111042014001488

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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Company Information

SEC Registration No.	CS201120574
Company Name	JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION
Industry Classification	Metallic Core Mining
Company Type	Stock Corporation

Document Information

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Document Type	FINANCIAL STATEMENT-ANNUAL
Document Code	FS
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COVER SHEET

CS201120574

S.E.C. Registration Number

JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION

(Company's Full Name)

2ND FLOOR L&L BUILDING PANAY AVENUE QUEZON CITY

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

CATHERINE VINLUAN

Contact Person

Company Telephone Number

12 31

Month Day

AFS

FORM TYPE

03 31

Month Day

Annual Meeting

Secondary License Type, if Applicable

Dept. Requiring this Doc.

Amended Articles Number/Section

Total Amount of Borrowing

Total No. of Stockholders

Domestic

Foreign

To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

File Number

LCU

Document I. D.

Cashier

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D.C. Beltran & Associates, CPAs

D.C. BELTRAN & ASSOCIATES, CPAs
TIN: 007-129-858-000
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Tax Advisory Services
Accounting Services
Audit Services
Financial Management Services
Government Services
Business Advisory Services

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION
2ND Floor L&L Bldg., Panay cor EDSA, Quezon City

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION** which comprise statement of financial position as of December 31, 2013, and the statement of income, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and the fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedure to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosure in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risks assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION** as of December 31, 2013, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

By:

Domingo C. Beltran, Jr.
CPA Certificate No. 0024085
BOA Certificate No. 2723 valid until December 31, 2016
TIN 105-339-599
BIR Accreditation no.: 07-000710-1-2013
PTR No. 9301573, January 30, 2014, Quezon City

October 23, 2014

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JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
December 31, 2013

ASSETS	Notes	
Current Assets		
Cash	2,4	2,789,661.94
Total Current Assets		2,789,661.94
Non-current Assets		
Deferred exploration cost	2,3,5	214,852,714.78
Total Non-current Assets		214,852,714.78
TOTAL ASSETS		**217,642,376.72**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Non-current Liabilities		
Deposit from investors	2,6,8	93,625,000.00
Total Liabilities		93,625,000.00
EQUITY		
Capital Stock		
Authorized- 5,000,000 shares, Php 100 par value/share		
Subscribed and Paid-up- 1,250,000	2,7	125,000,000.00
Deficit		(982,623.28)
Net Equity		124,017,376.72
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY		**217,642,376.72**

See accompanying notes to financial statements

JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF INCOME
For The Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Notes	
Revenues		
Interest on bank deposits	2	9,608.39
Expenses		
Government fees and licenses	2	990,310.00
Bank charges	2	1,921.67
Total Expenses		992,231.67
Loss before income taxes		(982,623.28)
Income tax		-
Net Loss for the year		(982,623.28)

See accompanying notes to financial statements

JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Notes	
Beginning Balance		2,500,000.00
Payment for additional subscription		122,500,000.00
Ending Balance		125,000,000.00

See accompanying notes to financial statements

JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Notes	
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Net loss for the year		(982,623.28)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Deferred Exploration Cost	2,3,5	(214,852,714.78)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Deposit from investors	2,6,9	93,625,000.00
Paid up capital		125,000,000.00
Cash end of the year		2,789,661.94

See accompanying notes to financial statements

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October 23, 2014

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

The management of **JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION** is responsible for all information and representations contained in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013. The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards and reflect amounts that are based on the best estimates and informed judgment of management with an appropriate consideration to materiality.

In this regard, management maintains a system of accounting and reporting which provides for the necessary internal controls to ensure that transactions are properly authorized and recorded, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized use or disposition and liabilities are recognized.

The Board of Directors reviews the financial statements before such statements are approved and submitted to the stockholders of the company.

D.C. Beltran & Associates, CPAs, the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, has examined the financial statements of the company in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards and has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such examination, in its report to stockholders.

For **JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION.**

HYUNG RAE DOO
Chairman of the Board
(Signature over printed name)

HYUNG RAE DOO
Chief Executive Officer
(Signature over printed name)

NAPOLEON M. DE LEON JR.
Chief Financial Officer
(Signature over printed name)

October 23, 2014

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY
FOR ANNUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

The management of **JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION** is responsible for all information and representations contained in the Annual Income Tax Return for the year ended December 31, 2013. Management is likewise responsible for all the information and representations contained in the financial statements accompanying the (Annual Income Tax Return or Annual Information Return) covering the same reporting period. Furthermore, the Management is responsible for all the information and representations contained in all the other tax returns filed for the reporting period, including, but not limited, to the value added tax and/or percentage tax returns, withholding tax returns, documentary stamp tax returns, and any and all other tax returns.

In this regard, the Management of **JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION** affirms that the attached audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013 and the accompanying Annual Income Tax Return are in accordance with the books and records of **JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION.,** complete and correct in all material respects. Management likewise affirms that:

a) the Annual Income Tax Return has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and pertinent tax regulations and other issuances of the Department of Finance and Bureau of Internal Revenue;
b) any disparity of figures in the submitted reports arising from the preparation of financial statements pursuant to financial accounting standards and the preparation of the income tax return pursuant to tax accounting rules has been reported as reconciling items and maintained in the company's books and records in accordance with the requirements of Revenue Regulations No. 8-2007 and other relevant issuances;
c) **JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION** has filed all applicable tax returns, reports and statements required to be filed under Philippine tax laws for the reporting period, and all taxes and other impositions shown thereon to be due and payable have been paid for the reporting period, except those contested in good faith.

HYUNG RAE DOO
President/Chairman of the Board
(Signature over printed name)

HYUNG RAE DOO
Chief Executive Officer or its equivalent
(Signature over printed name)

NAPOLEON M. DE LEON JR
Chief Financial Officer or its equivalent
(Signature over printed name)

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D.C. Beltran & Associates, CPAs

D.C. BELTRAN & ASSOCIATES, CPAs
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Tel. 414-8577 / 415-2983
Email: dcbeltrancpa@yahoo.com

Tax Advisory Services
Accounting Services
Audit Services
Financial Management Services
Government Services
Business Advisory Services

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION.
2ND Floor L&L Bldg., Panay Ave. cor EDSA Ave., Quezon City

We have examined the financial statements of **JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION** for the year ended December 31, 2013 on which we have rendered the attached report dated October 23, 2014.

In compliance with SRC Rule 68, we are stating that the said company has a total number of 7 stockholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares each.

For D. C. BELTRAN & ASSOCIATES, CPAs:

Domingo C. Beltran, Jr.
CPA Certificate No. 0024085
BOA Certificate No. 2723 valid until December 31, 2016
TIN 105-339-599
BIR Accreditation No.: 07-000710-1-2013
PTR No. 9301573, January 30, 2014, Quezon City

JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2013

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

JDVC RESOURCES CORPORATION (referred to as the "Company") was incorporated and registered with Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on November 24, 2011 under SEC reg. No. CS201120574. The company is engaged in the business of mining.

The Company's business address is at 2nd Floor L&L Bldg., Panay Avenue, Quezon City

There are no employees this year.

The accompanying financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 31, 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared under a historical cost convention. Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are presented in the Philippine pesos, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest Philippine peso, except when otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the PFRS for SMEs requires the use of critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment or complexity, or areas where assumption s and estimations are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplate the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) for Small and Medium-sized Entities (SMEs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as approved by the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) and adopted by SEC.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized initially at transaction price. After initial recognition, basic financial assets and basic financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost less impairment except for investments in non-convertible and non-puttable preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares that are publicly traded or whose fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, which are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

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<u>Financial Assets</u>

A financial asset is recognized when the company becomes party to the contractual provision on an instrument

Financial assets include cash.

<u>Cash</u>

Cash are measured at face value. Cash includes cash in bank and cash on hand.

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of loss is measured as the difference between the assets's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is charged to the statement of comprehensive income. Interest income continues to be recognized based on the original effective interest rate of the assets. Loans, together with the associated allowance accounts, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery any all collateral has been realized. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of such credit risk characteristics as industry, past-due status and term.

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based on the remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Company to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exist individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exist for an individually assessed financial asst, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the statements of income, to the extent that the carrying value of the assets does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are measured initially at cost. Property and equipment, after initial recognition are stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The initial cost of property and equipment, comprises of its purchase price and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The cost of an item of property and equipment also comprises the initial estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during the period.

Subsequent expenditures relating to an item of property and equipment that have already been recognized are added to the carrying amount of the asset if it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the Company. All other subsequent expenditures are recognized as expenses in the period in which those are incurred.

Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

	In Years
Transportation Equipment	5-10
Office Equipment	3-5
Mining Equipment	3-5

The asset's residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is credited or charged to current operations. Gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset.

Other non-current asset

Other non-current asset consists of mining rights and mine exploration and development cost.

Mining Rights and Mine Exploration and Development Costs

Expenditures for mining rights and mine exploration and development activities on mining properties are deferred as incurred. These deferred costs are charged to expense when the results of the exploration activities are determined to be negative or not commercially viable. When exploration results are positive or commercially viable, the exploration expenses and subsequent development expenses are capitalized and presented under the Intangible assets and property and equipment accounts in the statements of financial position. Upon the start of commercial production, such capitalized costs are amortized using unit-of-production method.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity using a nominal value of shares that have been issued. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of a new shares or options are shown n equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax. The cost of acquiring Company's own shares are shown as a deduction from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders until the shares are cancelled or attributed incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, and are included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

Retained Earnings (deficit) include all current and prior period results of operations as disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income.

Provision and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation, either legal or constructive, as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. When the Company expects reimbursement of some or all the expenditure required to settle a provision, the entity recognizes a separate asset for the reimbursement only when it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received when the obligation is settled.

The amount of the provision recognized is the best estimated of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risk and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When the provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash inflows.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognized because their existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent liabilities, if any, are disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow or resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

<u>Revenue Recognition</u>

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits (cash, receivables, other assets) arising from the ordinary operating activities of an enterprise. Revenue is shown net of value added tax (VAT), sales discounts, returns and rebates.

The Company has no commercial income from its operation

<u>Expense Recognition</u>

Expenses are recognized in the statements of income when decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on the basis of direct association between the cost incurred and the earning of specific items of income; on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or immediately when an expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the statement of financial position as an asset.

Expenses in the statement of income are presented using the function expense method. Administrative expenses are cost attributable to administrative activities of the Company

<u>Related Party Disclosures</u>

Related party relationship exist when one party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. This includes (1) individual owning, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control or are controlled by, under common control with, the Company; (2) associates; and (3) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Company that gives them significant influence over the company and close members of the family of any such individual.
The key management personnel of the Company and post-employment benefit plans for the benefit of Company's employees, if any, are also considered to be related parties.

The Company's related parties include the Company's key Management. The compensation of the key management personnel of the Company pertains to the usual monthly salaries and government mandated bonuses; there are no other special benefits paid to the management personnel.

Events after the End of the Reporting Period
Post-year-end events up to the date of the auditor's report that provide additional information about the Company's position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post-year end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to financial statements when material.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY RESOURCES OF ESTIMATION

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with Financial Reporting Framework (in reference to the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards for SMEs) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that effect the amounts reported in the Company's financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances s of the data of the Company's financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates.

Judgments
The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with Financial Reporting Framework in reference to the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Company's financial statements and accompanying notes. The estimates and assumptions used in the Company's financial statements are based upon management evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the Company's financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates, judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Determining Functional Currency
Based in economic substance of underlying circumstances relevant to the Company, the functional currency has been determined to be Philippine peso, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and is the currency that mainly influences the prices of the products and services and the cost of providing such products and services.

Estimates and Assumptions
In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future period.

The following represents a summary of significant estimates and judgments and related impact and associated risks in the Company's financial statements.

Estimation of useful lives of property and equipment
If there is an indication that there has been a significant change since the last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the entity expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits, the entity shall review its present depreciation method and, if current expectations differ, change the

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depreciation method to reflect the new pattern. The entity shall account for the change as a change in an accounting estimate.

Factors such as a change in how an asset is used, significant unexpected wear and tear, technological advancement, and changes in the market prices may indicate that the residual value or useful life of an asset has changed since the most recent annual reporting date. If such indicators are present, an entity shall review its previous estimates and, if current expectations differ, amend the residual value, depreciation method or useful life. The entity shall account for the change in residual value, depreciation method or useful life as a change in accounting estimate.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	In Years
Transportation Equipment	5-10
Office Equipment	3-5
Mining Equipment	3-5

Evaluation of asset impairment

The Company assesses the impairment of assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Company considers important which could trigger an impairment review include significant changes in asset usage, significant decline in asset's market value and obsolescence or physical damage of an asset. If such indications are present and where the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. The net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it not possible, for cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In determining g the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets, the Company is required to make estimate and assumptions that may affect property and equipment.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Company assesses the value of the property and equipment, mining rights and deferred exploration and development cost and intangible assets which require the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets, and require the Company to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the financial statements. Future events could cause the Company to conclude that property and equipment and other long-lived assets are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The preparation of the estimated future cash flows involves significant judgment and estimations. While the Company believes that its assumptions are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in these assumptions may materially affect the Company's assessment of recoverable values and may lead to future additional impairment charges.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenue recognition policies require the use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of revenues and receivables. Differences between the amounts initially recognized and actual settlements are taken up in the accounts upon reconciliation. However, there is no assurance that such use of estimates may not result to material adjustments in future periods.

4. CASH

This consists of:

		2013
Cash in Bank	Php	2,789,661.94
Total	Php	2,789,661.94

Cash in bank represents savings and current account in local banks. Savings account deposits gain interest at the respective bank deposit rates and current account deposits do not earn interest. Cash in banks are unrestricted and immediately available for use in current operations.

Cash on hand pertain to petty cash to cover immediate small corporate expenses.

Interest earned with respect to deposit amounted to Php 9,608.39 in the 2013

5. NON-CURRENT ASSETS

This consists of the following:

		2013
Deferred exploration cost:		
Cost of acquisition- Mining Properties	Php	81,500,000.00
Cost of acquisition- Occupation Fees		2,848,000.00
Cost of acquisition- DENR Registration fees		327,850.00
Exploration Cost		115,255,464.78
Exploration Cost-Social Preparation		14,921,400.00
Total	Php	214,852,714.78

Mine exploration cost pertains to cost incurred by the company to do and explore the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resources. It comprises the cost of acquisition of rights to explore, topographical, geothermal and geophysical studies; exploratory drilling, trenching, sampling and activities in relation to evaluating the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource and other cost which management believes can be categorized as part of cost.

Management believes that the repayments related to mining rights, exploration and research and permits will be fully recovered once mining operations start and no impairment loss is necessary.

On June 17, 2013 the Philippine Government thru DENR-Mines and Geosciences Bureau granted the first renewal of two-year Exploration Period under MPSA No. 338-2010-II-OMR pursuant to the provisions of Department o Environment and Natural Resources Oder (DAO) No. 96-40 covering the 14,240-hectare contract area located in the Municipalities of Sanchez, Mira, Pamplona, Abulog, Ballesteros, Aparri, Bugue and Gonzaga, Province of Cagayan

After the approval of DENR pursuant to the agreement, JDVC Resources Corporation proceeded to do Technical/Progress Report Exploration, Environmental Work Programs and Exploration Work Programs

6. ADVANCES FROM INVESTORS/DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

Deposits from investors are the cost and funds used in the exploration and evaluation phase. Some of these accounts were likewise used for labortory test facilities, drilling and apparatus used in the exploration of the Company. These are non-interest bearing and were mainly used in defraying various cost and expenses relative to its mining exploration. These were granted as the need arises.

7 EQUITY

Share Capital

As of December 31, 2013 the Company's share capital consist of:

Authorized Share Capital		2013
5,000,000 common shares at Php 100.00 par value	Php	500,000,000.00
Subscribed 1,250,000 shares @Php100 par value		

Capital Management

The company manages its capital in such a way to increase the value of the shareholder's investment while maintaining strong credit ratings in order to support its business. It sets strategies with the objective of establishing a resourceful financial management structure.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A party is related to an entity if:

(a) Directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:
- Controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the entity (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
- Has an interest in the entity that gives it significant influence over the entity; or
- Has joint control over the entity;

(b) The party is an associate of the entity;

(c) The party is a joint venture in which the entity is a venture;

(d) The party is a member of the key management personnel of the entity or its parent;

(e) The party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d); the party is and entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which

(f) Significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (d) or (e); or

(g) The party is in a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the entity, or any entity that is related party of the entity.

Key Management Personnel

The company has not yet provided management compensation for the year 2013.

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