property, plant and equipment	**(4,102)**	(106)
Financial asset at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL)	**–**	(15,628)
Deferred exploration costs	**(15,712)**	(4,253)
Other assets	**8,023**	(15,261)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(11,791)**	(35,248)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	**4,369**	–
Payment of pension liability	**–**	(1,675)
Payment of lease liability	**(1,113)**	(316)
Decrease in other noncurrent liabilities	**–**	942
Net cash flows used in financing activities	**3,256**	(1,049)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**519,461**	(93,300)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	**1,753,715**	774,192
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	**₱2,273,176**	₱680,892

BENGUET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

EARNINGS PER SHARE COMPUTATION

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025 AND 2024
(Amounts in Thousands, Except for the Number of Shares)

	March 31	
	2025	2024
Net income	**₱253,334**	₱52,694

Number of shares for computation of:

	March 31	
	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share		
Weighted average common shares issued	**713,885,897**	623,532,198
Less treasury stock	**348,069**	348,069
Weighted average common shares outstanding	**713,537,828**	623,184,129
Diluted earnings per share		
Weighted average common shares issued	**713,885,897**	623,532,198
Less treasury stock	**348,069**	348,069
	713,537,828	623,184,129
Conversion of preferred stock	**2,059,366.24**	2,059,366
Stock options	**1,841,735.00**	3,472,170
	709,636,727	628,715,665
Basic earnings per share	**₱0.36**	₱0.08
Diluted earnings per share	**₱0.36**	₱0.08

BENGUET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025 AND 2024

	March 31	
	2025	2024
Profitability Ratio		
Return on asset	**0.02:1**	0.01:1
Return on equity	**0.03:1**	0.01:1
Gross profit margin	**0.69:1**	0.48:1
Operating profit margin	**0.30:1**	0.05:1
Net profit margin	**0.25:1**	0.11:1
Liquidity and Solvency Ratio		
Current ratio	**6.68:1**	4.37:1
Quick ratio	**4.92:1**	3.20:1
Solvency ratio	**6.77:1**	5.35:1
Financial Leverage Ratio		
Asset to equity ratio	**1.17:1**	1.23:1
Debt ratio	**0.15:1**	0.19:1
Debt to equity ratio	**0.17:1**	0.23:1
Interest coverage ratio	**0.00:1**	0.00:1

BENGUET CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

AGING OF RECEIVABLES

AS OF MARCH 31, 2025

(Amounts in Thousands)

TYPE OF RECEIVABLES	LESS THAN 30 DAYS	30 TO 60 DAYS	LESS THAN ONE YEAR	MORE THAN ONE YEAR TO FIVE YEARS	MORE THAN FIVE YEARS	TOTAL
Trade receivables	₱32,836	₱20,378	₱3,334	₱18,653	₱77,862	₱153,063
Allowance for doubtful accounts	–	–	–	–	(31,870)	(31,870)
Trade receivables – net	32,836	20,378	3,334	18,653	45,992	121,193
Nontrade receivables:						
Officers and employees	624	13,922	7,048	3,495	105,216	130,305
Others	475	500	5,225	19,232	488,063	513,495
Total	1,099	14,422	12,273	22,727	593,279	643,800
Allowance for doubtful accounts	–	–	–	–	(130,956)	(130,956)
Nontrade receivables - net	1,099	14,422	12,273	22,727	462,323	512,844
Trade and other receivables – net	₱33,935	₱34,800	₱15,607	₱41,380	₱508,315	₱634,037

1. Corporate Information

Benguet Corporation (the Ultimate Parent Company) was incorporated on August 12, 1903 was listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) on January 4, 1950.

The Parent Company is currently engaged in gold, nickel, and other metallic and nonmetallic mineral production, exploration, research and development and natural resource projects. The nature of business of the Parent Company's subsidiaries are summarized in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

The Parent Company's registered office address is 7th Floor Universal Re Building, 106 Paseo de Roxas, 1226 Makati City.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for land and artworks classified as property, plant and equipment, which have been measured at revalued amounts, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), intangible asset under "other noncurrent assets" and investment properties, which have been measured at fair value. The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, the Company's functional currency under Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) and as adopted by the Philippine SEC. All amounts are rounded to the nearest thousands (₱000), except when otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Accounting Standard (PAS) 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*. Accordingly, the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Benguet Corporation (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual consolidated financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2024.

Changes in Accounting Standards and Interpretation

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025

- *Amendments to PAS 21, Lack of exchangeability*

Adoption of the pronouncement did not have any significant impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

Financial Assets
Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, FVOCI, and FVPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at FVPL, irrespective of the business model.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at FVOCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Subsequent Measurement
The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loan receivable, receivables from lessees of bunkhouses and short-term investments under "Other current assets".

Financial assets at FVPL
Financial assets at FVPL are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

The Group's financial assets at FVPL include its investments in unit investment trust fund (UITF).

Financial assets at FVOCI
Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the consolidated statement of income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group's financial assets at FVOCI include investments in quoted shares.

Impairment
The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For cash and cash equivalents, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. The probability of default and loss given defaults are publicly available and are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the Group's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. The Group uses publicly available ratings to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate ECLs.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For other receivables, the Group calculates ECLs at initial recognition by considering the consequences and probabilities of possible defaults only for the next 12 months, rather than the life of the asset. It continues to apply this method until a significant increase in credit risk has occurred, at which point the loss allowance is measured based on lifetime ECLs.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life between the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and forward-looking analysis.

Exposures that have not deteriorated significantly since origination, or where the deterioration remains within the Group's investment grade criteria are considered to have a low credit risk. The provision for credit losses for these financial assets is based on a 12-month ECL. The low credit risk exemption has been applied on debt investments that meet the investment grade criteria of the Group from the time of origination.

An exposure will migrate through the ECL stages as asset quality deteriorates. If, in a subsequent period, asset quality improves and also reverses any previously assessed significant increase in credit risk since origination, then the loss allowance measurement reverts from lifetime ECL to 12-months ECL.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.
A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial Liabilities
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Measurement - Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)
After initial measurement, interest-bearing loans, non-interest-bearing liabilities and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

The Group's financial liabilities include loans payable, trade payables and accrued expenses under "trade and other payables", lease liabilities and equity of claim owners on contract operations under "other noncurrent liabilities".

Fair Value Measurement
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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 unaudited interim condensed 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 unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements at fair value 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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires the Group to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgments, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Assessing Provisions and Contingencies

The Group is currently involved in various legal proceedings. The estimate of the probable costs for the resolution of these claims has been developed in consultation with outside counsel handling the Group's defense in these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results. The Group assessed that these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on its financial position. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings.

Distinction between Investment Property and Owner-Occupied Property

The Group determines whether a property qualifies as investment property. In making its judgment, the Group considers whether the property is not occupied substantially for use by, or in operations of the Group, not for sale in the ordinary course of business, but is held primarily to earn rental income or capital appreciation. Owner-occupied properties generate cash flows that are attributable not only to the property but also to the other assets used in the production or supply.

Principal versus Agent Considerations

The Group enters into contracts with customers wherein the Group charges the customers for the services rendered. The Group determined that it does not control the goods or services before they are transferred to customers, and it does not have the ability to direct the use of the services or obtain benefits from the services. The following factors indicate that the Group does not control the services before they are being transferred to customers. Therefore, the Group determined that it is an agent in these contracts.

- The Group is not primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the professional services.
- The Group has no discretion in establishing the price for the services provided. The Group's consideration in these contracts is only based on the difference between the Group and the customer.

The Group determined that it is an agent with respect to the professional fees of its tenant doctors. Meanwhile, the Group concluded that it is the principal in all its other revenue streams.

Assessing Recoverability of Deferred Mine Exploration Costs
The Group reviews the recoverability of deferred mine exploration costs when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of deferred mine exploration costs may exceed its estimated recoverable amount. The Group considers the following factors, among others, in its assessment:

- Status of each mine exploration project and plans on exploration and evaluation activities
- Validity of the licenses, permits and correspondences related to each mine exploration project
- Plans to abandon existing mine areas and plans to discontinue exploration activities
- Availability of information suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely

The Group's ability to realize its deferred exploration costs depends on the success of exploration and development work in proving the viability of its mining properties to produce minerals in commercial quantities, and the success of converting the Group's exploration permits to new mineral agreements, which cannot be determined at this time. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustment that might result from these uncertainties.

As at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, deferred mine exploration costs amounted to ₱566.22 million and ₱550.51 million, respectively.

Estimates and Assumptions
The key estimates and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets within the next financial year, are discussed below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when these occur.

Provision for Expected Credit Losses on Trade and Other Receivables
The Group uses the simplified approach in the assessment of the ECL for its trade receivables and general approach model for its other receivables excluding advances to officers and employees. An assessment of the ECL relating to this financial asset is undertaken upon initial recognition and each financial year and involves exercise of significant judgment. Key areas of judgment include defining default, determining assumptions to be used such as timing and amounts of expected net recoveries from defaulted accounts, determining debtor's capacity to pay, and incorporating forward looking information.

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables, excluding advances to officers and employees, amounted to ₱564.13 million and ₱683.06 million as at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Estimating Ore Reserves
Ore reserves estimates are, to a large extent, based on the interpretation of geological data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques and feasibility studies. The Group estimates its ore reserves based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological data on the size, depth and shape of the ore body, and requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. The Group also makes estimates and assumptions regarding a number of economic and technical factors affecting ore reserves estimates, such as production rates, grades, foreign exchange rates, production and transport costs, and commodity prices.

These geological, economic and technical estimates and assumptions may change in the future in ways, which can affect the quality and quantity of the ore reserves. The Group reviews and updates estimates as required to reflect actual production, new exploration data or developments and changes in other assumptions or parameters. These estimates will change from time to time to reflect mining activities, analyses of new engineering and geological data, changes in ore reserve and mineral resource holdings, modifications of mining plans or methods, changes in nickel or gold prices or production costs, and other factors.

Changes in the ore reserves estimates may impact the carrying values of mine and mining properties under "property, plant and equipment, liability for mine rehabilitation and decommissioning and depletion charges.

As at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, carrying values of mine and mining properties amounted to ₱643.31 million and ₱645.36 million, respectively.

As at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, liability for mine rehabilitation amounted to ₱53.02 million.

Estimating Recoverability of Property, Plant and Equipment
The Group assesses impairment on property, plant and equipment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment may not be recoverable.

The factors that the Group considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results
- Significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business, and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends

In determining the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the property, plant and equipment, the Group is required to make estimates and assumptions such as commodity prices (considering current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), discount rates and foreign currency exchange rates, operating costs, future production levels and costs. These estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty. Therefore, there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will impact these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of assets. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying amount of the assets may be further impaired or the impairment charge reduced with the impact recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

As at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, property, plant and equipment (at cost) amounted to ₱739.43 million and ₱743.91 million, respectively.

Estimating Allowance for Inventory Obsolescence
The Group maintains allowance for inventory losses at a level considered adequate to reflect the excess of cost of inventories over their NRV. NRV of inventories are assessed regularly based on prevailing estimated selling prices of inventories and the corresponding cost of disposal. Decrease in the NRV of inventories resulting in an amount lower than the original acquisition cost is accounted for as an impairment loss that is recognized in profit or loss.

As at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the carrying value of inventories amounted to ₱70.44 million and ₱191.94 million, respectively.

Assessing Impairment of Input VAT under Other Current Assets and Advances to Contractors and Suppliers and Input VAT under Noncurrent Assets
The Group provides allowance for impairment losses on input VAT under other current assets and advances to contractors and supplies and input VAT under noncurrent assets when these can no longer be realized. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would differ if the Group made different judgments or utilized different estimates. An increase in allowance for probable loss would increase recorded expenses and decrease other current and noncurrent assets.

The total carrying value of input VAT under other current assets and advances to contractors and suppliers and input VAT under noncurrent assets amounted to ₱515.45 million and ₱491.55 million as at December 31, 2024, respectively.

Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Properties
The Group carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognized in the consolidated statement of income. In addition, it measures the land and artworks at revalued amounts, with changes in fair value being recognized in other comprehensive income. The land, artworks and investment properties were valued using the sales comparison approach. The determination of the fair values of these properties involves significant management judgment and estimations. The valuation also requires the assistance of external appraisers whose calculations also depend on certain assumptions, such as sales and listing of comparable properties registered within the vicinity and adjustments to sales price based on internal and external factors.

As at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the appraised value of land and artworks, and investment properties amounted to ₱5,297.36 million.

Unit-of-production (UOP) depreciation
Estimated economically recoverable reserves are used in determining the depreciation and/or amortization of mine-specific assets. This results in a depreciation/amortization charge proportional to the depletion of the anticipated remaining life-of-mine production. The life of each item, which is assessed at least annually, has regard to both its physical life limitations and present assessments of economically recoverable reserves of the mine property at which the asset is located. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, including the amount of recoverable reserves and estimates of future capital expenditure. The calculation of the UOP rate of depreciation/amortization could be impacted to the extent that actual production in the future is different from current forecast production based on economically recoverable reserves, or if future capital expenditure estimates change. Changes to economically recoverable reserves could arise due to changes in the factors or assumptions used in estimating reserves, including:

- The effect on economically recoverable reserves of differences between actual commodity prices and commodity price assumptions
- Unforeseen operational issues

Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively.

As at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the carrying amount of mine and mining properties amounted to ₱643.31 million and ₱645.36 million, respectively. Carrying amount of mine rehabilitation asset amounted to ₱25.67 million as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Leases – Estimating the Incremental Borrowing Rate
The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

The Group's lease liabilities amounted to ₱14.15 million and ₱15.27 million as at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Estimating Liability for Mine Rehabilitation
The Group estimates the costs of mine rehabilitation based on previous experience in rehabilitating fully mined areas in sections of the mine site. These costs are adjusted for inflation factor based on the average annual inflation rate as of adoption date or re-evaluation of the asset dismantlement, removal or restoration costs. Such adjusted costs are then measured at present value using the market interest rate for a comparable instrument adjusted for the Group's credit standing. While management believes that its assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the Group's liability for mine rehabilitation.

Liability for mine rehabilitation amounted to ₱53.02 million as at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Estimating Pension Benefits
The cost of defined benefit pension benefits as well as the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, defined benefit obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation.
The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the Philippines and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Future salary increases, and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the Philippines.

Net pension liability of the Group amounted to ₱39.96 million as at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Assessing Realizability of Deferred Tax Assets
The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets at each end of the reporting period and reduces deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Management believes that there is no assurance that the Group will generate sufficient taxable profit to allow all or part of its deferred tax assets to be utilized.

The Group recognized deferred tax assets amounting to ₱103.59 million as at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

4. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group has various other financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, receivable from lessees of bunkhouses, and loan receivable under "other noncurrent assets", trade and accrued expenses under trade and other payables and lease liabilities, which arise directly from its operations. Other financial assets include financial assets at FVPL and FVOCI.

The significant risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are liquidity risk, credit risk and interest rate risk. The BOD reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and these are summarized below.

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group may encounter difficulties in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans and availment of suppliers' credit. The long-term relationship of the Group to its suppliers gives it the advantage to negotiate the payment terms.

As part of its liquidity risk management, the Group has access to sufficient external funding and loans payable maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders. It also continuously assesses conditions in the financial markets for opportunities to avail bank loans and capital market issues. Accordingly, its loan maturity profile is regularly reviewed to ensure availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities with financial institutions. As at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, cash and cash equivalents may be withdrawn anytime while quoted FVOCI may be converted to cash by selling them during the normal trading hours in any business day.

The tables below summarize the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 based on contractual undiscounted cash flows. The table also analyses the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets in order to provide a complete view of the Group's contractual commitments. The analysis into relevant maturity groupings is based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity dates.

	March 31, 2025				
	On demand	0-90 days	91-365 days	More than one year	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents					
Cash on hand and in banks	**₱873,223**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱873,223**
Short-term deposits	**–**	**1,399,953**	**–**	**–**	**1,399,953**
Trade and other receivables*	**33,311**	**20,878**	**8,559**	**501,383**	**564,131**
FVPL	**712,189**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**712,189**
Short-term deposits under "other current assets"	**–**	**–**	**1,727**	**–**	**1,727**
FVOCI	**–**	**–**	**–**	**794**	**794**
	₱1,618,723	**₱ 1,420,831**	**₱10,286**	**₱502,177**	**₱3,552,017**

(Forward)

	March 31, 2025				
	On demand	**0-90 days**	**91-365 days**	**More than one year**	**Total**
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables					
Trade	**₱–**	**₱202,081**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱**
Nontrade**	**23,080**	**–**	**–**	**–**	
Accrued expenses	**–**	**23,080**	**48,183**	**–**	**71,263**
Lease liabilities	**–**	**2,369**	**4,738**	**7,045**	**14,152**
Other noncurrent liabilities					
Equity of claimowner incontract operations	**–**	**–**	**–**	**49,136**	**49,136**
	23,080	**227,530**	**52,921**	**56,181**	**359,712**
Net financial assets (liabilities)	**₱1,595,643**	**₱1,193,301**	**(₱42,635)**	**₱445,996**	**₱3,192,305**

**Excluding advances to officers and employees*
***Excluding statutory payables*

	December 31, 2024				
	On demand	0-90 days	91-365 days	More than one year	Total
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents					
Cash on hand and in banks	₱832,105	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱832,105
Short-term deposits	–	921,610	–	–	921,610
Trade and other receivables*	104,557	439,800	196,919	–	741,276
FVPL	704,637	–	–	–	704,637
Short-term deposits under "other current assets"	–	–	26,908	–	26,908
FVOCI	–	–	–	794	794
	1,641,299	1,361,410	223,827	794	3,227,330
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables					
Trade	–	277,569	–	–	277,569
Nontrade**	3,721	–	–	–	3,721
Accrued expenses	–	23,615	28,691	–	52,306
Lease liabilities	–	2,269	–	4,450	6,719
Other noncurrent liabilities					
Equity of claimowner incontract operations	–	–	–	49,136	49,136
	3,721	303,453	28,691	53,586	389,451
Net financial assets (liabilities)	₱1,637,578	₱1,057,957	₱195,136	(₱52,792)	₱2,837,879

**Excluding advances to officers and employees*
***Excluding statutory payables*

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the potential loss arising from any failure by counterparties to fulfill their obligations as these falls due. It is inherent to the business that potential losses may arise due to the failure of its customers and counterparties to fulfill their obligations on maturity dates or due to adverse market conditions.

The Group trades only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures.

With respect to credit risk arising from other financial assets of the Group, which comprise of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, receivables from lessees of bunkhouses and loans receivable under trade and other receivables and advances under other noncurrent assets, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

Since the Group trades only with recognized third parties, there is no requirement for collateral.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated statements of financial position. The maximum exposure is shown at each instrument's carrying amount, before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting and collateral agreements.

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in banks	**₱872,430**	**₱832,105**
Short-term deposits	**1,399,953**	**921,610**
Trade and other receivables, except advances to officers and employees	**564,131**	**741,276**
Short-term investments under "other current assets"	**1,727**	**26,908**
	₱2,838,241	**₱2,521,899**

Impairment of financial assets

The Group has financial assets consisting of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, receivables from lessees of bunkhouses, and loans receivable that are subjected to ECL model.

General Approach

Cash and cash equivalents

The ECL relating to the cash of the Group is minimal as these are deposited in reputable banks which have good credit rating, and are considered to have lower credit risk.

Other receivables and loans receivable

The Group provided an allowance for ECLs for these financial assets amounted to ₱102.43 million and ₱101.82 million as at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Simplified Approach

Trade receivables

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due of trade receivables. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Group establishes credit limits at the level of the individual borrower, corporate relationship and industry sector. It also provides for credit terms with the consideration for possible application of intercompany accounts between affiliated companies. Also, the Group transacts only with related parties and recognized third parties, hence, there is no requirement for collateral.

Below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using a provision matrix as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

March 31, 2025 and

		Past due			**Specific**	
	Current	**30 days**	**60 days**	**>90 days**	**Identification**	**Total**
Expected credit loss rate	**0%**	**4%**	**6%**	**21%**	**100%**	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	**₱32,836**	**₱14,234**	**₱9,478**	**₱82,749**	**₱13,766**	**₱153,063**
	₱–	**₱569**	**₱570**	**₱16,965**	**₱13,766**	**₱31,870**

December 31, 2024

	Current	Past due 30 days	Past due 60 days	Past due >90 days	Specific Identification	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%	4%	6%	22%	100%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	₱85,566	₱20,352	₱31,690	₱114,213	₱4,823	₱256,644
	₱–	₱954	₱1,582	₱30,315	₱4,823	₱37,674

Market Risks

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk to earnings or capital arising from changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group takes on exposure to effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial performance and cash flows.

The Group has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises from the sale of gold and nickel ore and the purchase of certain goods and services denominated in US$.

All sales of gold and nickel ore are denominated in US$. Dollar conversion of metal sales to Philippine peso is based on the prevailing exchange rate at the time of sale.

The Group's policy is to maintain foreign currency exposure within acceptable limits. The Group believes that its profile of foreign currency exposure on its assets and liabilities is within conservative limits for an institution engaged in the type of business in which the Group is involved. The Group did not seek to hedge the exposure on the change in foreign exchange rates between the US$ and the Philippine peso. The Group believes that active currency hedging would not provide long-term benefits to stockholders.

The Group's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 follow:

	March 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	US$	**Peso equivalent**	US$	Peso equivalent
Financial Assets				
Cash in banks	**$5,505**	**₱314,941**	$5,015	₱290,106
Trade receivables under "trade and other receivables"	**523**	**29,921**	1,478	85,473
Short-term investments	**10,745**	**614,721**	–	–
Interest receivables	**–**	**–**	11	652
Total monetary assets	**$16,773**	**₱959,583**	$6,504	₱376,231

As at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the exchange rates of the Philippine peso to the US$ based on the Bankers Association of the Philippines are ₱57.21 and ₱57.85, respectively.

The sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US$ exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's income before income tax as at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is as follows:

March 31, 2025	**Change in foreign exchange rate**	**Income before income tax effect**
	Strengthens by- 2.08%	**₱19,959**
	Weaken by -1.82%	**(17,464)**

December 31, 2024	Change in foreign exchange rate	Income before income tax effect
	Strengthens by 2.08%	₱14,229
	Weaken by -1.82%	(12,458)

Equity Price Risk
Equity price risk is the risk to earnings or capital arising from changes in stock exchange indices relating to its quoted equity securities. The Group's exposure to equity price risk relates primarily to its quoted shares under financial assets at FVOCI.

The Group's policy is to maintain its risk to an acceptable level. Movement of share prices is monitored regularly to determine impact on the unaudited interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position.

Since the amount of financial assets at FVOCI subject to equity price risk is not significant relative to the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements, management deemed that it is not necessary to disclose equity price risk sensitivity analysis.

Capital Management
The Group maintains a capital base to cover risks inherent in the business. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to optimize the use and earnings potential of the Group's resources, ensuring that the Group complies with externally imposed capital requirements, if any, and considering changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the Group's activities.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may obtain additional advances from stockholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes in 2025 and 2024. The Group monitors capital using the consolidated financial statements. As at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Group has met its capital management objectives.

The following table summarizes the total capital considered by the Group:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Capital stock	**₱716,371**	₱714,277
Capital surplus	**688,902**	686,627
Retained earnings	**6,453,018**	6,199,684
Cost of share-based payment	**8,225**	8,225
Other components of equity	**1,568,432**	1,568,408
Treasury shares	**(8,016)**	(8,016)
	₱9,426,932	₱9,169,205

Further, the Group monitors capital using debt to equity ratio, which is total liabilities divided by total equity. Debt to equity ratios of the Group as at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total liabilities (a)	**₱1,633,355**	₱1,698,116
Total equity (b)	**9,426,932**	9,169,205
Debt-to-equity ratio (a/b)	**0.17:1**	0.19:1

5. Seasonality and Cyclicality of Interim Operation

There are no significant seasonality or cyclicality in its business operation that would have material effect on the Groups's financial condition or results of operations.

6. Events After End of Reporting Period

There are no significant event after end of reporting period.

BenguetCorp

To: All Concerned Stakeholders
From: Tomas D. Malihan
Subject: Summary of Exploration Results for the First Quarter 2025 (SEC Form 17-Q
Date: May 20, 2025

For the first quarter of 2025, Benguet Corporation reports that its ongoing exploration activities were focused on 2 projects, namely: (a) Pantingan Gold Prospect in Bataan; and (b) BOLCO Gold Prospect in Zamboanga Sibugay. In Pantingan, Phase 2 Diamond Drilling is proceeding at PDH-36, PDH-036 and PDH-037A and a portion of meterage attained from PDH-038 which logged combined total of 450.70 meters only due to difficult ground condition. Drilling operation will continue in the next several quarters to further trace the lateral extension of the interpreted potential veining system in the target area. In BOLCO, with the approval of the Exploration Permit (EP) last December 5, 2023, preparation has commenced for implementation of Tunneling or Aditting Work Program of approved EP. Exploration winze sinking following the down dip trend of mined out veins of the small scale miners in their abandoned working areas has reached 105 meters depth as of end of quarter.

As for the other exploration projects, both the Surigao Coal Project in Surigao del Sur and ASIGA Gold Prospect in Agusan del Sur are still awaiting the approval / issuance of permits by MGB.

The Company is committed to move these projects forward and to advance the information of these properties to defined resource stage.

For your information and reference:

TOMAS D. MALIHAN
Accredited Competent Person

BenguetCorp

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

Accredited Competent Person's Consent Form

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

Public Report or Technical Report Name to the Publicly Released:
Summary of Exploration Results for the First quarter 2025 in SEC 17-Q

Name of Company releasing the Public Report:
Benguet Corporation

Name of Mineral Deposit to which the Public Report refers to:
Pantingan Gold Prospect in Bataan
Zamboanga Gold Prospect in Zamboanga Sibugay
Surigao Coal Project in Surigao Del Sur
ASIGA Gold Prospect in Agusan Del Sur

Data Cut-off Date:
March 31, 2025

Report Date:
May 20, 2025

BenguetCorp

Consent Statement

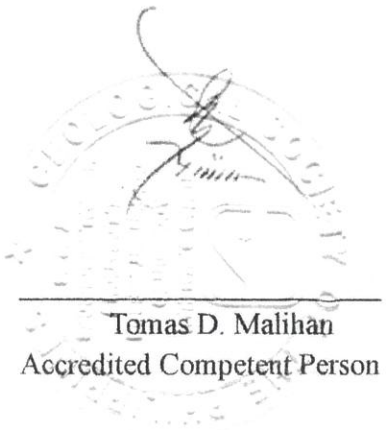
I, **Tomas D. Malihan**, of legal age, with postal address at 410 Lower Pias, Camp 7, Kennon Road, Baguio City, do hereby certify that:

- I am a registered Professional Geologist (Reg. No. 0387) under the Philippine Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) and a member in good standing of the Geological Society of the Philippines (GSP)
- I am an Accredited Competent Person (ACP) under the definition of the Philippines Mineral Reporting Code (PMRC Reg. No. 07-08-06) with validity until March 7, 2028.
- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2020 Edition of the Philippine Mineral Reporting Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (PMRC 2020 Edition).
- The public report is based on available data and information as of March 31, 2025 and the report has been prepared in accordance with the PMRC 2020 Edition and its Implementing Rules and Regulations.
- I assume full responsibility for the Public Report entitled "Summary of Exploration Results for the First Quarter 2025".
- I verify that the Public Report is based on, and fairly and accurately reflect in the form and context in which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relating to Mineral Resources and to the best of my knowledge, all technical information that are required to make thus Public Report not misleading, false, inaccurate, or incorrect, have been included.
- I am a Consultant Geologist of Benguet Corporation.
- I have no vested interest in any property or concessions held by Benguet Corporation.
- The content of this report are valid from the date of signing of the ACP. If any new geological information arises that may have direct or indirect implication on the exploration results, this report may be rendered inaccurate and should therefore be treated with caution.
- I have attached to this Consent Statement copies of my relevant Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) professional identification card (PIC), Accredited Competent Person identification card, and Professional Tax Receipt.

BenguetCorp

Consent

I consent to the release and public disclosure of the Public Report or Technical report and this Consent Statement by the Board of Directors of BENGUET CORPORATION, for reporting the summary of exploration results for 1st Quarter 2025 in SEC 17-Q.



Tomas D. Malihan
Accredited Competent Person

May 20, 2025
Date

Geological Society of the Philippines
Professional Representative Organization of the ACP

PRC PIC Registration No. 0387/ Valid
Until March 7, 2028

ACP ID/ Certificate No. 07-08-06/ Valid
Until March 7, 2028

Professional tax Receipt No. 7621939 /
Issued at Baguio City on 02 January, 2025

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

BEFORE ME, this MAY 20 2025, personally appeared before me TOMAS D. MALIHAN with PRC Professional Identification Card with Registration No0000387 valid March 7, 2028, known to me be the same person who executed this instrument, which he acknowledged before me as his free and voluntary act and deed.

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

Doc No. 194;
Page No. 40;
Book No. I;
Series of 2025.

DOCUMENTARY STAMP TAX PAID
SERIAL NO. 03552502
DATE: MAY 20 2025

SHEILA C. CENIT-BELGICA
Commission No. M-234
Notary Public for Makati City
Until December 31, 2025
7F Universal Re Building
106 Paseo de Roxas, Makati City
Roll No. 53476
IBP Life Member No. 014470 / 02.18.16
PTR No. MKT 10469596 dated January 3, 2025

Republic of the Philippines
PROFESSIONAL REGULATION COMMISSION
PROFESSIONAL IDENTIFICATION CARD

LAST NAME	MALIHAN
FIRST NAME	TOMAS
MIDDLE NAME	DUA
REGISTRATION NO.	0000387
REGISTRATION DATE	11/29/1973
VALID UNTIL	03/07/2028

GEOLOGIST

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Professional Regulation Commission
www.prc.gov.ph

CERTIFICATION

24-7866632

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

This is to certify further that he/she is a professional in good standing and that his/her certificate of registration/professional license has not been suspended, revoked or withdrawn.

Signature of Professional

CHARITO A. ZAMORA
Chairperson

PMRC

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY of the PHILIPPINES 1945

ACCREDITED COMPETENT PERSON

GEOLOGIST

NAME: **TOMAS D. MALIHAN**

ACP No.: **07–08–06**

PRC ID No.: **0 3 8 7**

VALID UNTIL: **MARCH 07, 2028**

This is to certify that the person whose name, signature and photo appear in this card is an ACCREDITED COMPETENT PERSON registered under the Competent Person Guidelines of the Geological Society of the Philippines and the Philippine Mineral Reporting Code.

TOMAS D. MALIHAN
Name

CICERON A. ANGELES, JR.
Chair
Competent Person Accreditation Committee

KEVIN L. GARAS, PhD
President
Geological Society of the Philippines

If found, kindly: email contact@pmrcc.org.phor write message to https://www.facebook.com/groups/214314442796925.

Email: mrcc@geolsocphil.org
https://www.geolsocphil.com

OFFICIAL RECEIPT

Republic of the Philippines

BAGUIO CITY

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

Accountable Form No. 51 Revised January, 1992	ORIGINAL
DATE Jan. 2, 2025	7621933

PAYOR

Halihan, Tomas D

NATURE OF COLLECTION	FUND AND ACCOUNT CODE	AMOUNT
PTR - Geologist		200-
Total	——	₱ 200-

AMOUNT IN WORDS

two hundred pesos only

Received the Amount Stated Above