ANNUAL REPORT 2019

PGA Sompo Insurance Corporation

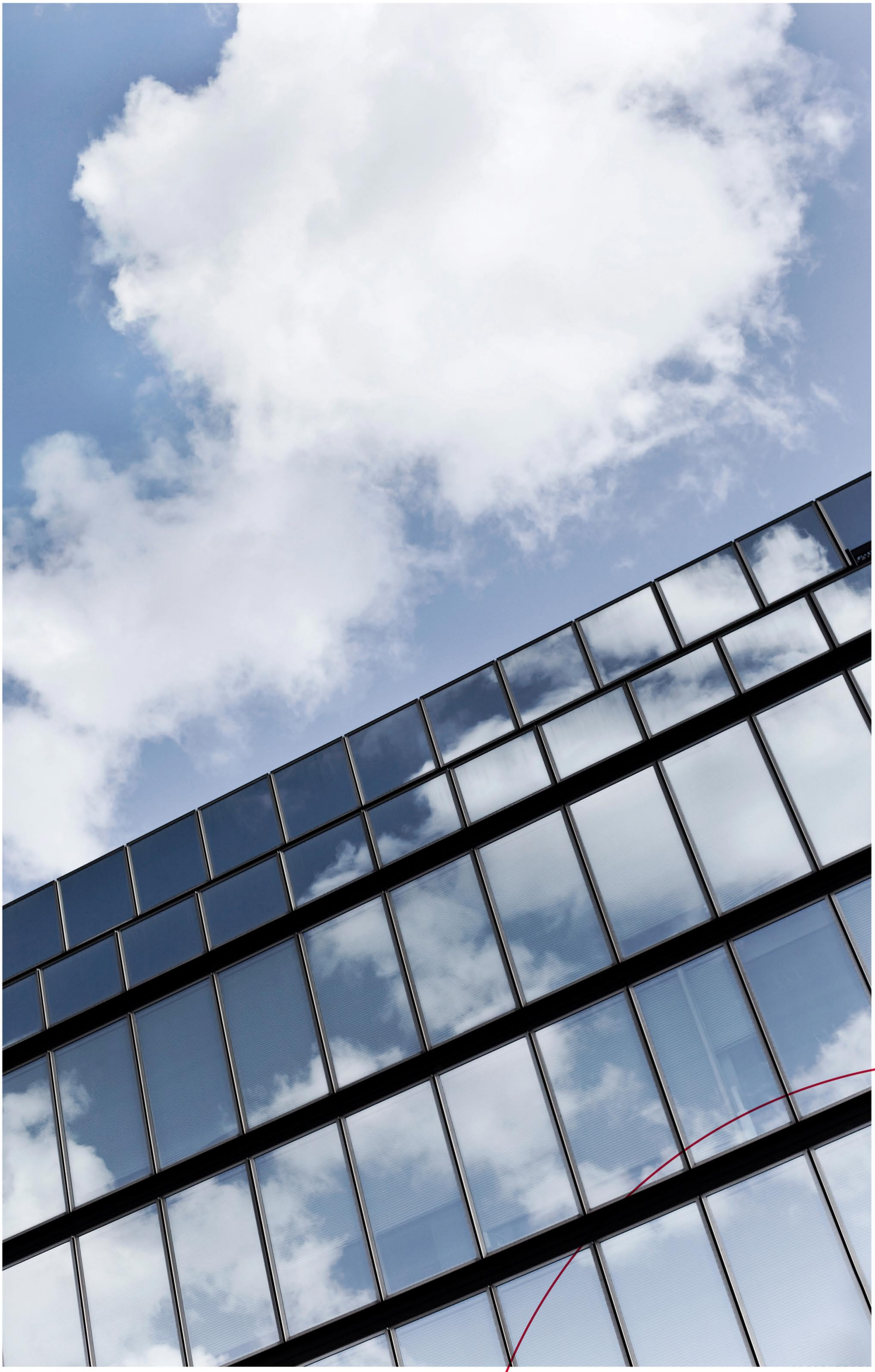


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LEADING TOWARDS INNOVATION

Insurance, at its very core, is a means of protection from financial losses, damages and liabilities. It is a form of risk management, primarily used to protect against the risk arising from an unknown or contingent event.

The world today is running at an impressive velocity when we talk of the technological state-of-affairs — just how continuously evolving information travels and how it finds different networks of online crowds continuously.

At PGA SOMPO, we have paralleled our agility to keep pace with the ever-changing demands of the digital age. The target is to become one of the best digital service providers in the market by creating new online products while capitalizing on the digital capabilities.



The flagship store built within the accessibility features of a major online distribution channel in the market paves the way for non-life insurance products to finally be seen from a greater height — its newfound visibility will appeal to consumers who enjoy the freedom of online purchase.

While the business jargon within the insurance discourse may be overwhelming to newcomers and to those who do not yet speak the language, we are now working with our regional team to pioneer an Artifical Intelligence Chatbot that operates via social media platform. In a rapidly changing environment, we see social media as an important and effective tool to promote business in the market.

This most anticipated Artificial Intelligence Chatbot welcomes anyone with a curious mind about the business language while also offering handy and easy-to-comprehend options of purchasing insurance products with a click away. It introduces the PGA SOMPO's brand of service to those whose interest demands the simplicity of insurance discussion. Although PGA SOMPO still stays true to honoring the traditional methods of business, shifting towards the act of electronic commercial selling and online advertising is a forward revolution; by advancing our footsteps along with the tidal motion of free enterprise, we ascend one milestone time after time.

ABOUT PGA SOMPO

Originally known as PGA Yasuda Corporation Inc. PGA SOMPO is one of the leading and fastest-growing non-life insurance companies in the Philippines.

PGA SOMPO was established in 1991 as a joint venture of two respected and prominent industry leaders – Prudential Guarantee and Assurance, Inc., a recognized leader in the insurance industry in the Philippines and Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance Inc., one of the largest Property and Casualty (P&C) insurance in the world and the largest standalone P&C insurance company in Japan.

As it underwent significant growth and development, PGA SOMPO changed its name to PGA Sompo Japan Insurance, Inc. on March 14, 2002, and eventually to its present name on January 12, 2015.

After more than 25 years of operation, PGA SOMPO's performance has been marked with remarkable growth and profitability. Strongly supported by the power of synergy between Sompo Holdings and the Coyiuto Group of Companies and backed by its experienced professional team and partners, PGA SOMPO remains steadfast and continually gains greater traction in today's highly dynamic and globally competitive business environment.

PGA SOMPO offers a wide range of non-life insurance products and services designed to protect everything its customers value – from hard-earned and precious possessions such as home, business or car to something priceless as their health and well-being.



OUR MISSION

To provide cost-effective protection through innovative and responsive insurance programs upheld by the proactive settlement of claims;

To nurture our broker, agent and reinsurer relationships;

To foster teamwork, competence, professionalism & excellence among our service-oriented workforce and to afford quality life for our employees;

To be an exceptional corporate model actively involved in national development while pursuing our profit goals, all done in a spirit of fairness.

OUR CORE VALUES

To treat each and every customer with sincerity, and act in the knowledge that our every action as individual shapes our entire reputation as a company;

Act with initiative, set ourselves the highest goals, and always learn from our actions;

Strive to be both prompt and clear in our dealings and activities; and

Act with the utmost integrity.

OUR VISION

To be a world-class reputable non-life insurance company, preferred and supported by our valued clients and business partners, as the professional provider of the best products and services.



OUR PRODUCTS & SERVICES

PERSONAL INSURANCE



1 Motor Vehicle Insurance

Comprehensive Motor Vehicle Insurance

Compulsory Third-Party Liability (CPTL) Insurance

2 Property Insurance

Householder's Insurance (Home Joy)

3 Personal Accident

Individual Personal Accident

Group Personal Accident

Travel Personal Accident

BUSINESS INSURANCE

4 Property Insurance

Fire and Allied Perils

Industrial All Risks

Business Interruption

5 Trade Credit Insurance

6 Marine Cargo Insurance

Marine Cargo

Merchandiser Floater

7 Engineering Insurance

Contractors All Risk (CAR)

Erection All Risks (EAR)

Electronic Equipment Insurance (EEI)

Property Floater

Machinery Breakdown

OTHERS

8 Miscellaneous Casualty Insurance

Comprehensive General Liability

Product Liability

Product Recall Insurance

Professional Liability

Directors & Officers (D&O) Liability

Money, Securities & Payroll (MSPR)

Bankers Blanket Bond (BBB)

Transport Operators Comprehensive Liability



9 Aviation Insurance

Aviation Hull

Aviation Liability



10 Bonds

Farm-out Bonds/Surety Bonds

Performance Bond

Bidder's Bond

Fidelity Guarantee

11 Specialty Lines

Typhoon Guard

Sabotage and Terrorism Cover

Cyber Insurance

Extended Warranty Insurance

Tropical Disease Insurance

Dengue Care

Specie Insurance

Pet Insurance

12 Risk Management Services

Fire Risk Survey

Thermography Survey

Consultancy

Loss Control Survey

Risk Management Seminar

Shock Detection Survey

Marine Route Survey

MESSAGES FROM THE BOARD

A Message from the Chairman

> At each proud conquest we achieved in the industry, the synergy between Sompo Japan Nipponkoa and Prudential Guarantee and Assurance Inc. is the reason why we continue to prevail again and again — the unity is ceaseless to bring the insurance industry to greater heights.

Dear shareholders, business partners, and colleagues,

When it comes to the demands of the changing terrain of the industry, here, at PGA SOMPO, we have magnified our proficiency to innovate and to advance towards new endeavors. These continuous paradigm shifts in the market persuade PGA SOMPO's spirit of evolution by means of maintaining the movement higher than the previous years, all the while remembering our core values and traditions.

Succeeding beyond three decades of business, PGA SOMPO has evolved year after year, and the year 2019 has shown us a strong operational and financial performance as we generated a 13.4% rate in revenue and PhP2Bn in Gross Premium Written. This is, by far, the highest recorded profits in our history. Our enduring energy to reach these financial landmarks is further proof that our business model and core values are the foundations that elevated PGA SOMPO from the beginning towards the years to come.

At each proud conquest we achieved in the industry, the synergy between Sompo Japan Nipponkoa and Prudential Guarantee and Assurance Inc. is the reason why we continue to prevail again and again — the unity is ceaseless to bring the insurance industry to greater heights.

The year 2019 signaled the move to overstep conventional method of selling; so, in February 2019, the Insurance Commission has duly granted us our license to launch an online system of selling and distributing of approved insurance products. This has since opened the doors to the revolutionary methods of electronic commerce; able to introduce new audiences to the insurance trade and able to keep pace with the speed of the 21st Century free enterprise.

The Insurance Commission has also issued our Certificate of Authority which is valid for three years. This means that we have complied with all the regulatory requirements, enabling our power to incessantly deliver services and to hit our financial marks at a growing rate.

Yet another testimony of our upward motion is the global rating agency AM Best's recognition of our annual operations which were published in June 2019; We have secured Financial Strength Rating of B+ and a Long-Term Issuer Credit Rating (ICR) of "bbb-", both indicating "Good" ratings.

These ratings leverage our position as "strong", according to AM Best, and reflect our balance sheet strength, adequate operating performance, limited business profile, and our enterprise risk management which fall under the strongest level category.

Moreover, we have actively participated in procurement processes this year, winning four biddings in the reinsurance of the Industrial All Risk Insurance.
The Philippine economy, as an emerging market and in all its soundness, settled

with an average Gross Domestic Product's growth of 5.9%. With this, we also integrate our own acceleration from the unrelenting force of the infrastructural momentum in the country.

As we are about to usher on the verge of the Philippines' economic development, we have continuously and actively participated in the government's "Build, Build, Build" flagship program as one of the insurance corporation benefactors. By the same token, we continue to insure one of the biggest power plants in the Philippines and secure large infrastructure projects, including railways and subways.

PGA SOMPO continues to be one of the Philippines' powerhouses, and as we precede the coming year, the bond with Japan is also steadily nurtured and remains as one of the pillars that constitute the strength of PGA SOMPO's business framework.

Distinctly enough, the corporation managed the primary initiatives in the course of doing business such as regularly monitoring cash positions, maintaining good relationships with the banking community, strengthening compliance initiatives, introducing new insurance products that are relevant to the customers' needs, and integrating the SOMPO Regional Headquarters initiatives.

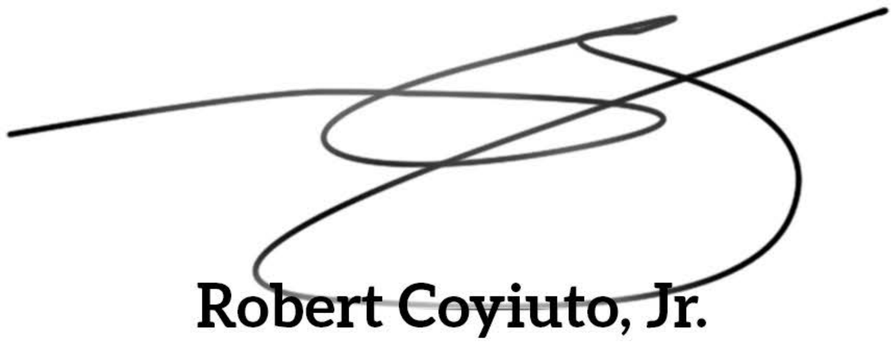
Taking this year's achievements into account, we anticipate a much larger anthology of cooperative undertakings and marketing blueprints in the forthcoming year as we have initiated non-traditional ways of distribution that highlight the inclusivity and accessibility of online consumers.

In the face of seemingly concurrent transitions in the industry, PGA SOMPO stays true to its brand of service while braving the newfound domains of e-commerce platforms and will continue to do so with committed passion.

Our corporation's tour de force is all by the virtue of the Management leadership and the undying adherence of our employees to our values and the art of our noble work.

In line with the corporate vision to be a world-class reputable non-life insurance company, preferred and supported by our valued clients and business partners, as the professional provider of the best products and services, we will continue to invest in our people through ongoing training and to expand our team to widen our market reach and upgrade our services.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, Officers, and Management Team of PGA SOMPO, we thank you for your prevailing trust and support. Our dedication remains ever-growing for you, our clients and business partners, as we venture new horizons in 2020.



Robert Coyiuto, Jr.
Chairman



A Report from the President & CEO

Dear shareholders, business partners, and colleagues,

The year 2019 has been marked with significant growth and profitability for PGA SOMPO.

Our sales volume, Gross Written Premium hit Php2Bn for the first time. Net Income after tax has recorded highest in the history, Php90.50Mn which is more than our past ten (10) years accumulated profit.

This profitability was achieved through our various efforts of increasing profit level, not limited to get higher reinsurance commission from SOMPO head office and reorganize existing reinsurance arrangements on each insurance policies, but also many initiatives in each our departments.

PGA SOMPO has been transforming from Japanese client centric company to solution provider for Non-Japanese clients over the past four (4) years, by improving our acceptance authority of SOMPO's reinsurance capacity, reinforcing our underwriting and risk engineering facilities.

To accelerate Non-Japanese business acquisition, we secured a guarantee letter from SOMPO head office for risk acceptance, also we have garnered a Financial Strength Rating of B+ (Good) from a global credit rating agency AM Best.

Through current initiatives under the government's "Build, Build, Build" infrastructure program, our level of profit is expected to keep its momentum in the succeeding years.

We believe, the era of digitalization will make impact on our industry, although digital market in general insurance industry today in the Philippines is still in primary stage, we are continuing to prepare ourselves to be one of the best players in the digital field.

With this in mind, we have started selling our products in the e-commerce online platform and we also started changing our IT core-system to modernize our daily operations. As our employee's mindset is the key to success, we held a Design Thinking Workshop collaborated with SOMPO's Digital and Branding Team, to enhance their creative thinking.

We must keep this mobility at full speed and only through investing in our workforce shall the engines of PGA SOMPO run without fail — because our people are our power.

Alongside this, we have revamped our office facilities in keeping the employees' motivation and work attitude positivity at high. Numerous other efforts were done in consonance to taking care of our employees.

PRESIDENT AND CEO'S REPORT

Pursuant to our Corporate Social Responsibility, PGA SOMPO together with Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Welfare Foundation collaborated with Kythe Foundation, Inc., organized an outreach program for hospitalized children and cancer survivor at the Philippine Children's Medical Center. The program has coincided with the official turn-over ceremony of the grant from us.

We, PGA SOMPO also held a Blood Donation Program in partnership with the Philippine Red Cross, gave our employees the opportunity to be part of a life-saving activity for the community.
Finally, PGA SOMPO was crowned as the Gold Medal Winner for the 2019 SOMPO Sea Games, a yearlong competition among SOMPO's subsidiaries across Asia. As our Gold Medal reward, our ten lucky employees were able to travel to Tokyo, Japan, hosted by SOMPO's regional headquarters.

Our 2019's prosperity is all thanks to our employees and our engaged Management team who were all massively instrumental to PGA SOMPO's goal attainment. Leveraging the momentum of the previous year, we will continue to strive to be better in this extraordinary 2020.

It is a great honor of working together. I thank our business partners and customers for your ceaseless faith in PGA SOMPO.



Fumihiko Harada
President & CEO



A Message from the Vice-President for Business Operations

Dear shareholders, business partners, and colleagues,

As continuously impacted by severe market competition, we achieved a successful and stable growth that leads us to finally hit "Php2Bn" as topline in 2019. This achievement makes PGA SOMPO to remain as one of the growing companies in the Non-life insurance sector in the Philippines.

Our Gross Written Premium by line of business shows Fire remaining to be our major product line with roughly seventy-five percent (75%) share of our portfolio contributed by large commercial accounts facilitating our sizable reinsurance capacity.

We also have successfully secured several Official Development Assistance ("ODA") businesses funded by Japan Government leveraged by our A.M. Best rating to its maximum advantage which shows our company's strength and creditability.

For our 2020 direction for Commercial business, we will continue to develop opportunities for ODA businesses and acquire large commercial properties by utilizing our prudent underwriting skills and huge reinsurance capacity to secure our top and bottom-line figures.

As for the Retail segment, we are tapping into new direct distribution channels such as "Lazada" to sell our Travel PA Insurance and Dengue Care Insurance and through digital space by creating a digital-based service platform as a catalyst for our affinity businesses. We will continue to collaborate with new affinity partners as we have gained digital capability and know-how.

As part of Digital and Branding activities, we have launched our TravelJOY "As Easy as 1-2-3" Campaign Video to boost up our Travel PA insurance sales and awareness. Even current market environment is quite challenging and unclear, we have a confidence to continuously grow up in the market by leveraging our prudent underwriting skills and digital capability together with our all employees.

I would like to express my gratitude to everyone who have been supporting our company. Thank you.



Hiroshi Ishikawa

Vice-President for Business Operations

A Message from the Vice-President / Chief Finance Officer



It is with great happiness that PGA SOMPO was able to achieve the Php2Bn mark in terms of Gross Premiums Written (GPW). This is a milestone for our company for the year 2019 because we had a significant increase in Net Premiums Earned (NPE) of twenty-nine percent (29%). The number of businesses grew, and at the same time, the right underwriting results were substantial.

I am also pleased to share that we have achieved a Php90.50Mn income or a two hundred seventy-two percent (272%) increase in net income after taxes in 2019. We had a target net income of Php40Mn for 2019; thus, we are happy to report our actual income is more than double of that said budget. I would like to recognize the PGA SOMPO team for giving all their efforts in making this achievement possible.

In addition, the company had a total investment portfolio of Php1.27Bn which is twenty-nine percent (29%) higher from the previous year. This resulted in an investment income of Php40Mn or fifty percent (50%) higher than that of the previous year. Mostly we have placed our investment that is high yielding and secure. This good investment result is primarily because of the efforts of our investment team who made sure such investments are placed in the best available investment in the market.

All things considered, I am very pleased to report that our financial results for 2019 are very positive and satisfactory. We intend to continue to grow and hopefully hit more milestones in the year 2020.

To our shareholders, trusted partners, and colleagues, thank you for the continuous support.



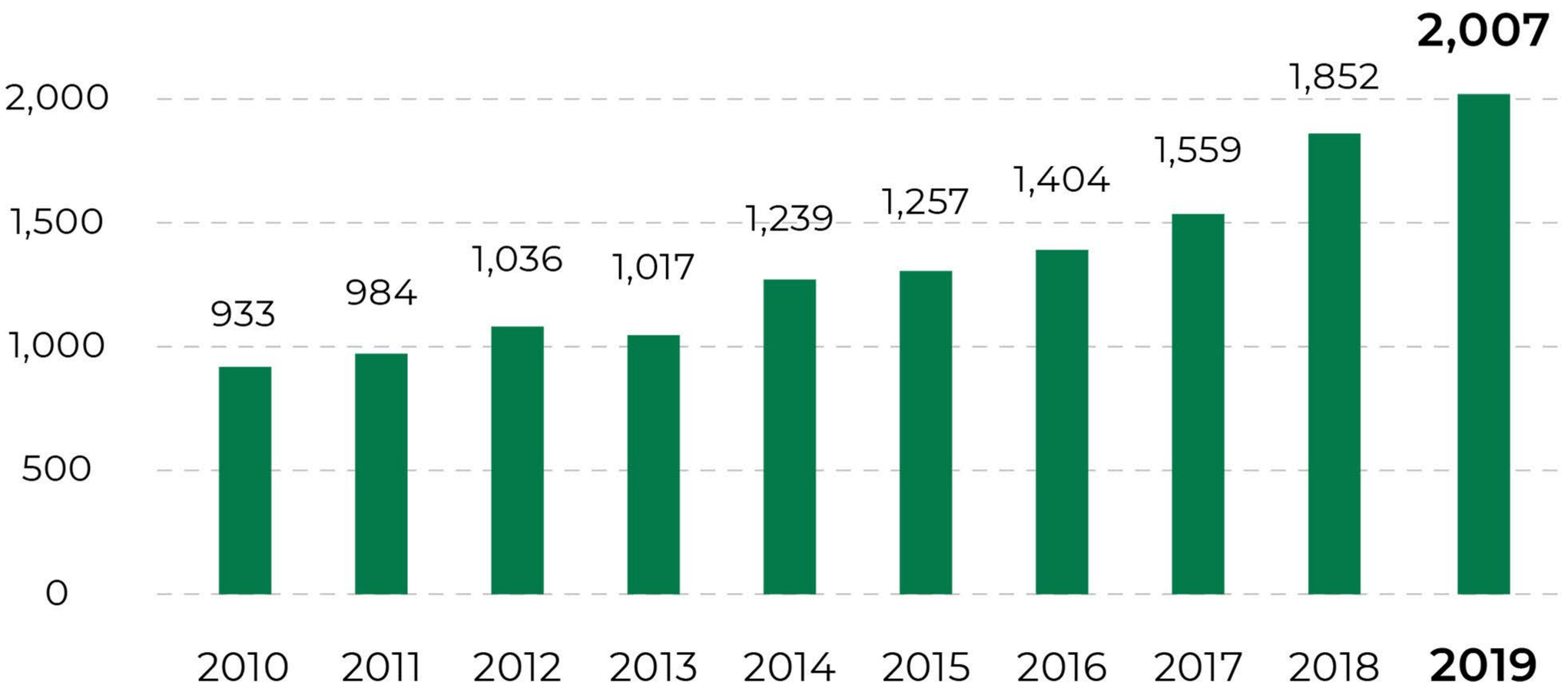
Maria Rosalina T. Coyiuto
Vice-President
and
Chief Finance Officer

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gross Premiums	1,256.67B	1,403.59B	1,558.86B	1,852.45B	2,007.30B
Net Premiums	27.69M	80.47M	58.37M	83.7M	68.52M
NEP	23.53M	37.11M	78.72M	64.97M	83.79M
Loss Ratios	18.68%	33.50%	100.13%	106.35%	57.08%
Expense Ratios	292.02%	200.50%	82.93%	108.56%	106.87%
Overall Profits	6.02M	12.56M	10.13M	33.24M	90.50M

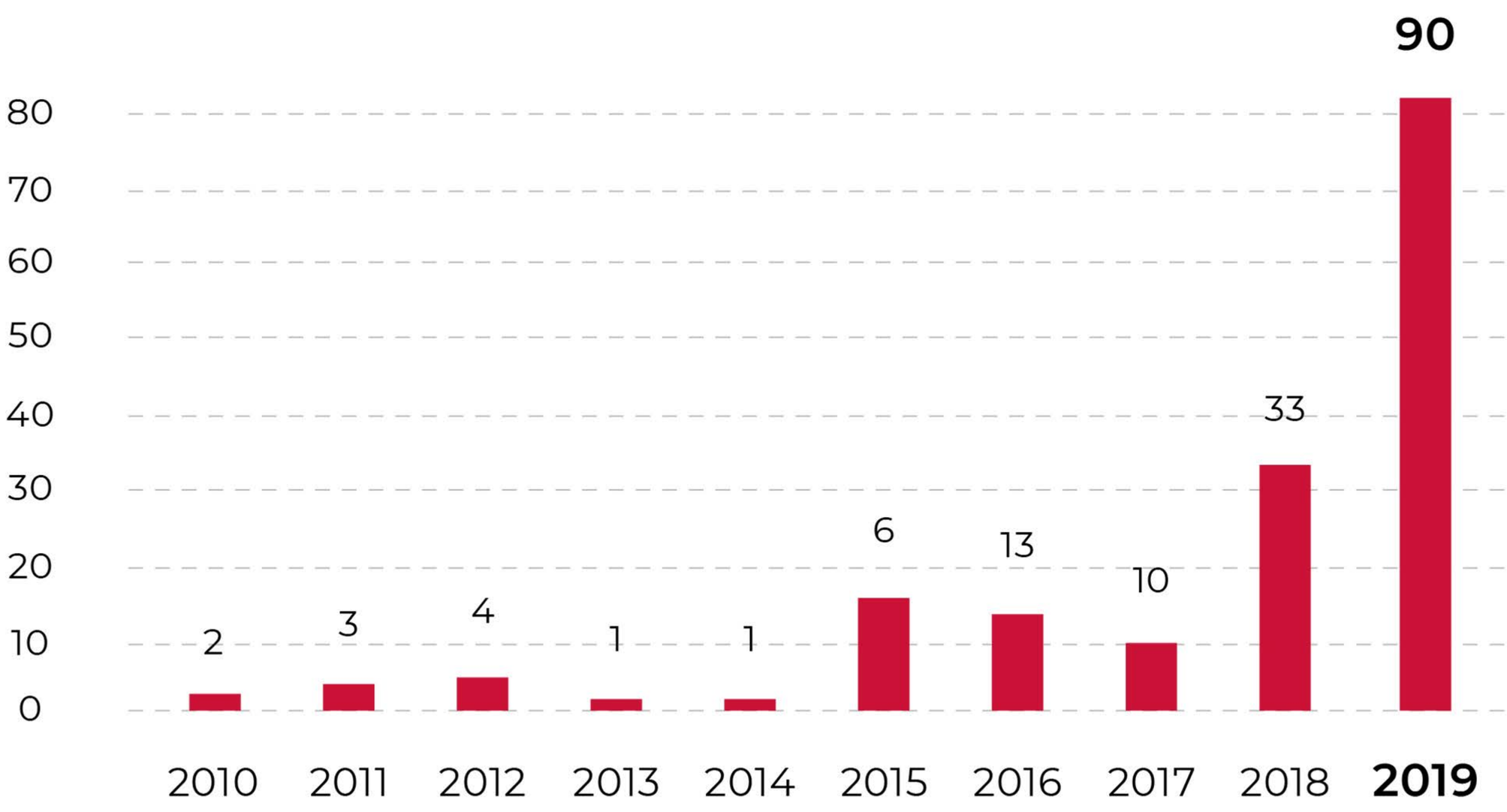
GDP GROWTH HISTORY

in Php Mil



NET INCOME HISTORY

in Php Mil



CONFIRMATION STATEMENTS

Corporate Governance Confirmation Statement

PGA SOMPO adheres and gives utmost importance to the principles of corporate governance and leading practices outlined in the Insurance Commission's Corporate Governance and ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard to promote the latter's objective in achieving policyholders' and market investors' confidence and sustaining the growth of the insurance industry, thereby contributing to the county's economic well-being.

In view of this commitment, PGA SOMPO adopts its Manual on Corporate Governance with the objective to institutionalize the principles of good governance in the entire organization. Moreover, the Board of Directors, Management, Employees, and Shareholders believe that corporate governance is a necessary component of what constitutes sound strategic business management and will, therefore, undertake every effort necessary to create awareness within the organization.

Statement on Risk Management and Adequacy of Internal Control

PGA SOMPO recognizes and acknowledges the importance of risk management and adequate internal control to promote shareholders' confidence, protect assets and business operations and minimize exposure to legal, financial and reputational liabilities.

In its effort to increase risk awareness in the entire organization, PGA SOMPO has adopted a risk register, a tool for documenting risk for the entire organization. This tool provides risk indicators to measure the likelihood of risk and form the basis for risk assessment.
Moreover, the Internal Audit of PGA SOMPO conducts a periodic review to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of its risk management, control, and governance processes.

From these initiatives, PGA SOMPO hereby affirms with reasonable assurance that risks are identified, assessed and corresponding adequate measures to control each risk were developed and implemented in the entire organization.

Anti-Fraud Policy

PGA SOMPO has adopted its Anti-Fraud Plan for purposes of preventing, detecting, and investigating suspicious or actual acts of insurance fraud perpetrated against the Company.

The Anti-Fraud Plan defines the responsibilities and actions promoting and observing the Company's policy on fraud and to set out guidance to officers, employees, and business partners on how to prevent, detect and report fraud, in particular, and how to recognize and deal with fraud in general.

Officers, employees, and business partners can report directly to PGA SOMPO's anti-fraud email address at report@pgasompo.com. All reports on suspected fraud will be treated seriously, systematically, and confidentiality.



SHAREHOLDERS' VALUE

PGA SOMPO recognizes that the most cogent proof of good corporate governance is that which is visible to the eyes of its investors. Therefore, the following provisions are issued for the guidance of all internal and external parties concerned, as governance covenant between the PGA SOMPO and all its investors:

1

Voting Right

Stockholders have the right to elect, remove and replace Directors and vote on certain corporate acts in accordance with the Amended Corporation Code.

Cumulative voting shall be used in the election of Directors.

A Director shall not be removed without cause if it will deny minority stockholders representation in the Board.

2

Pre-emptive Right

All stockholders have pre-emptive rights, unless the same is denied in the Articles of Incorporation or an amendment thereto. They shall have the right to subscribe to the capital stock of PGA SOMPO. The Articles of Incorporation lays down the specific rights and powers of stockholders with respect to particular share they hold, all of which is protected by law so long as they are not be in conflict with the Amended Corporation Code.

3

Power of Inspection

All shareholders are allowed to inspect corporate books and records including minutes of the Board meetings and stock registries in accordance with the Amended Corporation Code and shall be furnished with annual reports, including financial statements, without cost or restrictions.

Right to Information

4

The shareholders shall be provided, upon request, with periodic reports which disclose personal and professional information about the directors and officers and certain other matters such as their holdings of PGA SOMPO's shares, dealings with the company, relationships among directors and key officers, and the aggregate compensation of directors and officers.

Moreover, the minority shareholders shall be granted the right to propose the holding of a meeting, and the right to propose items in the agenda of the meetings, provided the items are for legitimate business purposes.

Finally, the minority shareholders shall have access to any and all information relating to matters for which the management is accountable for and to those relating to matters for which the management shall include such information and, if not included, then the minority shareholders shall be allowed to propose to include such matters in the agenda of stockholders' meeting, being within the definition of legitimate purposes.

Right to Dividends

5

Shareholders shall have the right to receive dividends subject to the following guidelines:

PGA SOMPO shall be compelled to declare dividends when its retained earnings shall be in excess of 100% of its paid-up capital stock, except: a) when justified by definite corporate expansion projects or programs approved by the Board; b) when the Company is prohibited under any loan agreement with any financial institution or creditor, whether local or foreign, from declaring dividends without its consent, and such consent has not been secured; c) when it can be clearly shown that such retention is necessary under special circumstances obtaining in the Corporation, such as when there is a need for special reserve for probable contingencies.





6 Appraisal Right

The Shareholders shall have appraisal right or the right to dissent and demand payment of the fair value of their shares in the manner provided for under the Amended Insurance Code, under any of the following circumstances:

a. In case an amendment to the articles of incorporation has the effect of changing or restricting the rights of any stockholder or class of shares, or of authorizing preferences in any respect superior to those of outstanding shares of any class, or of extending or shortening the term of corporate existence;

b. In case of a sale, lease, exchange, transfer, mortgage, pledge or other disposition of all or substantially all of the corporate property and assets as provided in the Code;

c. In case of merger or consolidation; and

d. In case of investment of corporate funds for any purpose other than the primary purpose of the corporation.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MEET THE BOARD

Roles & Responsibilities

1. Ensure Compliance with the principles of good corporate governance;

2. Foster long-term success of PGA SOMPO and secure its sustained competitiveness in a manner consistent with its fiduciary responsibility, which it shall exercise in the best interest of PGA SOMPO, its shareholders and other stakeholders. The Board shall conduct itself with utmost honesty and integrity in the discharge of its duties, functions and responsibilities;

3. Install a process of selection to ensure a mix of competent directors and officers;

4. Determine PGA SOMPO's purpose, its vision and mission and strategies to carry out its objectives;

5. Ensure that PGA SOMPO complies with all relevant laws, regulations and codes of best business practices;

6. Identify PGA SOMPO's major and other stakeholders and formulate a clear policy on communicating or relating with them through an effective investor relations program;

7. Adopt a system of internal checks and balances;

8. Identify key risk areas and key performance indicators and monitor these factors with due diligence;

9. Properly discharge Board functions by meeting regularly. Independent views during the Board meetings shall be given due consideration and all such meetings shall be duly minuted; and

10. Keep Board authority within the powers of the institution as prescribed in the Articles of Incorporation, By-Laws and in existing laws, rules and regulations.



Robert Coyiuto, Jr.

Chairman

68, Filipino

Mr. Coyiuto obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Economics, major in Management from San Beda College in 1974. In 1990, he was cited as the Most Outstanding Alumnus of the said Institution. He was awarded Bedan of the Century on October 27, 2001, and was presented the Icon of Business Diversification Award on July 02, 2016.

He was elected first President of the Philippine Stock Exchange in 1992, President of the Manila Stock Exchange in 1985-1986, 1988, and 1990, and the Chair of the Manila Stock Exchange in 1987, 1989, and 1991-1993.

Other positions currently held are as follows:

Chairman of Prudential Guarantee and Assurance, Inc.; Chairman Emeritus for PGA Automobile, Inc. (sole importer principal of Bentley and Lamborghini), PGA Cars, Inc. (sole importer principal of Porsche and Audi), and Motor and Carriage, Inc. (Hyundai North EDSA); Vice-Chairman of First Life Financial Co., Inc.; Nominee of R. Coyiuto Securities, Inc.; Vice-Chairman of National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP), and serves as the Chairman of its Accreditation, Bids Evaluation, and Award Committee (ABEAC); Director and President - Chief Operating Officer of Oriental Petroleum and Minerals Corporation, a listed company; Chairman and President of Pacifica 21 Holdings, Inc., and of Calaca High Power Corporation; Director of Petrogen Insurance Corporation, Universal Robina Corporation, Canon (Philippines), Inc.; Trustee of San Beda University.

Conferences and Seminars Attended:

1. Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) Program for Insurance Companies and Financial Institutions (Center for Global Best Practices, April 05, 2019);

2. Corporate Governance and Strategic Management (Center for Global Best Practices, February 21, 2018);

3. Board Effectiveness and Best Practices (Center for Global Best Practices, January 19, 2017).



Yasuhiro Sasanuma

Director / Vice-Chairman

since 2019

47, Japanese

Mr. Sasanuma obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Economics from Hokkaido University, Hokkaido, Japan.

Recent Trainings Attended:

1. Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) Program for Insurance Companies and Financial Institutions (Center for Global Best Practices, April 05, 2019).



Fumihiko Harada

Director

48, Japanese

He concurrently sits as Director of The Japanese Chamber of Commerce & Industry of the Philippine., Inc. and Chairman of the Public Relations Department of The Chamber.

He initially joined The Yasuda Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd. in Tokyo, Japan in April 1994, the corporate name was eventually changed to Sompo Japan Insurance Inc. in July 2002. During his earlier carrier in the company, he had been specialized in handling Automobile manufacturing industry which is the biggest industry sector in Japan.

In July 2004, he was assigned to Sompo Hong Kong Branch as Manager and was promoted as Vice-President in January

2009 and he was assigned as Director and Vice-President, in charged the entire operation of the company.

He returned to Sompo Japan Head Office, Tokyo as a head of the 2nd Automobile Business Promotion Department in October 2011.

Since SOMPO has decided to reestablish its Regional Headquarters (RHQ) in Singapore, he was assigned to the project organizing RHQ and formed Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Holdings (Asia) Pte., Ltd. in October 2013. During his station in RHQ as Executive Director, he was in charged entire South Asia and Oceania operation, he was assigned in various management and directorship include Senior Officer Outside Australia, until he assigned the current position in April 2016.

Mr. Harada obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Law from Hosei University, Tokyo Japan. He achieved twenty-six (26) years of experience in the Insurance Industry. Fourteen (14) years of which were positions and directorships held in the Companies outside Japan.

Recent Trainings Attended:

1. Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) Program for Insurance Companies and Financial Institutions (Center for Global Best Practices, April 05, 2019);

2. Design Thinking Workshop (Sompo Holdings (Asia) Pte, Ltd., April 12 - 13, 2019);

3. Business Continuity Plan Workshop (Sompo Holdings (Asia) Pte, Ltd., January 10, 2020).



Celestino L. Ang

Director since 1991

71, Filipino

Mr. Ang obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Philosophy from San Beda College in 1971 and his Bachelor of Laws degree from the same institution in 1975, and was admitted to the Philippine Bar in 1976.

He was first appointed as a Director on July 01, 2012, concurrent to his appointment as President and Chief Executive Officer of Prudential Guarantee and Assurance, Inc. and was appointed as the Deputy Chairman on December 01, 2018.

Conferences and Seminars Attended:

1. Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) Program for Insurance Companies and Financial

Institutions (Center for Global Best Practices, April 05, 2019);

2. Managing Disruptions, Driving Change: 29th East Asian Insurance Congress (East Asian Insurance Congress, May 06 - 09, 2018);

3. Corporate Governance and Strategic Management (Center for Global Best Practices, February 21, 2018);

4. Board Effectiveness and Best Practices (Center for Global Best Practices, January 19, 2017).



James G. Coyiuto

Director since 1991

66, Filipino

Mr. Coyiuto obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Biology and Psychology from Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts in 1976.

Other positions currently held are as follows:

Director of Prudential Guarantee and Assurance, Inc. He was appointed as Deputy Chairman on December 01, 2018 while still concurrently serving as Treasurer; Director of R. Coyiuto Securities, Inc., First Life Financial Co., and PGA Cars, Inc. since 1982, 1988, and 2005, respectively; Director of Oriental Petroleum & Minerals Corporation, a listed company, since 2005.

Conferences and Seminars Attended:

1. Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) Program for Insurance Companies and Financial Institutions (Center for Global Best Practices, April 05, 2019);

2. Corporate Governance and Strategic Management (Center for Global Best Practices, February 21, 2018);

3. Board Effectiveness and Best Practices (Center for Global Best Practices, January 19, 2017).



Samuel G. Coyiuto

Director since 1991

65, Filipino

Mr. Coyiuto obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration from La Salle College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1976.

He was appointed as Chairman of R. Coyiuto Securities, Inc in 2017 and was first appointed as Director of Prudential Guarantee Assurance, Inc. on October 01, 1981 at the age of 27 and as Executive Vice-President on January 01, 2019;

Other positions currently held are as follows:

Director of Prudential Guarantee and Assurance, Inc.; Director/Treasurer of First Life Financial Co. and PGA Holdings, Inc. since 1988 and 1995, respectively.

Conferences and Seminars Attended:

1. Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) Program for Insurance Companies and Financial Institutions (Center for Global Best Practices, April 05, 2019);

2. Reinsurance Reloaded: 15th Singapore International Reinsurance Conference (Singapore Reinsurers' Association, October 29 - November 01, 2018);

3. Managing Disruptions, Driving Change: 29th East Asian Insurance Congress (East Asian Insurance Congress, May 06 - 09, 2018);

4. Corporate Governance and Strategic Management (Center for Global Best Practices, February 21, 2018);

5. Board Effectiveness and Best Practices (Center for Global Best Practices, January 19, 2017).



Hiroshi Ishikawa

Director since 2015

38, Japanese

Mr. Ishikawa obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Education from Waseda University, Tokyo Japan.

Recent Trainings Attended:

1. Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) Program for Insurance Companies and Financial Institutions (Center for Global Best Practices, April 05, 2019);

2. Business Continuity Plan Workshop (Sompo Holdings (Asia) Pte, Ltd., January 10, 2020).



Maria Rosalina T. Coyiuto

Director since 2018

29, Filipino

Ms. Coyiuto obtained her Bachelor's Degree in Marketing Management from De La Salle University Manila in 2011.

Other positions previously held in PGA SOMPO are as follows:

Management Trainee in 2013; Executive Assistant for General Affairs in 2013 to 2017 and OIC/Assistant Treasurer in 2017 to 2018.

Other positions currently held are as follows:

President of Pet Perfect Corporation in 2016; Vice-President – Sales and Marketing of Vertical Green PH, Inc. in 2017.

Conferences and Seminars Attended:

1. Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) Program for Insurance Companies and Financial Institutions (Center for Global Best Practices, April 05, 2019);

2. Insurance Seminar (Sompo Japan Nipponkoa, 2014).



Fuma Watanabe

Director since 2019

38, Japanese

Mr. Watanabe obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Politics from Maiji University, Tokyo Japan.

Recent Trainings Attended:

1. Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) Program for Insurance Companies and Financial Institutions (Center for Global Best Practices, April 05, 2019);

2. Sompo Asia Leadership Workshop in Singapore (December 10-11, 2019).



Prudencio T. Coyiuto

Director

37, Filipino

Mr. Coyiuto obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Management from Menlo College in Atherton, California in 2006.

Other positions currently held are as follows:

Director and Senior Assistant Vice-President of Prudential Guarantee and Assurance, Inc.; President of Motor and Carriage, Inc. (Hyundai North EDSA); Director of PGA Cars, Inc., and PGA Holdings, Inc.

Conferences and Seminars Attended:

1. Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) Program for Insurance Companies and Financial Institutions (Center for Global Best Practices, April 05, 2019);

2. Corporate Governance and Strategic Management" (Center for Global Best Practices, February 21, 2018);

3. Board Effectiveness and Best Practices (Center for Global Best Practices, January 19, 2017).



Manuel M. Lopez

Independent Director

since 2018

77, Filipino

Mr. Lopez obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration from the University of the East and his post-graduate Program for Management Development from Harvard Business School.

Other positions previously held are as follows:

President of Eugenio Lopez Foundation, Inc. in 1995; Director of First Philippine Realty Corp. in 2002; Director of ABS-CBN Corporation; Trustee and President of Lopez Inc. in 2003; Director of Lopez Group Foundation, Inc. in 2004; Vice-Chairman of the First Philippine Holdings Corporation in 2010; Chairman and CEO of Lopez Holdings Corporation in 2010; Chairman

of the Board of Sky Vision Corporation; Chairman of the Board of Rockwell Leisure Club and Rockwell Land Corporation; Chairman of the Board of Bayan Telecommunications Holding Corporation in 2010; Chairman of Manila Electric Company in 2010 to 2012; Chairman and CEO of Manila Electric Company in 2001 to 2010; Director of Manila Electric Company in 2012.

Positions previously held in Government Offices are as follows:

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Philippines to Japan of the Office of the President of the Philippines from 2011 to 2016.

Conferences and Seminars Attended:

1. Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) Program for Insurance Companies and Financial Institutions (Center for Global Best Practices, April 05, 2019).



Francisco M. Bayot, Jr.

Independent Director

since 2018

65, Filipino

Mr. Bayot Jr. obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration from Marquette University in 1980 and Masters in Finance from Fordham University in 1986.

Other positions previously held are as follows:

Correspondent Banking Officer of Irving Trust Company in 1981; Account Officer Private Banking of American Express Bank, Ltd. in 1983; President and Director of JM Investment Corporation and Josue Corporation in 1990; Director of Alabang Commercial Corporation in 1990; President and CEO and Director of Madrigal Condominium Corp. in 1992; Director of Susana Realty, Inc.,

Septimo Realty Inc., and Porep Realty Inc. in 1993; Chairman and President of Madrigal Business Park Association, Inc. in 1994; Independent Director of Socresources, Inc.; Chairman and President of Madrigal Bayot Development Corporation in 2008; President and CEO of The Address At Wack Wack in 2013; Director of Cebu Beacon Storage Corp. in 2015.

Conferences and Seminars Attended:

1. Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) Program for Insurance Companies and Financial Institutions (Center for Global Best Practices, April 05, 2019).



Anita Victoria M. Ramos

Independent Director

since 2018

69, Filipino

Ms. Ramos obtained her Bachelor's Degree in Mass Communication in Maryknoll College in 1973.

Other positions previously held are as follows:

Telephone Sales Representative of Yellow Pages PTY. LTD. In 1975; President of Green Earth Enterprises, Inc. in 1981; Administrator/Manager of Avalon Condominium Corporation, Inc. in 1986; President of Oregon Insurance Agency (PHIL), Inc. in 1990; Trustee/Director & PTA President of Brent International Schools, Inc. (Manila) in 1990; Chairman & President of Avalon Condominium Corporation,

Inc. in 1995; Trustee/Director & Corporate Secretary of Brent International Schools, Inc. (Subic) in 1995; Chairman & President of Godofredo P. Ramos Foundation, Inc. in 1997; Chairman & President of Avirga Holdings Corp. in 1999; Chairman & President of Avirga Enterprises, Inc. in 2002; Gasoline Station Dealer of Petron Corporation in 2006; Franchisee of Jollibee Corporation in 2010; Consultant of Kalibo Sto. Nino Foundation, Inc. and Aklan Historical and Cultural Society - Museo IT Aklan in 2010; Vice-Chairman of the Philippine National Red Cross – Boracay Chapter in 2010; Member of Adult Leukemia Foundation of the Philippines, Inc. in 2014; Director of Philippine National Red Cross – Boracay Chapter in 2014; President of Avalon Condominium Corporation in 2015.

Positions previously held in Government Offices are as follows:

Member of the Aklan/Boracay Provincial Task Force in 2000; Co-Chairman of Aklan Provincial Tourism Council in 2009; Chairman of the Department of Tourism (Region VI Western Visayas Tourism Council) in 2010; Consultant (Oversight Committee on Tourism) of the Philippine House of Representatives in 2014; Member of Movie and Television Review and Classification Board (MTRCB) - Local Regional Council in 2015; Consultant (Lone District of Aklan) of Philippine House of Representatives in 2016; Presidential Assistant – Regional Coordinator (Region VI Western Visayas) of Office of the President of the Philippines in 2016.

Conferences and Seminars Attended:

1. Plenary Session - (Sihanoukville, Cambodia) (United Nations Eco-Tourism Conference (UNWTO), 2011);

2. First Philippines Cultural and Art Exhibit (Museo Du Quibranly, Paris, France) (Philippine National Museum, 2012);

3. Official Delegation (B2B Meetings in Iran) (Philippine Department of Trade and Industry/Department of Foreign Affairs Mission to Iran, 2016)

4. Official Trade Mission (Rotterdam, Brussels, Prague, Milan, and Paris) (Philippine Department of Trade and Industry, 2016)

5. Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) Program for Insurance Companies and Financial Institutions (Center for Global Best Practices, April 05, 2019).



Justin C. Ongsue

Independent Director

since 2018

41, Filipino

Mr. Ongsue obtained his Bachelor's Degree in Business Management from the University of Asia and the Pacific in 2001 and Masters in Business Management from Ateneo Graduate of School in 2007.

Other positions previously held are as follows:

President of United Paints Inc.; Vice-President of Coastal Bay Chemicals Inc.; Director of Hi-Precision Diagnostics Center Inc. and VP Sales and Operations of Pacific Paints Boysen Philippines Inc.

Conferences and Seminars Attended:

1. Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA) Program for Insurance Companies and Financial Institutions (Center for Global Best Practices, April 05, 2019).

Board Meeting
Attendance Record

For the year 2019, PGA SOMPO held nine (9) Meetings. Details of the attendance of the Directors are as follows:

	Feb. 21	Mar. 28	Apr. 5	May 23	Jun. 28	Aug. 1	Aug. 29	Sep. 25	Nov. 20
Robert Coyiuto, Jr.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Yasuhiro Sasanuma	■		■			■			
Fumihiko Harada	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Celestino L. Ang	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
James G. Coyiuto		■	■	■	■		■	■	■
Samuel G. Coyiuto	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Hiroshi Ishikawa	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maria Rosalina T. Coyiuto	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Masanori Takashige	■	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuma Watanabe	-	-		■	■	■	■	■	■
Prudencio T. Coyiuto		■	■	■	■				
Manuel M. Lopez	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Francisco M. Bayot, Jr.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Anita Victoria M. Ramos	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Justin C. Ongsue	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

* Mr. Masanori Takashige was replaced by Mr. Fuma Watanabe on April 05, 2019.

■ - Attended the meeting

Directors' Fees

The Remuneration Committee of PGA SOMPO ensures that the remuneration package for Corporate Officers and Board of Directors is consistent with the Company's culture, strategy, and control environment. Remuneration is maintained at a level that is sufficient to attract and retain the Officers and Directors who are essential to the success of the Company.

For the year 2019, PGA SOMPO has paid a total amount of Four Million Seven Hundred Fifty Thousand Pesos (PhP4,750,000.00) of remuneration to the Board of Directors based on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee.

Audit Fees

The Board of Directors has confirmed the appointment of SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co. ("SGV") as its external auditor for the fiscal year 2019.

The table below shows the aggregate fees paid to SGV on audit fees for the fiscal year 2019:

	2019
Audit Fee	Php 1,200,000.00
Total	**Php 1,200,000.00**

The Management and the Audit Committee have evaluated the Audit Fee of SGV. The same was recommended to and approved by the Board of Directors.

Moreover, the Company did not engage SGV for any non-audit service and did not pay any amount for the said service for the fiscal year 2019.

BOARD COMMITTEES

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Roles & Responsibilities

1. Check all financial reports against its compliance with both the internal financial management handbook and pertinent accounting standards, including regulatory requirements;

2. Perform oversight financial management functions specifically in the areas of managing credit, market, liquidity, operational, legal and other risks of the Company, and crisis management;

3. Pre-approve all audit plans, scope and frequency one (1) month before the conduct of external audit;

4. Perform direct interface functions with the internal and external auditors;

5. Elevate to international standards the accounting and auditing processes, practices and methodologies, and develop the following in relations to this reform:

    a. A definitive timetable within which the accounting system of the Company will be 100% International Accounting Standard (IAS) compliant;

    b. An accountability statement that will specifically identify officers and/or personnel directly responsible for the accomplishment of such task.

6. Develop a transparent financial management system that will ensure the integrity of internal control activities throughout the Company through s step-by-step procedures and policies handbook that will be used by the entire organization.



Francisco M. Bayot, Jr.
Chairman



Anita Victoria M. Ramos
Member



Justin C. Ongsue
Member

Meetings

	May 23	Jun. 28	Aug. 1	Nov. 20
Francisco M. Bayot, Jr.	■	■	■	■
Anita Victoria M. Ramos	■	■	■	■
Justin C. Ongsue	■	■	■	■

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Roles & Responsibilities

1. Establish a formal and transparent procedure for developing a policy on executive remuneration and for fixing the remuneration packages of corporate officers and directors, and provide oversight over remuneration of senior management and other key personnel ensuring that compensation is consistent with the Company's culture, strategy and control environment;

2. Designate amount of remuneration, which shall be in a sufficient level to attract and retain directors and officers who are needed to run the Company successfully;

3. Establish a formal and transparent procedure for developing a policy on executive remuneration and for fixing the remuneration packages of individual directors, if any, and officers;

4. Develop a form on Full Business Interest Disclosure as part of the pre-employment requirements for all incoming officers, which among others compel all officers to declare under the penalty of perjury all their existing business interest or shareholdings that may directly or indirectly conflict in their performance of duties once hired;

5. Disallow any director to decide his or her own remuneration;

6. Provide in the Company's annual reports, information and proxy statements a clear, concise and understandable disclosure of compensation of its executive officers for the previous fiscal year and the ensuing year;

7. Review (if any) of the existing Human Resources Development or Personnel Handbook, to strengthen provisions on conflict of interest, salaries and benefits policies, promotion and career advancement directives and compliance of personnel concerned with all statutory requirements that must be periodically met in their respective posts;

8. Or in the absence of such Personnel Handbook, cause the development of such, covering the same parameters of governance stated above.



James G. Coyiuto
Chairman



Justin C. Ongsue
Member



Manuel M. Lopez
Member

Meetings	May 23	Nov. 20
James G. Coyiuto	■	■
Justin C. Ongsue	■	■
Manuel M. Lopez	■	■

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Roles & Responsibilities

1. Review the structure, size and composition of the Board and number of Independent Directors to ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements;

2. Develop the criteria and qualifications for membership on the Board;

3. Recruit, review, nominate and recommend candidates for election to the Board or to fill vacancies on the Board;

4. Review the proposed candidates and conduct appropriate inquiries into the background and qualifications of any such candidates;

5. Recommend to the Board on the appointment, re-election and retirement of Directors;

6. Annually evaluate the Board's and management's performance;

7. Annually evaluate the Committee's performance and report to the Board the result of the evaluation;

8. Develop and make recommendations to the Board on the corporate governance guidelines for PGA SOMPO;

9. Exercise oversight function in the implementation and compliance with the Corporate Governance Manual.



Celestino L. Ang
Chairman



Anita Victoria M. Ramos
Member



Justin C. Ongsue
Member

Meetings

	May 23	Nov. 20
Celestino L. Ang	■	■
Anita Victoria M. Ramos	■	■
Justin C. Ongsue	■	■

RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS COMMITTEE

Roles & Responsibilities

1. Evaluate on an going basis of existing relations between and among businesses and counterparties to ensure that all related parties are continuously identified, related-party transactions (RPT) are monitored, and subsequent changes in relationships shall be reflected in the relevant reports to the Board of Directors and Regulators;

2. Evaluate all material RPTs to ensure that these are not undertaken on more favorable economic terms to such related parties;

3. Ensure that appropriate disclosure is made, and/or information is provided to regulating and supervising authorities relating to the RPTs exposure, and policies on conflicts of interest or potential conflict of interest;

4. Report to the Board of Directors on a regular basis, the status and aggregate exposures to each RPT as well as the total amount of exposures to all related parties;

5. Ensure that transactions with related parties, including write-off of exposures, are subject to periodic independent review or audit process;

6. Oversee the implementation of the system for identifying, monitoring, measuring, controlling, and reporting.

RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS COMMITTEE



Samuel G. Coyiuto
Chairman



Manuel M. Lopez
Member



Francisco M. Bayot, Jr.
Member

Meetings

	May 23	Aug. 1	Sep. 25	Nov. 20
Samuel G. Coyiuto	■	■	■	■
Manuel M. Lopez	■	■	■	■
Francisco M. Bayot, Jr.	■	■	■	■

CORPORATE OFFICERS



Robert Coyiuto, Jr.
Chairman



Yasuhiro Sasanuma
Vice-Chairman



Fumihiko Harada
President & CEO



Celestino L. Ang
Vice-President



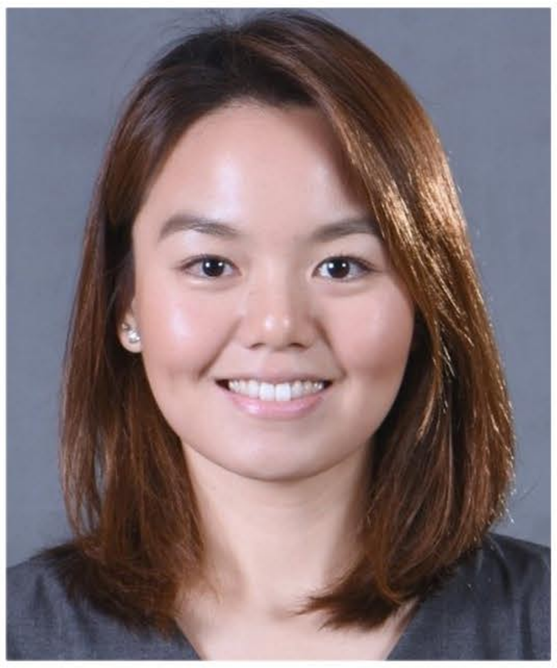
James G. Coyiuto
Vice-President & Treasurer



Samuel G. Coyiuto
Vice-President



Hiroshi Ishikawa
Vice-President



Maria Rosalina T. Coyiuto
Vice-President & CFO



Fuma Watanabe
Vice-President



Cristine Cuisia-Remollo
Corporate Secretary



Thomas Angelo A. Santos
Asst. Corporate Secretary

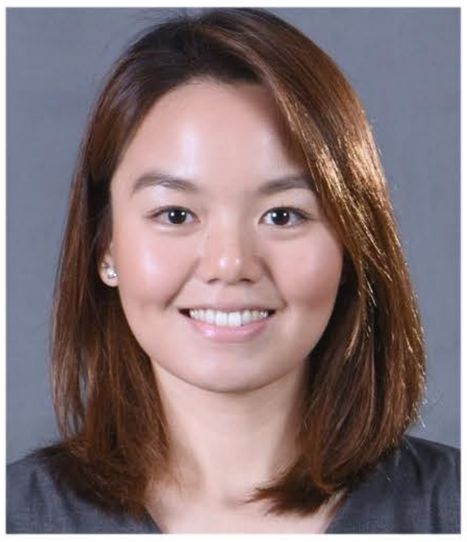
THE MANAGEMENT TEAM



Fumihiko Harada
President & CEO



Hiroshi Ishikawa
Vice-President
Head of Business Operations Division



Maria Rosalina T. Coyiuto
Vice-President & CFO
Head of Corporate Support Division



Fuma Watanabe
Vice-President
Head of Japanese Business Practice



Venancio I. Cuyin
Vice-President
Head of Risk Engineering Department



Juan M. Perez
Assistant Vice-President
Head of Business Development Department



Marcos C. Delin
AVP & Compliance Officer
Head of Accounting & Finance Department



Susan V. Motril
Senior Manager
Head of Human Resources Department



Frederick Cesar R. Dimayuga
Senior Manager
Head of Digital & Technological Services Department



Joel A. Aguilos
Senior Manager
Head of Underwriting Department



Maria Corazon T. Tulio
Senior Manager
Head of General Affairs Department



Rhoderick M. Tanoy
Senior Manager
Head of Marketing Department



Reynaldo M. Marcelo
Manager
Head of Claims Department

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

PGA SOMPO Insurance Corporation

- **Robert Coyiuto, Jr.** — 58.95%
- **Sompo Holdings (Asia) Pte. Ltd.** — 39.97%
- **Other Shareholders** — 1.08%

↓

Sompo International Holdings Ltd. — 100%

↓

Sompo Japan Insurance Inc. — 100%

↓

Sompo Holdings, Inc.
(Publicly-listed Company in the Tokyo Stock Exchange) — 100%

↓

Top 10 Shareholders of Sompo Holdings, Inc.

JP Morgan Chase Bank	6.72%
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd.	5.94%
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd.	4.96%
Sompo Holdings Employee Shareholders Association	2.34%
Government of Norway	2.28%
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	2.15%
Nippon Express Co., Ltd.	2.10%
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd.	1.94%
State Street Bank	1.78%
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd.	1.75%

AFFILIATES & GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

Prudential Guarantee Directory

Coyiuto House – Head Office
119 C. Palanca St., Legaspi Village, Makati City

Branch Operations Department

Coyiuto House - Greenhills
Alabang (Muntinlupa)
Balintawak (Quezon City)
Escolta (Manila)
Greenhills (Mandaluyong City)
Baguio (Benguet)
Dagupan (Pangasinan)
Laoag (Ilocos Norte)
San Fernando (La Union)
Santiago (Isabela)
Tuguegarao (Cagayan)
Angeles (Pampanga)
Cabanatuan (Nueva Ecija)
Malolos (Bulacan)
Subic (Zambales)
Tarlac (Tarlac)
Batangas (Batangas)
Calamba (Laguna)
Imus (Cavite)
Legazpi (Albay)
Lipa (Batangas)
Lucena (Quezon)
Naga (Camarines Sur)
San Pablo (Laguna)
Sorsogon (Sorsogon)
Bacolod (Negros Occidental)
Cebu (Downtown)
Cebu (SM Seaside)
Dumaguete (Negros Oriental)
Iloilo (Iloilo)
Puerto PRINCESA (Palawan)
Tacloban (Leyte)
Roxas (Capiz)
Tagbilaran (Bohol)
Butuan (Butuan City)
Cagayan De Oro (Misamis Oriental)
Davao (Davao del Sur)
General Santos (South Cotabato)
Ozamiz (Misamis Occidental)
Zamboanga (Zamboanga del Sur)



Sompo Group

Sompo Holdings, Inc.

Sompo Japan Insurance Inc.

SAISON AUTOMOBILE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Sompo Japan DC Securities Inc.

Sompo Risk Management Inc.

Mysurance Inc.

Sompo Himawari Life Insurance Inc.

Sompo Care Inc.

SOMPO ASSET MANAGEMENT CO., LTD.

Prime Assistance Inc.

FRESHHOUSE Co., Ltd.

Sompo Warranty Inc.

Sompo Health Support Inc.

Wellness Communications Corporation

Sompo International Holdings Ltd.

U.S.A., UK, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Germany, Belgium, France, Singapore, Bermuda, Mexico

Sompo Sigorta - Turkey

Sompo Holdings (Asia) Pte. Ltd. - Singapore

Sompo Insurance Singapore Pte. Ltd. - Singapore

Berjaya Sompo Insurance Berhad - Malaysia

PT Sompo Insurance Indonesia – Indonesia

Sompo Insurance China Co., Ltd. - China

Sompo Insurance (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd. - China

Sompo Seguros S.A. - Brazil

Sompo Saude - Brazil

Universal Sompo General Insurance Company Limited - India

AYA SOMPO Insurance Company Limited – Myanmar

Sompo Insurance (Thailand) Pcl. – Thailand

United Insurance Company of Vietnam - Vietnam

Sompo Korea – Korea

Sompo Taiwan Brokers Co., Ltd. – Taiwan

Eterna Insurance Company Limited - Bermuda

SPECIAL FEATURES

Insurance Commission issues PGA SOMPO's Certificate of Authority

On January 30, 2019, the Insurance Commission, led by Commissioner Dennis B. Funa and Deputy Commissioner Ferdinand George Florendo, has issued a Certificate of Authority to PGA SOMPO. The same, as shown in the photo, was received by the Company's President and CEO, Mr. Fumihiko Harada together with Vice-President, Atty. Celestino L. Ang and VP and CFO, Ms. Maria Rosalina T. Coyiuto.

The Certificate of Authority which is valid for a period of three (3) years or from 2019 up to 2021, confirmed that PGA SOMPO has complied with all the regulatory requirements. It conferred power and authority to continuously conduct its business in accordance with the existing rules and regulations governing the Non-Life Insurance business.

It is also a manifestation of PGA SOMPO's integrity towards the achievement of its corporate vision to be a world-class reputable non-life insurance company, preferred and supported by its valued clients and business partners, as the professional provider of the best products and services.



AM Best Affirms Credit Ratings of PGA SOMPO

AM Best, the oldest and most widely recognized provider of ratings and information source worldwide, has assigned a Financial Strength Rating of B+ (Good) and a Long-Term Issuer Credit Rating of “bbb-” to PGA SOMPO with a stable outlook for both categories. These ratings reflect PGA SOMPO’s balance sheet strength, the adequate operating performance, and appropriate enterprise risk management. In short, in AM Best’s opinion, PGA SOMPO has a good ability to meet its ongoing insurance and financial obligations.

AM Best’s Credit Ratings help the financial industry and consumers assess an insurer’s financial strength, creditworthiness and ability to honor obligations to policyholders. This recent development places PGA SOMPO as one of the five (5) AM Best-rated, out of fifty-nine (59) non-life insurers in the Philippines.

Moving forward, this will pave the way for new opportunities as PGA SOMPO broadens the market involving large private and government entities that require certification by recognized rating bodies.





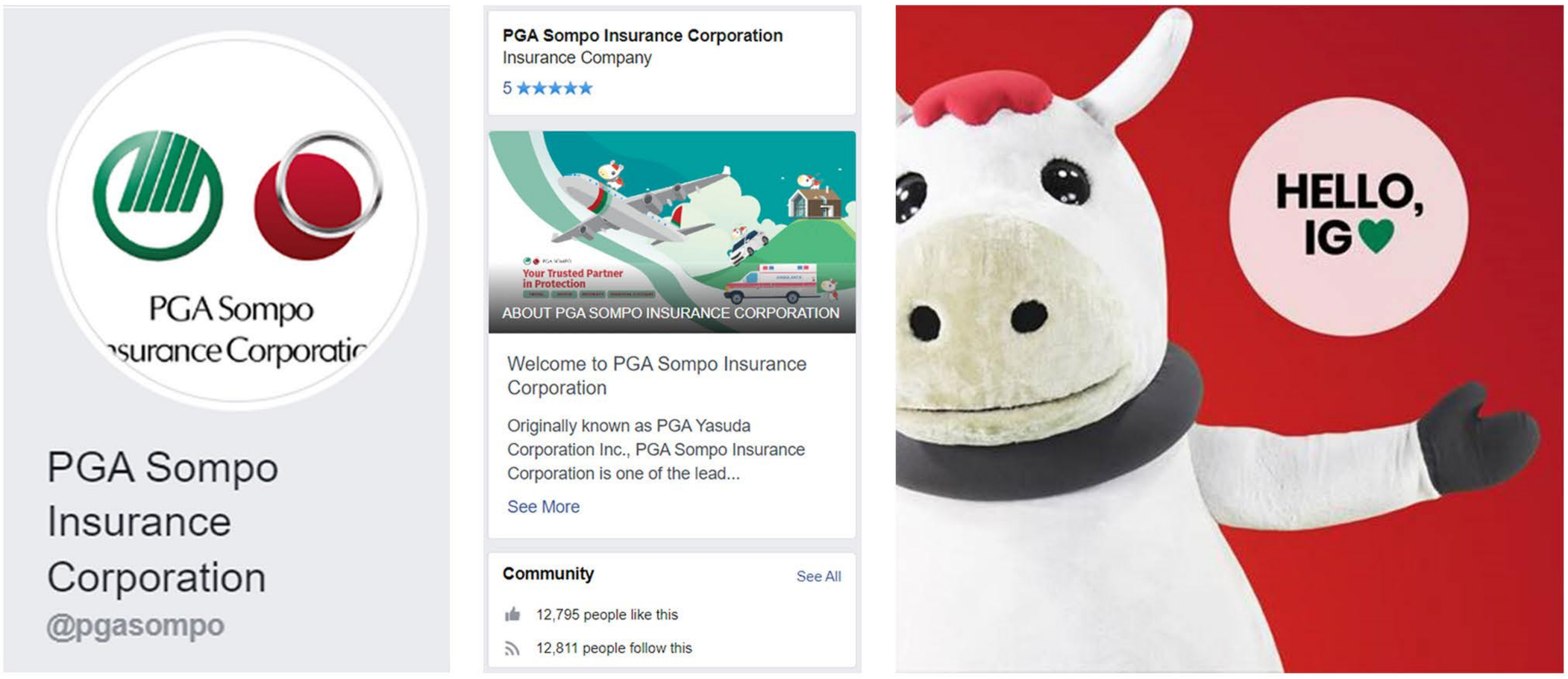
Social Media Campaigns and Awareness

Social media advertising reaches audiences in a low-cost, and effective way. This is exactly why social media campaign has become one of the crucial marketing techniques for businesses everywhere. PGA SOMPO believes that businesses can improve their brand awareness through social media by posting campaigns on a variety of platforms.

This year, PGA SOMPO has increased its social media presence to boost its brand awareness in digital platforms, reach its target audience, engage with its current and potential customers, and promote its products and services
In addition to its Facebook account, PGA SOMPO has officially launched its official Instagram account to further support its initiative to launch multiple product campaigns this year.

As of writing, PGA SOMPO’s official Facebook page has reached more than twelve (12) thousand likes.

For this year also, PGA SOMPO has been chosen as one of the recipients of the Philippine Social Media Star Brand Awards. This is organized by the Philippine Social Media Examiner in cooperation with the Center for Sagip-Hirap Charity Foundation, Inc. to recognize companies / products / brands / services that made exceptional usage of social media platform to positively impact the society and the consumers as well. The recognition reflects the vibrancy of the social media in tremendous growth of business in terms of building brands and increased marketing opportunities.







LazMall
DengueCARE Budget (Dengue Insurance)
₱299
FREE
★★★★★(5)
Philippines



LazMall
TravelJOY Asia Budget 1-4 Days (Travel Insurance)
₱360
FREE
★★★★★(1)
Philippines



LazMall
TravelJOY Asia Budget 5-6 Days (Travel Insurance)
₱488
FREE
★★★★★(3)
Philippines



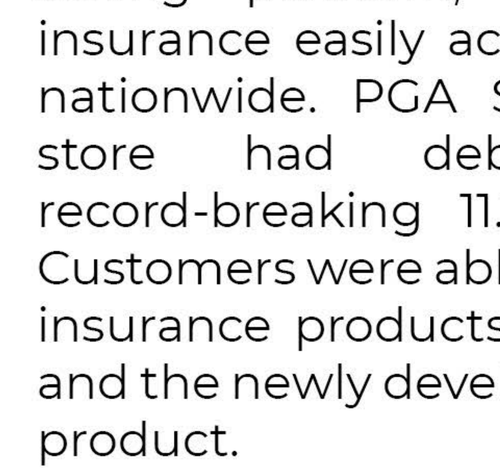
LazMall
TravelJOY Schengen Supreme 9-10 Days (Travel Insurance)
₱1,157
FREE
★★★★★(1)
Philippines

Launch of Insurance Products on Lazada

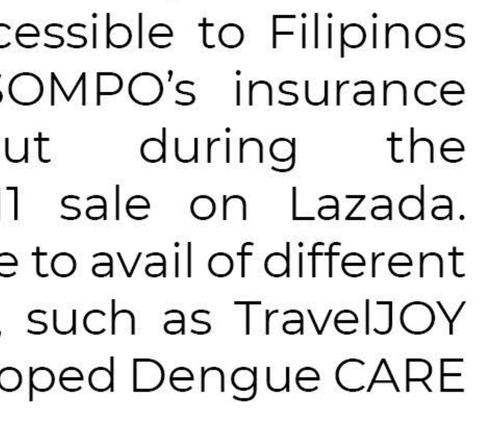
In November 2019, PGA SOMPO has partnered with the largest online retail selling platform, Lazada, to make insurance easily accessible to Filipinos nationwide. PGA SOMPO's insurance store had debut during the record-breaking 11.11 sale on Lazada. Customers were able to avail of different insurance products, such as TravelJOY and the newly developed Dengue CARE product.

PGA SOMPO team was able to organize and conduct the integration with Lazada through the successful collaboration of its in-house developers and Digital Marketing team. Lazada customers are able to enjoy the process of buying insurance through the "3 Easy Steps" procedure.

The partnership with Lazada is in line with PGA SOMPO's effort to digitalize the selling of its insurance products. Lazada's innovative features for campaign management and promotions will allow PGA SOMPO team to utilize the platform and promote the products to a wider audience.



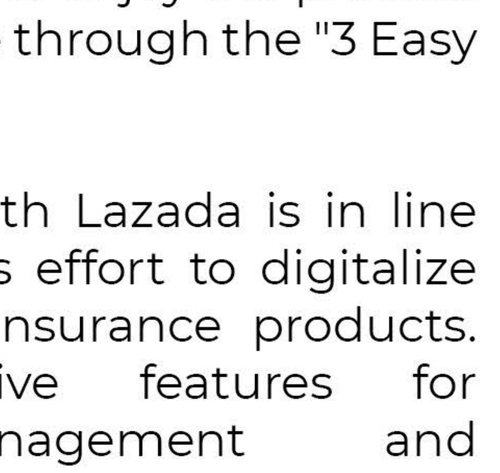
LazMall
DengueCARE Basic (Dengue Insurance)
₱399
FREE
★★★★★(1)
Philippines



LazMall
TravelJOY Go Worldwide Budget 5-6 Days (Travel Insurance)
₱506
FREE
Philippines



LazMall
TravelJOY Go Worldwide Budget 9-10 Days (Travel Insurance)
₱697
FREE
Philippines



LazMall
TravelJOY Asia Budget 7-8 Days (Travel Insurance)
₱630
FREE
Philippines

Japanese Trade Credit Insurance Seminar

PGA SOMPO in partnership with COFACE has successfully conducted its first Japanese Trade Credit Insurance Seminar at the Makati Diamond Hotel on November 20, 2019.

COFACE is one of the world's leading Trade Credit insurers. With over seventy (70) years of experience and the most finely meshed international network that made it a reference in credit insurance, risk management, and the global economy. CORACE ambition is to become the most agile, global trade credit insurance partner in the industry with its 4,100 experts work to the beat of the world economy and supporting 50,000 clients in building successful, growing and dynamic businesses across 200 countries.

The main objective of the seminar was to re-introduce and share knowledge about Trade Credit Insurance and its effect on the Philippine Economy and Businesses. It was attended by about sixty (60) Japanese participants representing various companies in the Philippines.

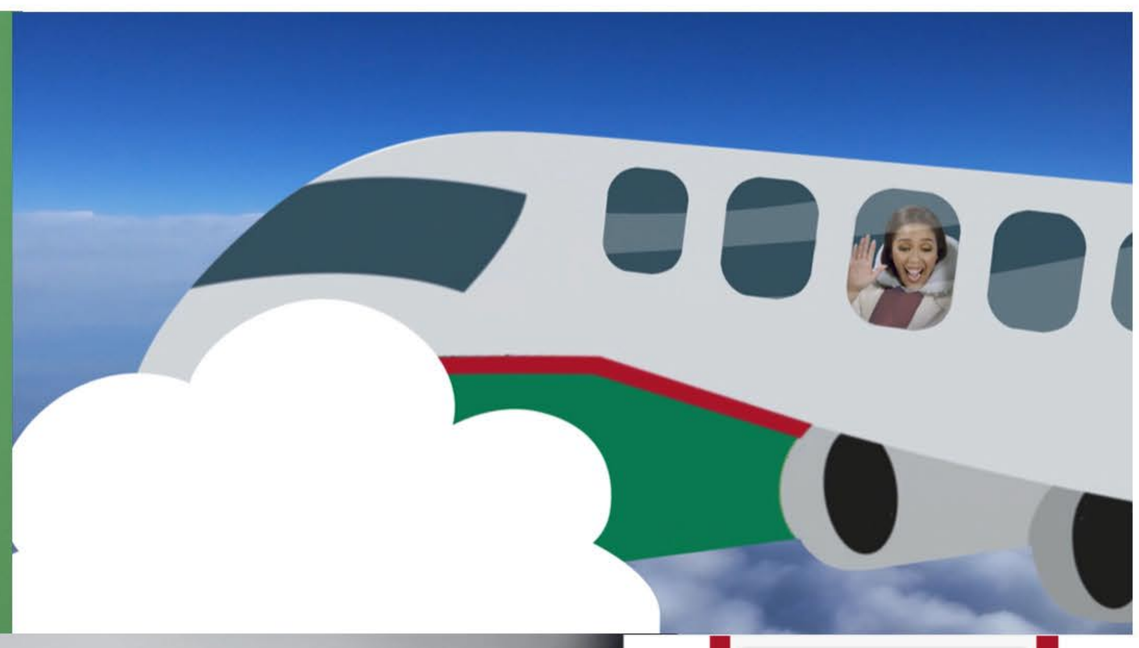


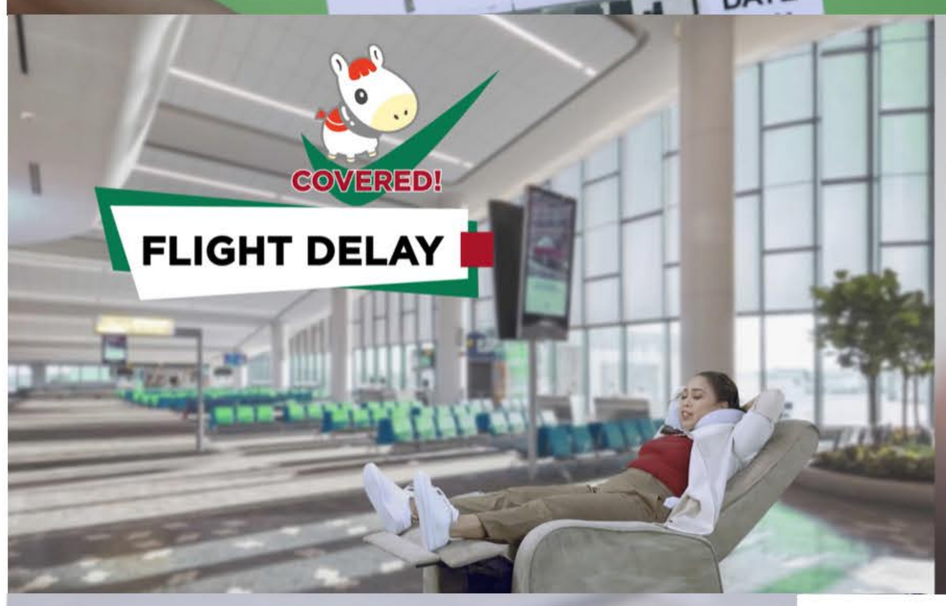
TravelJOY as Easy as 1-2-3 Campaign Video

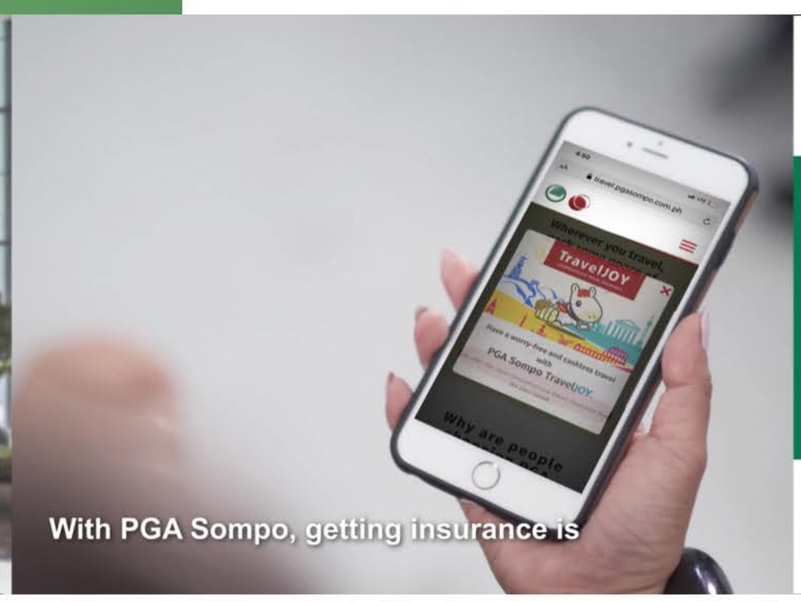
PGA SOMPO has launched its first ever digital advertisement video campaign titled as "TravelJOY As Easy as 1-2-3" on January 18, 2020 to kickstart the promotion of travel insurance products and services using various digital platforms for the year 2020.

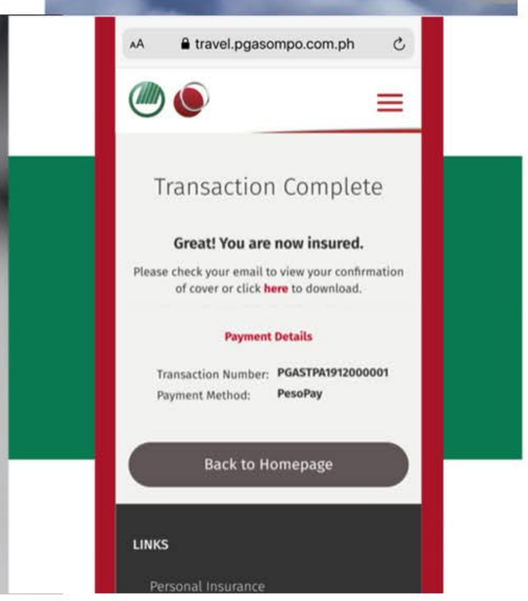
The digital advertisement featured Kakai Bautista who is a famous comedienne, singer, actress, and host in the Philippines. Different features of the TravelJOY product were highlighted including the coverage of flight delay, medical expense, hijacking, and others. PGA SOMPO took part in the pre-production up to the post-production stage of completing the digital advertisement video. The campaign was launched on different social networking sites such as Facebook, Youtube, and Instagram. A total of 169,566 views were accumulated during the first two (2) weeks of the campaign. PGA SOMPO will launch more campaigns for this year to further promote its new and existing products and services.

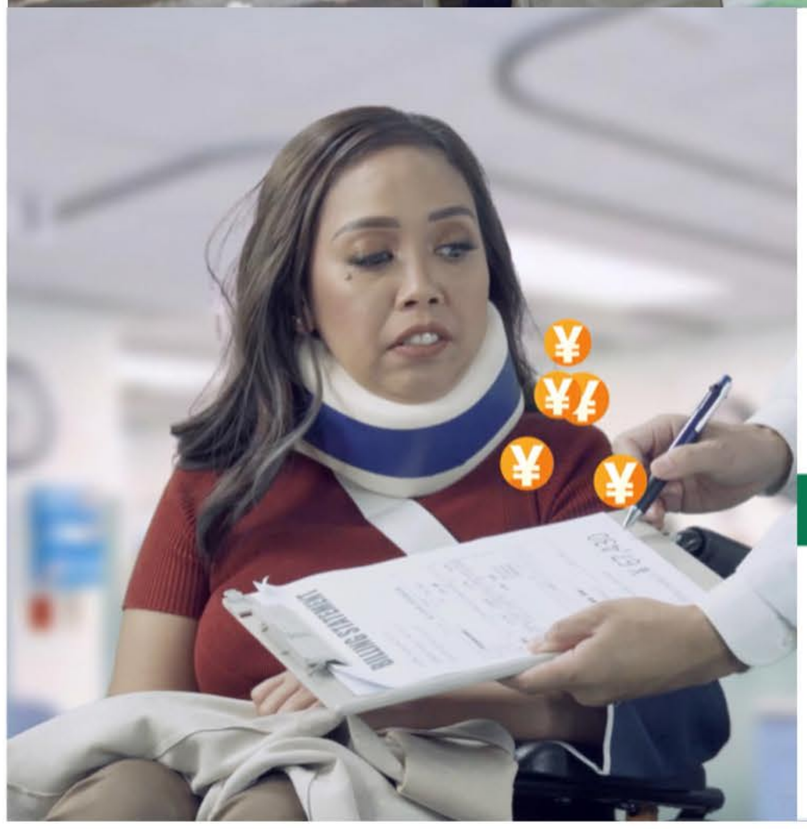
















World Travel Lifestyle Tour Expo

PGA SOMPO has successfully exhibited at the 27th PTAA TravelTour Expo 2020, the most visited travel expo event in the country, on February 7-9 at the SMX MOA Convention Center to promote the TravelJOY product. A total of 367 booths from different travel tour companies, airlines, and travel insurance companies were present at the event.

The event was spearheaded by the Marketing team in collaboration with the other departments as part of PGA SOMPO's plan to reach higher brand awareness and engagement by participating in local events. Attendees who visited the PGA SOMPO booth were able to play exciting games for them to win their prizes and avail great travel insurance deals and coupons exclusive to the event. This event also marked the debut of the Sompony Quest game which was developed by RHQ and attendees were able to enjoy this new game as the first players. Sompony the mascot was also a huge hit in the event with several attendees wanting to do a photo op session with him. Overall, the event was a success with PGA SOMPO as one of the most visited booth during the expo.



CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Bloodletting Program

PGA SOMPO in partnership with Philippine Red Cross conducted a Bloodletting Drive on October 11, 2019 as part of its continuing effort to help the community, promote social responsibility and provide opportunities to its employees to be a helping hand to those in need.

The primary objective of the said activity is to collect a variety of blood products that will be utilized by the Philippine Red Cross in saving the lives of patients who are in need of blood.

The activity has collected a total of 31 bags of blood, each containing 350-450cc. It also aims to promote awareness on the importance of donating blood and encourage potential blood donors to do it regularly to save lives and ensure that blood is readily available especially during disaster and emergency situations.




OODLETTING DRIVE
E BLOOD, SAVE LIVES.
PGA Sompo Insurance Corporation
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH
OCTOBER 11, 2019





Outreach Program for Hospitalized Children and Cancer Survivors

PGA SOMPO recognizes its contribution to the nation-building by actively participating in fostering economic development in the country and by integrating the initiative for Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") in the business operation.

This year, PGA SOMPO has successfully organized its CSR Activity at the Philippine Children's Medical Center (PCMC), one of the government-owned and controlled corporate National Centers for Specialized Health Care under the Department of Health. It is a 200-bed capacity tertiary hospital with a mandate to provide pediatric care, offer training programs for medical and allied health care providers, and a center in clinical research.

The CSR activity was done in partnership with Kythe Foundation, a non-profit, non-stock organization which supports hospitalized children with cancer and other chronic illness. Kythe Foundation is also the recipient of the Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Welfare Foundation's International Grant this year. Hence, the CSR has coincided with the official turn-over ceremony of the grant.

Volunteers from PGA SOMPO were able to spend their time with children suffering from cancer, heart condition, kidney disease, and blood disorders. Various activities were conducted which allowed the children to play and to interact with each other.

In this way, children have momentarily put aside their condition as patients and simply take some time to learn, play, and enjoy a sense of normal childhood.




Sompo Japan
Nipponkoa Welfare
Foundation
kythe
FOUNDATION, INC.
February 7, 2020
Philippine Children's Medical Center


kythe
FOUNDATION, INC.


PANATILIHING
MALINIS ANG
ACTIVITY CENTER
kythe

EMPLOYEES' CORNER





Teambuilding & Summer Outing

In a fast phase working environment, employees are expected to perform at their optimal levels of productivity, meet deadlines, and accomplish their tasks on a daily basis. PGA SOMPO believes that employees need to recharge mentally and physically in order to sustain high productivity. Team building and company outing let the brain relax and promote creativity, collaboration, and overall productivity among the employees.

To achieve this, PGA SOMPO held its two-day Annual Team Building and Company Outing on May 18 to 19, 2019 at Calubcub Bay Resort and Recreation in San Juan City, Batangas.



The event was participated by the Company's Officers and employees.

The event also provides the employees an opportunity to engage in activities that can improve team performance on the job. During the event, the Company has prepared competitive and challenging activities that promote collaboration between co-workers and provide them a sort of entertainment. A highlight of the event was the awarding of prizes for the top three (3) teams that garnered the highest overall scores in the competition. Likewise, special awards were given to one (1) male and one (1) female employees who have gained special attention and emerged as "Stars" during the All-White Night.

Truly, the event proved successful as the employees were given ample time and opportunity to bond, have fun, and share quality time with each other irrespective of status and rank in the Company.









SOMPO SEA Games

PGA SOMPO has actively participated with the Sompo Regional Office "SEA Games of SOMPO" which was officially launched in January 2019. It is a monthly competition among the Sompo Group of Companies all-over the South-East Asia Region which runs from January 2019 to September 2019.

The official results of the competition proclaimed PGA SOMPO as the overall winner. Employees have been waiting for the lucky day for ten (10) participants who will have a chance to travel to Japan as a prize for winning the SEA Games of SOMPO Competition.

Excitement and anxiety prevailed throughout the raffle draw, with almost everyone praying for their names to be picked. With top executives taking their turn to pick a name from the raffle receptacle, each lucky participant had their reactions of disbelief and overwhelming happiness as their name are called.

The ten (10) lucky participants went for their celebratory trip to Tokyo, Japan on November 25-28, 2020 led by the RHQ Corporate Planning. They were able to visit the Foreigner Claims Division of SOMPO RHQ and had a chance to interact with some of the colleagues from the Global Business Planning Department whom they had lunch with too.

After which, the participants had an all-sensory experience from monjayaki (a type of savory pancake native to the Kanto Region) to yakatabune, a traditional Japanese dinner on a junk boat ride along Sumida River to the contemporary teamLab Borderless exhibition. They also learnt more about the landmarks and historic sites within Tokyo by embarking on a Hidden Secrets Journey team-building wefie activity.



AMLA Continuing Training Program

The Compliance Section of PGA SOMPO has successfully organized a five-session training workshops for Anti-Money Laundering on November 07, 08, 11 and 18, 2019. This is part of the continuing training program and initiative to instill a culture of compliance in the entire organization. The workshops were attended by the employees and executives of PGA SOMPO with the objectives to lay down the basic principles of Anti-Money Laundering, the respective roles of the Board of Directors and Employees under the Money Laundering/Terrorism Financing Prevention Program.

Also discussed during the workshops are the reportorial requirements such as Customer Due Diligence / Know Your Client and Covered / Suspicious Transaction Reporting.

Separate discussions on the reportorial requirements were also conducted with the relevant personnel to highlight the updates and amendments to the existing rules of the Insurance Commission and Anti-Money Laundering Council.













Design Training Workshop

Employees from different departments of PGA SOMPO had a chance to attend the Design Thinking Workshop organized by the Sompo Regional Headquarters' Digital and Branding Team on December 12-13, 2019.

The Design Thinking Workshop "Train-the-Trainer" equipped the participants with the key concepts of design thinking so that they can apply in their everyday work or in their projects.

The workshop was conducted in an engaging, interactive, and creative learning experience for the attendees to help them innovate and better understand the customer's journey.

The approach provided a practical workshop to get the attendees start with the design thinking and learning through sharing their own work experience.

Business Continuity Training

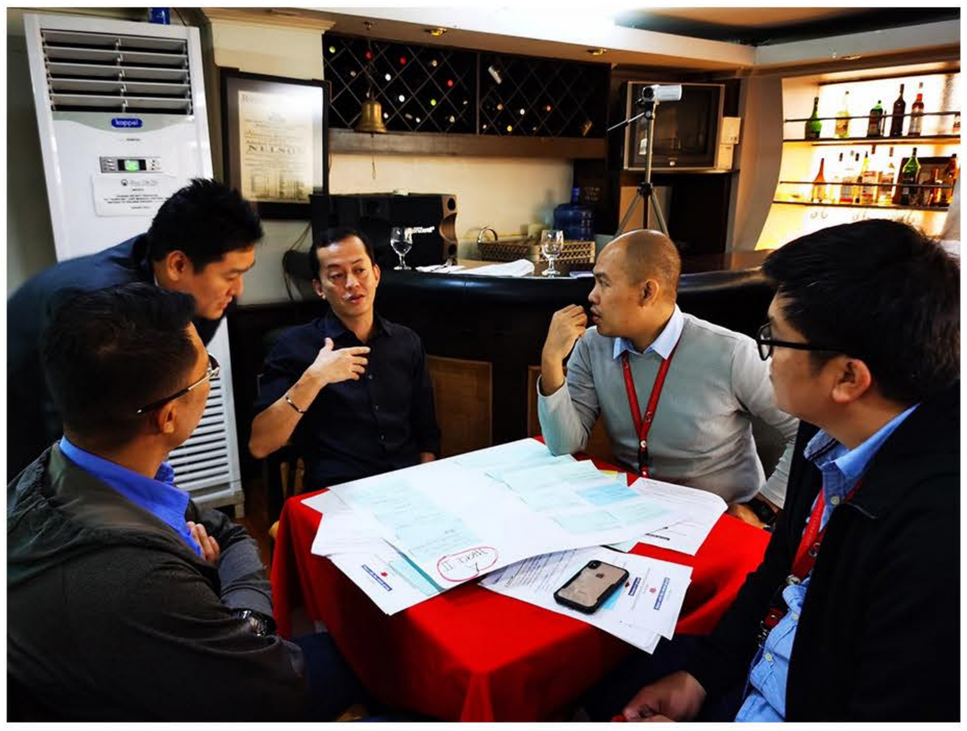
PGA SOMPO recognizes how heavily the valued customers rely on its systems and services. It also recognizes that the unexpected may occur, from simple situations to major disruptions of business operations which may be caused by internal and external threats. Companies that have a business continuity capability are far more likely to survive the effects of disruptions than those that do not have.

In line with PGA SOMPO's initiative to protect its assets and business operations, employees from different departments had attended the Business Continuity Plan Workshop on January 10, 2020 organized by Sompo Risk Management.









The training was very timely as the Philippines has been experiencing some catastrophic events that may affect business operations. The objectives of the workshop are to provide the attendees an awareness of emergency responses and crisis management processes and to help them increase their level of plan development and risk management. The training would help PGA SOMPO to be more prepared when unforeseen situations or disaster happens.

During the workshop, attendees were given different scenarios of disruptions and were tasked to determine the recovery objectives and to identify procedures to be undertaken to reduce the likelihood of business disruption due to non-availability of the physical office premises.

The training has been further supported by the Compliance Section of PGA SOMPO when it organized another workshop with the same attendees to establish an updated Business Continuity Plan.

2019 Annual Plans and Budget Workshop

PGA SOMPO held its Annual Plans and Budget Workshop on December 18, 2019. The workshop was attended by the Board of Directors, Executive Officers, Department Heads and Managers.

The topics discussed during the workshop include 2019 Estimation compared to the 2018 Budget, Growth Chart, GWP Comparative by Line of Business. The budget for 2020 has been presented for approval. The highlights of the workshop were the presentation of each department's achievements in 2019 and their respective targets and goals for 2020.

As PGA SOMPO continues to expand and develop new ways of providing better products and services to its clients, it will remain steadfast and innovative to achieve its long-term goals and objectives.





ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

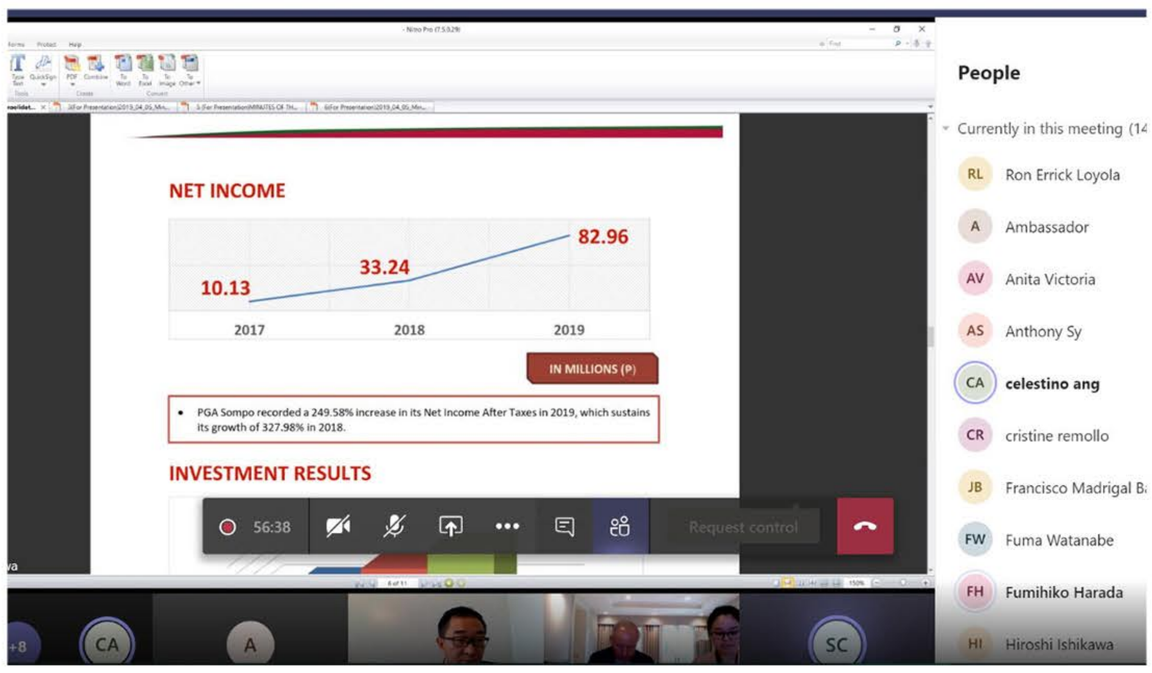
PGA SOMPO held its Annual Stockholders' Meeting ("ASM") on May 28, 2020 via Video Conference (Microsoft Teams) which was attended by the Stockholders representing the majority of the Company's Outstanding Capital Stock, Officers, and Board of Directors.

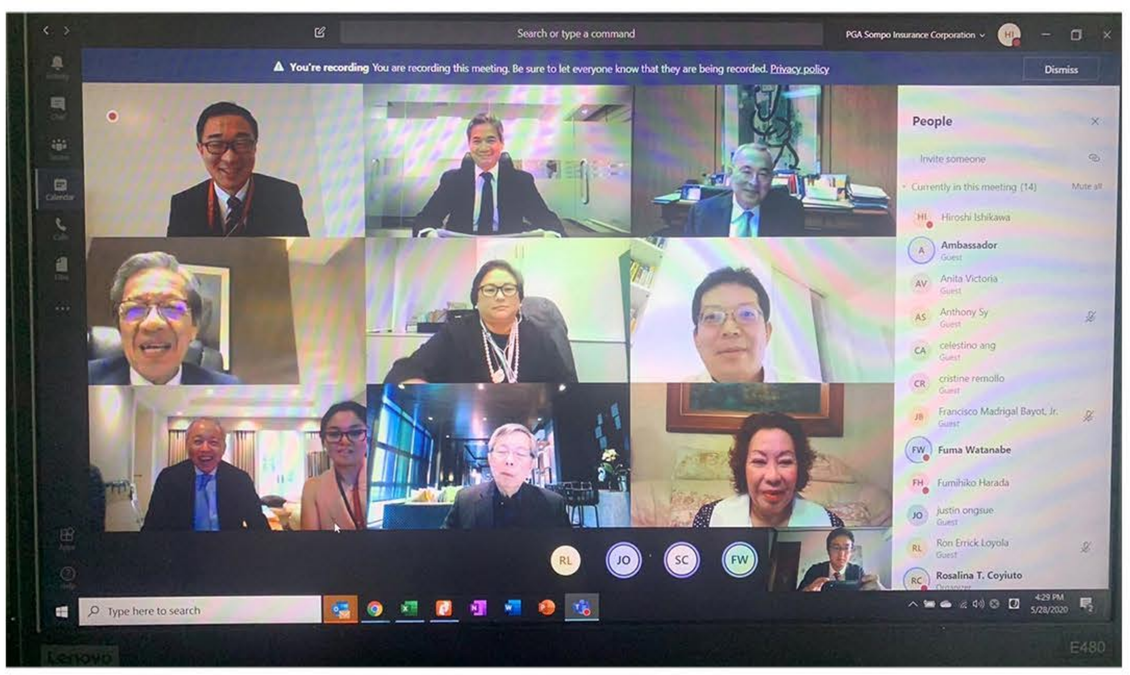
The highlights of the ASM were the presentation of the overall performance of the company from the year 2019, projections for the year 2020, and the election of the members of the Board of Directors (the "Board").

The ASM was followed by an Organizational Meeting by the newly elected members of the Board wherein their election to the Board was certified by the Corporate Secretary. The election of the Officers of the Company has thereafter proceeded.

The year 2019 has been significant to PGA SOMPO as it exceeded the year's target in terms of Gross Written Premium and Net Income After Tax. This milestone will inspire the Company as it strives for continued success. PGA SOMPO will remain steadfast and innovative by providing new products and services, improving quality service, and developing an effective human workforce.







AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (AFS)

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Version 1.0.2.0

PGA Sompo Insurance Corporation

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANNUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

The Management of **PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION** is responsible for all information and representations contained in the Annual Income Tax Return for the year ended **December 31, 2019**. Management is likewise responsible for all information and representations contained in the Financial Statements accompanying the Annual Income Tax Return covering the same reporting period. Furthermore, the Management is responsible for all 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 affirms that the attached Audited Financial Statements for the year ended **December 31, 2019** and the accompanying Annual Income Tax Return are in accordance with the books and records of **PGA Sompo Insurance 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 the 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) the **PGA SOMPO INSURANCE 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.

FUMIHIKO HARADA, President / Chief Executive Officer

JAMES G. COYIUTO, Vice-President / Treasurer

MARIA ROSALINA T. COYIUTO, Vice-President / CFO

5th Floor Corinthian Plaza, 121 Paseo de Roxas Legaspi Village, 1229 Makati City, Philippines
Tel. No. +632 8 811-3417 Fax No. +632 8 811-3278
www.pgasompo.com.ph

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Building a better working world

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co.
6760 Ayala Avenue
1226 Makati City
Philippines

Tel: (632) 891 0307
Fax: (632) 819 0872
ey.com/ph

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001,
October 4, 2018, valid until August 24, 2021
SEC Accreditation No. 0012-FR-5 (Group A),
November 6, 2018, valid until November 5, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors
PGA Sompo Insurance Corporation
5th Floor Corinthian Plaza Building
121 Paseo de Roxas, Legaspi Village
Makati City

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PGA Sompo Insurance Corporation (the Company), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the statements of income, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with PSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations 15-2010

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations 15-2010 in Note 28 to the financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of PGA Sompo Insurance Corporation. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

Juan Carlo Maminta

Juan Carlo B. Maminta
Partner
CPA Certificate No. 115260
SEC Accreditation No. 1699-A (Group A),
August 16, 2018, valid until August 15, 2021
Tax Identification No. 210-320-399
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-132-2018,
February 9, 2018, valid until February 8, 2021
PTR No. 8125258, January 7, 2020, Makati City

June 26, 2020

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31	
	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	**₱485,242,332**	₱209,070,699
Short-term investments (Note 4)	**383,260,111**	407,317,613
Insurance receivables - net (Note 5)	**644,308,145**	706,236,240
Financial assets (Notes 6)		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**93,434,247**	128,419,883
Available-for-sale financial assets	**97,221,415**	87,091,519
Held-to-maturity financial assets	**305,126,934**	222,196,026
Loans and receivables	**96,318,888**	113,032,138
Reinsurance assets (Notes 7 and 11)	**1,999,933,582**	2,661,274,524
Deferred acquisition costs (Note 8)	**65,092,175**	62,145,194
Property and equipment - net (Note 9)	**53,045,341**	14,622,572
Deferred tax assets - net (Note 19)	**11,897,408**	4,208,595
Other assets (Note 10)	**30,738,800**	45,880,680
TOTAL ASSETS	**₱4,265,619,378**	₱4,661,495,683
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Insurance contract liabilities (Notes 11 and 21)	**₱2,116,432,278**	₱2,773,249,368
Insurance payables (Notes 12)	**586,835,537**	904,825,459
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (Note 13)	**191,573,331**	83,051,586
Deferred reinsurance commissions (Note 8)	**169,005,260**	116,686,822
Lease liabilities (Note 25)	**19,858,425**	–
Net pension benefit obligation (Note 14)	**5,910,702**	3,774,893
Total liabilities	**3,089,615,533**	3,881,588,128
Equity		
Capital stock - ₱100 par value (Notes 21 and 24)		
Authorized - 15,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding - 9,500,000 shares	**950,000,000**	650,000,000
Contributed surplus	**4,666,000**	4,666,000
Revaluation reserve on available-for-sale financial assets (Note 6)	**58,975,160**	50,495,264
Remeasurements on defined benefit plan (Note 14)	**(5,740,981)**	(2,859,777)
Retained earnings	**168,103,666**	77,606,068
Total equity	**1,176,003,845**	779,907,555
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**₱4,265,619,378**	₱4,661,495,683

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Gross premiums earned (Note 15)	**₱2,105,221,190**	₱1,774,759,379
Reinsurers' share of gross premiums earned (Note 15)	**2,021,430,268**	1,709,792,618
Net premiums earned (Notes 11, 15 and 23)	**83,790,922**	64,966,761
Commission income (Note 8)	**357,183,179**	231,509,612
Investment and other income - net (Note 16)	**48,492,693**	27,558,396
Other income	**405,675,872**	259,068,008
Total income	**489,466,794**	324,034,769
Gross insurance contract benefits and claims paid (Note 17)	**813,999,167**	1,077,148,356
Reinsurers' share of gross insurance contract benefits and claims paid (Note 17)	**(791,372,146)**	(1,035,251,465)
Gross change in insurance contract liabilities (Note 17)	**(558,891,146)**	(260,483,924)
Reinsurers' share of gross change in insurance contract liabilities (Note 17)	**578,682,834**	287,678,867
Net insurance contract benefits and claims (Notes 11 and 17)	**42,418,709**	69,091,834
Commission expense (Note 8)	**198,169,056**	141,051,480
General expenses (Note 18)	**101,636,828**	76,201,042
Foreign currency exchange (gains) losses	**17,409,449**	(6,473,372)
Interest expense (Notes 12 and 25)	**5,780,899**	214,038
Other expenses	**322,996,232**	210,993,188
Total insurance contract and other expenses	**365,414,941**	280,085,022
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	**124,051,853**	43,949,747
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 19)	**33,554,255**	10,710,192
NET INCOME	**₱90,497,598**	₱33,239,555

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Years Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
NET INCOME	**₱90,497,598**	₱33,239,555
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		
Other comprehensive income (loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Changes in the fair values of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax (Note 6)	**8,479,896**	14,942,528
Other comprehensive loss not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plan, net of tax (Note 14)	**(2,881,204)**	(736,122)
Total other comprehensive income	**5,598,692**	14,206,406
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**₱96,096,290**	₱47,445,961

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Capital Stock (Notes 21 and 24)	Contributed Surplus	Revaluation Reserve on Available-for-sale Financial Assets (Note 6)	Remeasurement on Defined Benefit Plan (Note 14)	Retained Earnings	Total
At January 1, 2019	**₱650,000,000**	**₱4,666,000**	**₱50,495,264**	**(₱2,859,777)**	**₱77,606,068**	**₱779,907,555**
Issuances during the year	**300,000,000**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**300,000,000**
Net income for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**90,497,598**	**90,497,598**
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**–**	**–**	**8,479,896**	**(2,881,204)**	**–**	**5,598,692**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**–**	**–**	**8,479,896**	**(2,881,204)**	**90,497,598**	**96,096,290**
At December 31, 2018	**₱950,000,000**	**₱4,666,000**	**₱58,975,160**	**(₱5,740,981)**	**₱168,103,666**	**₱1,176,003,845**
At January 1, 2019	₱650,000,000	₱4,666,000	₱35,552,736	(₱2,123,655)	₱44,366,513	₱732,461,594
Net income for the year	–	–	–	–	33,239,555	33,239,555
Other comprehensive income	–	–	14,942,528	(736,122)	–	14,206,406
Total comprehensive income for the year			14,942,528	(736,122)	33,239,555	47,445,961
At December 31, 2018	₱650,000,000	₱4,666,000	₱50,495,264	(₱2,859,777)	₱77,606,068	₱779,907,555

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	December 31	
	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	**₱124,051,853**	₱43,949,747
Adjustments for:		
Interest income (Note 16)	**(40,171,124)**	(27,038,932)
Provision for credit and impairment losses (Notes 5 and 10)	**6,751,506**	8,892,574
Foreign currency exchange losses (gains)	**17,409,449**	(6,473,372)
Fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 6 and 16)	**(4,108,433)**	4,110,924
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 9 and 18)	**9,163,530**	3,282,925
Dividend income (Note 16)	**(373,384)**	(331,771)
Interest expense	**5,780,899**	214,038
Retirement expense	**1,604,036**	–
Loss (gain) on sale of property and equipment (Note 9)	**(436,071)**	1,000
Operating income before working capital changes	**119,672,261**	26,607,133
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in:		
Reinsurance assets	**661,340,942**	228,713,507
Insurance receivables	**38,047,640**	(144,115,365)
Loans and receivables	**19,912,526**	(23,462,454)
Deferred acquisition costs	**(2,946,981)**	16,508,588
Other assets	**(26,566,722)**	(10,854,796)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Insurance payables	**(317,989,922)**	275,647,256
Insurance contract liabilities	**(656,817,090)**	(182,793,045)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**63,279,246**	(24,028,203)
Deferred reinsurance commissions	**52,318,438**	7,665,215
Net cash provided by (used in) operations	**(49,749,662)**	169,887,836
Interest received	**37,736,160**	27,012,934
Dividends received	**373,384**	331,771
Income tax paid	**41,708,602**	7,063,544
Interest paid	**(5,066,303)**	(214,038)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**25,002,181**	204,082,047
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal and maturities of:		
Short-term investments (Note 4)	**609,990,396**	–
Financial Assets at FVPL (Note 6)	**39,094,069**	45,290,378
HTM financial assets (Note 6)	**53,511,419**	–
Property and equipment (Note 9)	**436,071**	20,000
Acquisitions of:		
Short-term investments (Note 4)	**(586,213,394)**	(164,472,651)
HTM financial assets (Note 6)	**(137,206,639)**	(221,861,762)
Property and equipment (Note 9)	**(24,562,305)**	(11,637,787)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(44,950,383)**	(352,661,822)

(Forward)

	Years Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities (Note 25)	**(3,880,165)**	–
Issuance of capital stock	**300,000,000**	–
Net cash provided by financing activities	**296,119,835**	–
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**276,171,633**	(₱148,579,775)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**209,070,699**	357,650,474
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 4)	**₱485,242,332**	₱209,070,699

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

PGA SOMPO INSURANCE CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

PGA Sompo Insurance Corporation (the Company) is a joint venture of two of Asia's leading nonlife insurance organizations, Prudential Guarantee and Assurance Incorporated (PGAI) (through its major shareholders) and Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Holdings, Inc. The Company is engaged in the business and operation of all kinds of insurance on sea, land and air, on properties, goods and merchandise, on transportation or conveyance, against fire, earthquake, marine perils, accidents and all other forms and lines of insurance authorized by law, except life insurance.

The Company was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on September 25, 1959. On July 6, 2009, it was approved by at least a majority of the Board of Directors (BOD) and the stockholders owning and representing at least two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding capital stock, that the Articles of Incorporation of the Company will be amended to extend the existence of the Company for another fifty (50) years from its original expiry date. The SEC approved the Amended Articles of Incorporation on September 8, 2009.

On August 14, 2014, it was approved by at least a majority of the BOD and by the vote of the stockholders owning or representing at least two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding capital stock that the Articles of Incorporation of the Company will be amended to change the corporate name from PGA Sompo Japan Insurance, Inc. to PGA Sompo Insurance Corporation. The SEC approved the Amended Articles of Incorporation on January 12, 2015.

The registered office address of the Company is 5th Floor Corinthian Plaza Building, 121 Paseo de Roxas, Legaspi Village, Makati City.

The accompanying financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the BOD of the Company on June 26, 2020.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets that have been measured at fair value.

The accompanying financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso (₱), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are rounded off to the nearest peso values, unless otherwise indicated.

Statement of Compliance

The accompanying financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

Changes in Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except for the adoption of the following new accounting pronouncements starting January 1, 2019. The adoption of these pronouncements did not have any significant impact on the Company's financial position or performance, unless otherwise indicated.

- PFRS 16, *Leases*

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

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

  The Company has various lease contracts for office spaces and parking lots. Prior to adoption of PFRS 16, the Company classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as operating lease.

  Upon adoption of PFRS 16, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

  The Company adopted PFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach and applied certain transition reliefs with the date of initial application on January 1, 2019. The Company elected to use the practical expedient allowing the standard to be applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying the old standards at the date of initial application. The Company also elected to use recognition exemptions for lease contracts that have a lease term of twelve (12) months or less and do not contain a purchase option ('short-term leases'), and for which the underlying assets are of low value ('low-value assets').

  The adoption of PFRS 16 did not have a significant impact to the Company since all outstanding lease contracts of the Company as of January 1, 2019 are short-term leases.

- Philippine Interpretation IFRIC-23, *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*

  The Interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of PAS 12, Income Taxes. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of PAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

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

The entity is required to determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and use the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. The entity shall assume that the taxation authority will examine amounts that it has a right to examine and have full knowledge of all related information when making those examinations. If an entity concludes that it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, it shall reflect the effect of the uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment using the method the entity expects to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty.

Based on the Company's assessment, it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities. The Interpretation did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

- Amendments to PFRS 9, *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*
- Amendments to PAS 19, *Employee Benefits, Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*
- Amendments to PAS 28, *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*
- *Annual Improvements to PFRSs* 2015-2017 Cycle
  - Amendments to PFRS 3, *Business Combinations,* and PFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*, *Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation*
  - Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity*
  - Amendments to PAS 23, *Borrowing Costs, Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalization*

Product Classification

Insurance contracts

Insurance contracts are those contracts where the Company (the insurer) has accepted significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholders) by agreeing to compensate the policyholders if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholders. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits paid with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk.

Investment contracts

Investment contracts mainly transfer financial risk but can also transfer insignificant insurance risk.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or have expired. Investment contracts can however be reclassified as insurance contracts after inception if the insurance risk becomes significant.

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. All foreign exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss, except where it relates to equity securities where gains or losses are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

Fair Value Measurement
The Company measures financial assets at FVPL and AFS financial assets at fair value at each reporting date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are disclosed in Note 22.

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 Company.

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 economic best interest.

The Company 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 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 financial statement on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) and at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company 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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly-liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less from dates of placement and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Short-term Investments
Short-term investments are short-term placements with maturities of more than three months but less than one year from the date of acquisition. These earn interest at the respective short-term investment rates.

Insurance Receivables
Insurance receivables are recognized on policy inception dates and measured on initial recognition at the fair value of the consideration receivable for the period of coverage. Subsequent to initial recognition, insurance receivables are measured at amortized cost. The carrying value of insurance receivables is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in profit or loss.
Insurance receivables are derecognized under the derecognition criteria of financial assets.

Financial Instruments

Date of recognition
Financial instruments are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognized on the trade date.

Initial recognition of financial instruments
Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value of the consideration given (in case of an asset) or received (in the case of a liability). Except for financial instruments at FVPL, the initial measurement of financial assets includes transaction costs. The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at FVPL, AFS financial assets, loans and receivables and held to maturity (HTM) financial assets. The Company classifies its financial liabilities into financial liabilities at FVPL and other financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired and whether they are quoted in an active market. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates such designation at every end of the reporting period.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's financial instruments are in the nature of financial assets at FVPL, AFS financial assets, loans and receivables, HTM financial assets and other financial liabilities.

Financial assets at FVPL
This category consists of financial assets that are held for trading or designated by management as at FVPL on initial recognition. Derivative instruments, except those covered by hedge accounting relationships, are classified under this category.

Financial assets may be designated at initial recognition as at FVPL if the following criteria are met: (a) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis; or (b) the assets are part of a group of financial assets which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy; or (c) the financial asset contains an embedded derivative that would need to be separately recorded.

Financial assets at FVPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value, with changes in the fair value recorded in profit or loss. Interest earned or incurred is recorded in interest income or interest expense, respectively, while dividend income is recorded when the right to receive the payment has been established.

The Company's financial assets at FVPL as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 consist of treasury bills and notes denominated in Philippine Peso which were designated as at FVPL upon initial recognition.

AFS financial assets
AFS financial assets are those which are designated as such or do not qualify to be classified as designated as FVPL, HTM or loans and receivables. They are purchased and held indefinitely, and may be sold in response to liquidity requirements or changes in market conditions.

After initial measurement, AFS financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

The effective yield component of AFS debt securities, as well as the impact of restatement on foreign currency-denominated AFS debt securities, is reported in statement of income. Interest earned on holding AFS debt securities are recorded as interest income under "Investment and other income" account in the statement of income using the EIR.

Dividends earned on holding AFS equity securities are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive the payment has been established. The unrealized gains and losses arising from the fair valuation of AFS financial assets are reported as "Revaluation reserve on available-for-sale financial assets" in the equity section of the statement of financial position. The losses arising from impairment are charged to profit or loss. When the security is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

Where the Company holds more than one investment in the same security, the cost used is determined using the weighted average method.

The Company's AFS financial assets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 consist of club shares and quoted equity securities which are not held for trading.

HTM financial assets
HTM financial assets are quoted non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities which the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Where the Company sells other than an insignificant amount of HTM financial assets before their maturity, the entire category would be tainted and reclassified as AFS investments unless for sales or reclassifications that:

- are so close to maturity or the financial asset's call date (for example, less than three months before maturity) that changes in the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on the financial asset's fair value;
- occur after the entity has collected substantially all of the financial asset's original principal through scheduled payments or prepayments; or
- are attributable to an isolated event that is beyond the entity's control, is non-recurring and could not have been reasonably anticipated by the entity.

Once tainted, the Company is not permitted to classify any of its financial assets as HTM financial assets for the next two fiscal years after the year of reclassification.

After initial measurement, these investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method, less any impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the EIR. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss in the statement of income when the HTM financial assets are derecognized and impaired, as well as through the amortization process. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognized in profit or loss in the statement of income under "Provision for credit and impairment losses".

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted in an active market. They are not entered into with the intention of immediate or short-term resale and are not classified as financial assets held for trading, designated as AFS or FVPL. This accounting policy relates to the statement of financial position captions "Cash and cash equivalents", "Short-term investments", "Insurance receivables" and "Loans and receivables".

After initial measurement, loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method less any allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are integral part of EIR. The amortization is recorded as part of interest income under "Investment and other income" in the statements of income. The loss arising from impairment of such loans and receivables are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities
Issued financial instruments or their components, which are not designated at FVPL are classified as other financial liabilities, where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Company having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity shares.

After initial measurement, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and fees that are an integral part of the EIR. Any effects of restatement of foreign currency-denominated liabilities are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

This accounting policy applies principally to the Company's "Insurance payables" and "Accounts payable and accrued expenses".

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

AFS financial assets
In case of equity investments classified as AFS, impairment indicators would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investments below its cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in equity - is removed from equity and recognized in the statements of income. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the statement of profit or loss. Increases in fair value after impairment are recognized directly in OCI.

In case of debt instruments, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. Future interest income is based on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount future cash flows for the purpose of measuring impairment loss and is recognized in profit or loss. If subsequently, the fair value of a debt instrument increased and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

HTM financial assets
The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the financial asset's original EIR. If a financial asset carried at amortized cost has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR, adjusted for the original credit risk premium. Impairment loss is recognized in statement of income.

Loans and receivables
For loans and receivables carried at amortized cost, the Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment for impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original EIR. Time value is generally not considered when the effect of discounting is not material. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR, adjusted for the original credit risk premium. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is charged against the statement of profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, 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 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 credit risk characteristics such as past-due status and term.

Offsetting Financial Instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability

simultaneously. The Company assesses that it has a currently enforceable right of offset if the right is not contingent on a future event, and is legally enforceable in the normal course of business, event of default, and event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company and all of the counterparties.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets

Financial assets (or where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of a similar financial assets) are derecognized when: (a) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; (b) the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; or (c) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (i) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (ii) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or has expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statements of income.

Reinsurance

The Company cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business for all of its businesses. Reinsurance assets represent recoverable loss balances due from insurance and reinsurance companies and the deferred reinsurance premiums. Recoverable amounts are estimated in a manner consistent with the claims provision and in accordance with the reinsurance contracts.

An impairment review is performed at each end of the reporting period or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year. Impairment occurs when objective evidence exists that the Company may not recover outstanding amounts under the terms of the contract, and when the impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the reinsurer can be measured reliably. The impairment is recorded in the statements of income.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Company from its obligations to policyholders.

The Company also assumes reinsurance risk in the normal course of business. Premiums and claims on assumed reinsurance are recognized as income and expenses in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business. Reinsurance liabilities represent balances due to reinsurance companies. Amounts payable are estimated in a manner consistent with the associated reinsurance contract.

Premiums and claims are presented on a gross basis for both ceded and assumed reinsurance.

Reinsurance assets or liabilities are derecognized when the contractual rights have expired, are extinguished or when the contract is transferred to another party.

When the Company enters into a proportional treaty reinsurance agreement for ceding out its insurance business, the Company initially recognizes a liability at transaction price. Subsequent to initial recognition, the portion of the amount initially recognized as a liability, which is presented as "Insurance payables" in the liabilities section of the statement of financial position, will be withheld and recognized as funds held for reinsurers and included also as part of the "Insurance payables" in the liabilities section of the statement of financial position.

Deferred Acquisition Costs (DAC)

Commission and other acquisition costs that vary with and are primarily related to the acquisition of new and renewal insurance contracts are deferred and charged to expense in proportion to the premium revenue recognized. These costs are amortized on a straight-line basis using the 24th method over the life of the contract. Amortization is charged against profit or loss. The unamortized acquisition costs are shown in the assets section of the statement of financial position as "Deferred acquisition costs". All other acquisition costs are recognized as incurred.

An impairment review is performed at each end of the reporting period or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises. The carrying value is written down to the recoverable amount and the impairment is charged against the statement of profit or loss. The DAC is also considered in the liability adequacy test for each end of the reporting period.

Property and Equipment

All items of property and equipment, which include owner-occupied properties, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization and any impairment in value.

The initial cost of the property and equipment comprises its purchase price, nonrefundable taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged against income in the period the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of the related property and equipment.

Effective January 1, 2019, it is the Company's policy to classify right-of-use assets as part of property and equipment. Prior to that date, all of the Company's leases are accounted for as operating leases in accordance with PAS 17, hence, not recorded on the statement of financial position. The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The initial cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful life and lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the individually significant components of property and equipment. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the related lease term or the estimated useful life.

The estimated useful lives of the individually significant components of property and equipment follow:

	Years
Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years or term of the lease, whichever period is shorter
Transportation equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	5 to 10 years
Right-of-use assets	3 years

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

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset, which is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is included in the statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

At each end of the reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that its nonfinancial assets (e.g., property and equipment) may be impaired. When an indicator of impairment exists or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is assessed as part of the cash generating unit to which it belongs. Where the carrying amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is charged against operations in the year in which it arises, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is charged against the revaluation increment of the said asset.

For nonfinancial assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each end of the reporting period as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statements of income unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal, the depreciation expense is

adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining estimated useful life.

Creditable Withholding Taxes (CWTs)
Creditable withholding taxes pertain to the taxes paid by the Company withheld by its counterparty for the payment of its expenses and other purchases. These CWTs are initially recorded at cost as an asset under "Other assets" account.

At each end of the tax reporting deadline, these CWTs may either be offset against future tax income payable or be claimed as a refund from the taxation authorities at the option of the Company. If these CWTs are claimed as a refund, these will be recorded as a receivable under "Loans and receivables" account.

At each end of the reporting period, an assessment for impairment is performed as to the recoverability of these CWTs.

Value-Added Tax (VAT)
The input Value-Added Tax (VAT) pertains to the 12% indirect tax paid by the Company in the course of the Company's trade or business on local purchase of goods or services.

Output VAT pertains to the 12% tax due on the sale of insurance policies and other goods or services by the Company.

Insurance Contracts Liabilities
Provision for unearned premiums
The proportion of written premiums, gross of commissions payable to intermediaries, attributable to subsequent periods or to risks that have not yet expired, is deferred as provision for unearned premiums and presented as part of "Insurance contract liabilities" in the liabilities section of the statement of financial position. Premiums from short-duration insurance contracts are recognized as revenue over the period of the contracts using the 24th method. The change in the provision for unearned premiums is taken to profit or loss in the order that revenue is recognized over the period of risk. Further provisions are made to cover claims under unexpired insurance contracts which may exceed the unearned premiums and the premiums due in respect of these contracts.

Claims provisions and incurred but not reported (IBNR) losses
Provision for claims reported and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) are based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at the reporting date together with related claims handling costs and reduction for the expected value of salvage and other recoveries. Delays can be experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of claims, therefore the ultimate cost of which cannot be known with certainty at the end of the reporting period.

The liability is not discounted for the time value of money and includes provision for IBNR losses. The IBNR is calculated at the reporting date using a range of actuarial projection techniques such as but not limited to the chain ladder method, expected loss ratio method and Bornheutter-Ferguson method. The liability is derecognized when the contract is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

Liability adequacy test
At each reporting date, liability adequacy tests are performed, to ensure the adequacy of insurance contract liabilities, net of related DAC assets. In performing the test, current best estimates of future cash flows, claims handling and policy administration expenses are used. Changes in expected claims that have occurred, but which have not been settled, are reflected by adjusting the liability for claims and future benefits. Any inadequacy is immediately charged to profit or loss by establishing an

unexpired risk provision for losses arising from the liability adequacy tests. The provision for unearned premiums is increased to the extent that the future claims and expenses in respect of current insurance contracts exceed future premiums plus the current provision for unearned premiums.

Net Pension Benefit Obligation

The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets, if any, adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

- Service cost
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs. These amounts are calculated periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in profit or loss.

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

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Company, nor can they be paid directly to the Company. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The Company's right to be reimbursed of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when and only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

Equity
Capital stock represents the value of shares that have been issued at par.

Contributed surplus includes any premiums received in excess of par value on the issuance of capital stock. Any transaction costs associated with the issuance of shares are deducted from contributed surplus.

Retained earnings include all the accumulated earnings of the Company less dividends declared.

Revenue Recognition
Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The Company follows a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The five-step model is as follows:
a. Identify the contract(s) with a customer
b. Identify the performance obligations in the contract
c. Determine the transaction price
d. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract
e. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The Company exercises its judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Premium income
Gross insurance written premiums comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by contracts entered into during the accounting period and are recognized on the date on which the policy incepts. Premiums include any adjustments arising in the accounting period for premiums receivable in respect of business written in prior periods.

Premiums are recognized as revenue over the period of the contracts using the 24th method. The portion of the premiums written and assumed that relate to the unexpired periods of the policies as of reporting date are accounted for as provision for unearned premiums and presented in the liabilities section of the statement of financial position under "Insurance contract liabilities" account. The related reinsurance premiums that pertain to the unexpired periods at reporting date are accounted for as deferred reinsurance premiums which are presented in the assets section of the statement of financial position under "Reinsurance assets". The net changes in these accounts between reporting dates are charged against or credited to profit or loss for the year.

Commission income
Commissions are recognized as revenue over the period of contracts using the 24th method. The portion of the commissions that relates to the unexpired periods of the policies at the reporting date is accounted for as "Deferred reinsurance commissions" and presented in the liabilities section of the statement of financial position.

Interest income
Interest income is recognized in profit or loss as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield of the asset. Interest income includes the amortization of any discount or premium using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend income
Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established.

Benefits and Claims
Gross benefits and claims consists of benefits and claims paid to policyholders as well as changes in the gross valuation of "Insurance contract liabilities", except for gross changes in the provision for unearned premiums which are included in net premiums earned. It further includes internal and external claims handling costs that are directly related to the processing and settlement of claims. Amounts receivable in respect to salvage and subrogation are also considered and are offset against the related claim. General insurance claims are recorded in the basis of notifications received.

Other Expenses
General expenses and interest expense are recognized in profit or loss as they are incurred.

Leases (policy applicable beginning January 1, 2019)
The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

(a) Right-of-use (ROU) assets
The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and.

The Company presents right-of-use of assets in "Property and equipment" and subjects it to impairment in line with the Company's policy on impairment of non-financial asset.

Depreciation of ROU asset is presented under "Depreciation and amortization" in the statement of income.

(b) Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest, presented under "Interest expense", and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

(c) *Short-term leases and low-value assets*
The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office premises (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the leases of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be of low value (i.e., below ₱250,000). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases (policy applicable prior to January 1, 2019)
The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.
A reassessment is made after inception of the lease only if one of the following applies:

a. There is a change in contractual terms, other than a renewal or extension of the arrangement;
b. A renewal option is exercised or extension granted, unless that term of the renewal or extension was initially included in the lease term;
c. There is a change in the determination of whether fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset; or
d. There is a substantial change to the asset.

Where a reassessment is made, lease accounting shall commence or cease from the date when the change in circumstances gave rise to the reassessment for scenarios (a), (c) or (d) above, and at the date of renewal or extension period for scenario (b).

Leases where the lessor does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the assets are classified as operating lease. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Finance leases, which transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income.

Income Tax
Current tax
Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Effective January 1, 2019, the Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretations and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefit of the excess of minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) over regular corporate income tax (RCIT) and unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO), to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward of MCIT and unused NOLCO can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Movements in the deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from changes in tax rates are charged against or credited to profit or loss for the period.

Current tax and deferred tax relating to items directly recognized in equity are also recognized directly in equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities, and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Provisions
Provisions are recognized only when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense.

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

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

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

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

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2020

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

  An entity applies those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted.

  These amendments will apply on future business combinations of the Company.

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

  An entity applies those amendments prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with earlier application permitted.

Effective beginning on or after June 1, 2020

- Amendment to PFRS 16, COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions
  The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying lease modification accounting to COVID-19 related rent concessions. The relief provided by the amendment applies to lessees only. Lessors are required to apply the existing requirements of PFRS 16 Leases.

  A lessee shall apply the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020, with earlier application permitted.

Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*
  PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

  The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a

comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting PFRS 17.

The Company applies the exemption from applying PFRS 9 as permitted by the amendments to PFRS 4 *Applying PFRS 9 Financial Instruments with PFRS 4, Insurance Contracts* issued in September 2016. The temporary exemption permits the Company to continue applying PAS 39 rather than PFRS 9 for annual periods beginning before January 1, 2023. The Company concluded that it qualified for the temporary exemption from PFRS 9 because its activities are predominantly connected with insurance. As at December 31, 2015, the Company's gross liabilities arising from contracts within the scope of PFRS 4 represented 93.67% of the total carrying amount of all its liabilities. Since December 31, 2015, there has been no change in the activities of the Company that requires reassessment of the use of the temporary exemption.

Deferred effectivity

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

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

These amendments have no impact to the Company's financial statement.

3. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS requires the Company to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Future events may occur which will cause the judgments and assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change. The effects of any change in judgments and estimates are reflected in the financial statements as they become reasonably determinable.

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 determinable under the circumstances.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimates and assumptions, which have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

a. *Classification of financial assets*
The Company classifies financial assets by evaluating, among others, whether the asset is quoted or not in an active market. Included in the evaluation on whether a financial asset is quoted in an active market is the determination on whether quoted prices are readily and regularly available, and whether those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

b. *Determination of lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Company as a lessee (applicable beginning January 1, 2019)*
The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. Beginning January 1, 2019, the Company determined that generally, the options to extend or terminate the lease are not included in the determination of the lease term. These optional periods to renew are not enforceable, as the Company cannot enforce the extension of the lease without the agreement from the lessor, and therefore, the Company does not have the right to use the asset beyond the non-cancellable period. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

a. *Claims liability arising from insurance contracts*
For nonlife insurance contracts, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the end of the reporting period and for the expected ultimate cost of the IBNR claims at the reporting date. It can take a significant period of time before the ultimate claim costs can be established with certainty and for some type of policies, IBNR claims form the majority of the statement of financial position claims provision.

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as chain ladder, expected loss ratio and Bornheutter-Ferguson methods.

The main assumption underlying these techniques is that a Company's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. As such, these methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim and claim numbers based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is mainly analysed by accident years, but can also be further analysed by geographical area, as well as by significant business lines and claim types. Large claims are usually separately addressed, either by being reserved at the face value of loss

adjuster estimates or separately projected in order to reflect their future development. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made regarding future rates of claims inflation or loss ratios. Instead, the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based.

The carrying value of provision for claims reported and loss adjustment expenses amounted to ₱1,324.66 million and ₱1,888.69 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Provision for IBNR claims amounted to ₱35.50 million and ₱30.36 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 11).

b. *Estimation of allowance for impairment losses on receivables*
The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts at a level considered adequate to provide for potential uncollectible receivables. The level of this allowance is evaluated by management on the basis of factors that affect the collectability of the accounts. These factors include, but are not limited to, the length of the Company's relationship with the debtor, the debtor's payment behavior and known market forces. The Company reviews the age and status of receivables, and identifies accounts that are to be provided with allowance on a continuous basis. The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would differ if the Company made different judgments or utilized different estimates.

The carrying value of insurance receivables amounted to ₱644.31 million and ₱706.24 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The allowance for doubtful accounts for insurance receivables amounted to ₱9.24 million and ₱2.49 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 5).

The carrying value of loans and receivables amounted to ₱96.32 million and ₱113.03 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The allowance for doubtful accounts for loans and receivables is nil as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 (see Note 6).

c. *Recognition of deferred tax assets*
Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which these can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized. These assets are periodically reviewed for realization. Periodic reviews cover the nature and amount of deferred income and expense items, expected timing when assets will be used or liabilities will be required to be reported, reliability of historical profitability of businesses expected to provide future earnings and tax planning strategies which can be utilized to increase the likelihood that tax assets will be realized.

The carrying value of recognized net deferred tax assets amounted to ₱11.90 million and ₱4.21 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 19). There are no unrecognized deferred tax assets for December 31, 2019 and 2018.

d. *Estimation of pension benefit obligation*
The determination of pension obligation and cost of pension is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used in calculating such amounts. Those assumptions include, among others, discount rates and salary increase rates.

Due to the long-term nature of this plan, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. The assumed discount rates were determined using the market yields on Philippine government bonds with terms consistent with the expected employee benefit payout as of the reporting date. In accordance with PAS 19, actual results that differ from the Company's assumptions are

recognized immediately in OCI in the period in which they arise. While the Company believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the actual experience or significant changes in the assumptions may affect the pension obligations.

The carrying value of net pension benefit obligation as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to ₱5.91 million and ₱3.77 million, respectively (see Note 14).

e. *Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate (applicable beginning January 1, 2019)*
The Company 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 Company 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 Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs such as market interest rates when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

The Company's lease liabilities amounted to ₱19.86 million as of December 31, 2019

f. *Contingencies*
The Company 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 the legal counsels and based upon an analysis of potential results. The Company currently does not believe these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position. It is possible, however, that the results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

Cash and cash equivalents

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Cash on hand	**₱40,000**	₱40,000
Cash in banks	**150,202,332**	138,861,267
Cash equivalents	**335,000,000**	70,169,432
	₱485,242,332	₱209,070,699

Cash in banks earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents are placed for varying periods of up to three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn interest at the prevailing short-term investments rates ranging from 0.10% to 3.75% and 0.25% to 4.75% in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Interest income earned from cash and cash equivalents amounted to ₱5.20 million and ₱2.74 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 16).

Short-term investments

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	2019	2018
At January 1	**₱407,317,613**	₱242,844,962
Acquisitions	**586,213,394**	331,874,421
Maturities	**(609,990,396)**	(167,846,559)
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	**(280,500)**	444,789
At December 31	**383,260,111**	₱407,317,613

Short-term investments pertain to time deposits with terms of more than 90 days but less than 360 days and earn interest at the respective short-term investment rates ranging from 0.75% to 6.00% and 0.75% to 4.75% in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Interest income amounted to ₱15.80 million and ₱10.91 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 16).

Interest accrued from cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments amounted to ₱8.79 million and ₱5.81 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 6).

5. Insurance Receivables - net

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Due from policyholders	**₱293,657,923**	₱312,563,438
Due from ceding companies	**300,862,078**	363,424,353
Due from co-insurers	**6,636,663**	–
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses:		
Facultative reinsurers	**46,091,274**	23,590,068
Treaty reinsurers	**6,298,644**	9,145,312
	653,546,582	708,723,171
Less allowance for credit losses	**(9,238,437)**	(2,486,931)
	₱644,308,145	₱706,236,240

The aging analysis of insurance receivables follows:

	2019						
	1 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 120 days	121 to 360 days	Over 360 days	Total
Due from policyholders	**₱138,009,044**	**₱39,132,562**	**₱25,130,841**	**₱10,227,315**	**₱31,609,979**	**₱49,548,182**	**₱293,657,923**
Due from ceding companies	**203,854,480**	**12,368,432**	**27,480,998**	**9,868,095**	**37,018,825**	**10,271,248**	**300,862,078**
Due from co-insurers	**6,636,663**	–	–	–	–	–	**6,636,663**
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	**26,080,223**	**1,116,581**	**2,018,853**	**2,049,335**	**2,810,577**	**18,314,349**	**52,389,918**
	₱374,580,410	**₱52,617,575**	**₱54,630,692**	**₱22,144,745**	**₱71,439,381**	**₱78,133,779**	**₱653,546,582**

	2018						
	1 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 120 days	121 to 360 days	Over 360 days	Total
Due from policyholders	₱116,069,556	₱36,714,787	₱9,081,035	₱16,972,094	₱68,445,134	₱65,280,832	₱312,563,438
Due from ceding companies	260,370,814	2,269,579	6,985,299	18,813,879	59,858,463	15,126,319	363,424,353
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	3,604,817	272,534	1,612,798	97,142	15,426,583	11,721,506	32,735,380
	₱380,045,187	₱39,256,900	₱17,679,132	₱35,883,115	₱143,730,180	₱92,128,657	₱708,723,171

Movement in the Company's allowance for credit losses follows:

	2019	2018
At January 1	**₱2,486,931**	₱305,773
Provision for credit losses	**6,751,506**	2,181,158
At December 31	**₱9,238,437**	₱2,486,931

6. Financial Assets

The Company's financial assets are summarized by measurement categories as follows:

	2019	2018
Financial assets at FVPL	**₱93,434,247**	₱128,419,883
AFS financial assets	**97,221,415**	87,091,519
HTM financial assets	**305,126,934**	222,196,026
Loans and receivables	**96,318,888**	113,032,138
	₱592,101,484	₱550,739,566

a) Financial Assets at FVPL

The rollforward analysis of financial assets at FVPL follows:

	2019	2018
At January 1	**₱128,419,883**	₱177,821,185
Fair value gains (losses) (Note 16)	**4,108,433**	(4,110,924)
Maturities/Disposals	**(39,094,070)**	(45,290,378)
At December 31	**₱93,434,246**	₱128,419,883

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, treasury bills and notes classified as financial assets at FVPL with total carrying value amounting to ₱93.43 million and ₱128.42 million, respectively, are deposited with the Insurance Commission (IC) in accordance with the provision of the Insurance Code (the Code) as security for the benefit of policyholders and creditors of the Company. The carrying amounts of these investments are equal to their fair values. The interest rates of these investments range from 3.38% to 7.25% in 2019 and 2.13% to 7.25% in 2018.

Interest earned from treasury bills and notes classified as financial assets at FVPL amounted to ₱5.18 million and ₱5.37 million in 2019 and in 2018, respectively (see Note 16). Interest accrued from these investments amounted to ₱0.87 million and ₱1.14 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

b) AFS financial assets

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Quoted securities - at fair value		
Listed equity securities	**₱21,221,415**	₱22,091,519
Golf club shares	**76,000,000**	65,000,000
	₱97,221,415	₱87,091,519

The rollforward analysis of AFS financial assets follows:

	2019	2018
At January 1	**₱87,091,519**	₱63,133,992
Fair value gains	**10,129,896**	23,957,527
At December 31	**₱97,221,415**	₱87,091,519

The rollforward analysis of the revaluation reserve of AFS financial assets follows:

	2019	2018
At January 1	**₱50,495,264**	₱35,552,736
Fair value gains recognized in OCI, net of tax effect	**8,479,896**	14,942,528
At December 31	**₱58,975,160**	₱50,495,264

Dividend income from listed equity securities amounted to ₱0.37 million and ₱0.33 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 16).

c) HTM financial assets

The rollforward analysis of HTM financial assets follows:

	2019	2018
At January 1	**₱222,196,026**	₱–
Acquisitions	**137,206,639**	221,861,762
Maturities	**(53,511,419)**	–
Amortization of discount (premium)	**(764,312)**	334,264
At December 31	**₱305,126,934**	₱222,196,026

Interest earned from treasury bills and notes classified as HTM financial assets amounted to ₱12.35 million in 2019 and ₱6.63 million in 2018 (see Note 16).

Interest accrued amounted to ₱1.60 million and ₱1.22 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

d) Loans and receivables

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Long-term investments	**₱61,913,173**	₱72,704,549
Accounts receivable	**17,326,784**	22,588,852
Interest receivables	**11,262,366**	8,827,402
Miscellaneous deposits	**3,020,000**	2,920,000
Cash advances	**2,248,842**	5,460,199
Rental deposits	**547,723**	531,136
	₱96,318,888	₱113,032,138

Long-term investments are money market placements made for varying periods of more than one year and earned interest ranging from 2.13% to 2.5% in 2019 and 2018. Interest income amounted to ₱1.64 million and ₱1.40 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively (see Note 16). Interest accrued amounted to ₱0.66 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Accounts receivable includes monitoring fees for Coface and membership fees for Medicard, in which the Company collects from the assured and subsequently remits to Medicard .

Cash advances includes car plans availed by managerial employees with interest rate of 12%. Outstanding balances of the car plans which will mature in 2020 amounted to ₱0.13 million and ₱0.91 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Interest income from car plan amounted to ₱0.50 million in 2019 and ₱0.10 million in 2018 (see Note 16).

7. Reinsurance Assets

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses (Note 11)	**₱1,281,671,582**	₱1,860,354,416
Deferred reinsurance premiums (Note 11)	**718,262,000**	800,920,108
	₱1,999,933,582	₱2,661,274,524

8. Deferred Acquisition Costs and Deferred Reinsurance Commissions

Deferred Acquisition Costs

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	2019	2018
At January 1	**₱62,145,194**	₱78,653,782
Cost deferred during the year	**201,116,037**	124,542,892
Amortization during the year	**(198,169,056)**	(141,051,480)
At December 31	**₱65,092,175**	₱62,145,194

Deferred Reinsurance Commissions

The rollforward analysis of this account follows:

	2019	2018
At January 1	**₱116,686,822**	₱109,021,607
Income deferred during the year	**409,501,617**	239,174,827
Amortization during the year	**(357,183,179)**	(231,509,612)
At December 31	**₱169,005,260**	₱116,686,822

9. Property and Equipment - net

The rollforward analysis of this account as of December 31 follows:

	2019					
	Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	**Leasehold Improvements**	**Transportation Equipment**	**Computer Equipment**	**Right-of-use Assets-Building** (Note 26)	**Total**
Cost						
Balance at beginning of year	**₱7,521,610**	**₱4,314,299**	**₱13,350,734**	**₱25,355,662**	**₱–**	**₱50,542,305**
Additions	**174,064**	**1,752,062**	**2,285,670**	**20,350,509**	**23,023,994**	**47,586,299**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**(1,373,214)**	**–**	**–**	**(1,373,214)**
Balance at end of year	**7,695,674**	**6,066,361**	**14,263,190**	**45,706,171**	**23,023,994**	**96,755,390**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at beginning of year	**6,335,147**	**3,194,531**	**5,338,409**	**21,051,646**	**–**	**35,919,733**
Depreciation (Note 18)	**374,101**	**1,162,402**	**2,262,623**	**1,616,312**	**3,748,092**	**9,163,530**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**(1,373,214)**	**–**	**–**	**(1,373,214)**
Balance at end of year	**6,709,248**	**4,356,933**	**6,227,818**	**22,667,958**	**3,748,092**	**43,710,049**
Net book value						
December 31, 2019	**₱986,426**	**₱1,709,428**	**₱8,035,372**	**₱23,038,213**	**₱ 19,275,902**	**₱53,045,341**

	2018				
	Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Transportation Equipment	Computer Equipment	Total
Cost					
Balance at beginning of year	₱7,101,770	₱3,961,946	₱7,747,968	₱22,726,227	₱41,537,911
Additions	419,840	352,353	8,236,159	2,629,435	11,637,787
Disposals	-	-	(2,663,393)	-	(2,633,393)
Balance at end of year	₱7,521,610	₱4,314,299	₱13,350,734	₱25,355,662	₱50,542,305
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at beginning of year	6,020,998	2,951,273	6,234,084	20,042,846	35,249,201
Depreciation (Note 18)	314,149	243,258	1,716,718	1,008,800	3,282,925
Disposals	–	–	(2,612,393)	–	(2,612,393)
Balance at end of year	6,335,147	3,194,531	5,338,409	21,051,646	35,919,733
Net book value					
December 31, 2018	₱1,186,463	₱1,119,768	₱8,012,325	₱4,304,016	₱14,622,572

In 2019 and 2018, the Company disposed of certain assets which resulted to gain (loss) on sale of property and equipment amounting to ₱0.44 million and (₱1,000). Cost of fully depreciated property and equipment still being used amounted to ₱37.14 million and ₱29.13 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

10. Other Assets

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Creditable withholding taxes	**₱81,511,116**	₱89,967,448
Input VAT	**2,485,762**	–
Documentary stamps fund	**1,056,909**	9,908,040
Security fund	**39,961**	39,964
Prepaid expenses	–	320,176
	85,093,748	100,235,628
Allowance for impairment losses	**(54,354,948)**	(54,354,948)
	₱30,738,800	₱45,880,680

Creditable withholding taxes represent the taxes withheld at source by the counterparty which can be applied against future income tax liability.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recognized an allowance for impairment losses amounting to ₱54.34 million for unrecoverable creditable withholding taxes.

11. Insurance Contract Liabilities and Reinsurance Assets

Analysis of short-term insurance contract liabilities net of reinsurance assets follows:

	2019			2018		
	Insurance Contract Liabilities	**Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities (Note 7)**	**Net 2019**	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities (Note 7)	Net 2018
Provision for claims reported and loss adjustment expenses	**₱1,324,656,249**	**₱1,281,671,582**	**₱42,984,667**	₱1,888,691,638	₱1,860,354,416	₱28,337,222
Provision for IBNR claims	**35,502,216**	–	**35,502,216**	30,357,972	–	30,357,972
Total provision for claims reported and IBNR claims (Note 21)	**1,360,158,465**	**1,281,671,582**	**78,486,883**	1,919,049,610	1,860,354,416	58,695,194
Provision for unearned premiums	**756,273,813**	**718,262,000**	**38,011,813**	854,199,758	800,920,108	53,279,650
Total insurance contract liabilities	**₱2,116,432,278**	**₱1,999,933,582**	**₱116,498,696**	₱2,773,249,368	₱2,661,274,524	₱111,974,844

Provision for claims reported and IBNR claims may be analyzed as follows:

	2019			2018		
	Insurance Contract Liabilities	**Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities (Note 7)**	**Net 2019**	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities (Note 7)	Net 2018
Balance at beginning of year	**₱1,919,049,610**	**₱1,860,354,416**	**₱58,695,194**	₱2,179,533,535	₱2,148,033,283	₱31,500,252
Claims incurred during the year	**249,963,778**	**212,689,312**	**37,274,466**	796,769,641	747,572,598	49,197,043
Increase (decrease) in IBNR claims	**5,144,244**	–	**5,144,244**	19,894,790	–	19,894,790
Claims paid during the year (Note 17)	**(813,999,167)**	**(791,372,146)**	**(22,627,021)**	(1,077,148,356)	(1,035,251,465)	(41,896,891)
Balance at end of year	**₱1,360,158,465**	**₱1,281,671,582**	**₱78,486,883**	₱1,919,049,610	₱1,860,354,416	₱58,695,194

Provision for unearned premiums may be analyzed as follows:

	2019			2018		
	Insurance Contract Liabilities	**Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities** (Note 7)	**Net 2019**	Insurance Contract Liabilities	Reinsurers' Share of Liabilities (Note 7)	Net 2018
Balance at beginning of year	**₱854,199,758**	**₱800,920,108**	**₱53,279,650**	₱776,508,878	₱741,954,748	₱34,554,130
New policies written during the year (Note 15)	**2,007,295,245**	**1,938,772,160**	**68,523,085**	1,852,450,259	1,768,757,978	83,692,281
Premiums earned during the year (Note 15)	**(2,105,221,190)**	**(2,021,430,268)**	**(83,790,922)**	(1,774,759,379)	(1,709,792,618)	(64,966,761)
Balance at end of year	**₱756,273,813**	**₱718,262,000**	**₱38,011,813**	₱854,199,758	₱800,920,108	₱53,279,650

12. Insurance payables

This account consists of due to reinsurers and ceding companies amounting to ₱586.84 million and ₱649.79 million as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The rollforward analysis of insurance payables follows:

	2019				2018			
	Due to Policyholders	**Due to reinsurers and ceding companies**	**Funds held for reinsurers**	**Total**	Due to Policyholders	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	Funds held for reinsurers	Total
At January 1	**₱6,527,164**	**₱649,791,741**	**₱248,506,554**	**₱904,825,459**	₱–	₱583,029,523	₱46,148,680	₱629,178,203
Arising during the year (Note 15)	**–**	**1,938,772,160**	**187,451,970**	**2,126,224,130**	6,527,164	1,768,757,978	267,767,242	2,043,052,384
Settled	**(2,150,552)**	**(2,436,353,337)**	**(5,710,163)**	**(2,444,214,052)**	–	(1,701,995,760)	(65,409,368)	(1,767,405,128)
At December 31	**₱4,376,612**	**₱152,210,564**	**₱430,248,361**	**₱586,835,537**	₱6,527,164	₱649,791,741	₱248,506,554	₱904,825,459

13. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Commission payable	**₱30,760,434**	₱29,261,404
Payable to SJNK	**76,221,455**	–
Output VAT	**26,739,828**	17,285,525
Accounts payable	**26,400,593**	11,216,649
Customers' deposits	**17,167,432**	12,322,971
Taxes payable	**10,009,799**	9,448,145
Accrued expenses	**3,960,451**	3,185,816
Others	**313,339**	331,076
	₱191,573,331	₱83,051,586

Commission payable pertains to unpaid commissions on the Company's direct business, payable to agents and brokers, which are due upon the collection of the related premiums receivable.

Payable to SJNK pertains to cash call on loss recoveries for unpaid claims received in advance from reinsurer.

Output VAT is mainly composed of VAT due from premium income and reinsurance commission earned.

Customers' deposits are advanced premium collections from policyholders which will be recognized as premium income upon the inception of the policies.

Taxes payable consists of taxes and licenses payable, documentary stamps, withholding taxes and other taxes.

Accounts payable and accrued expenses are expected to be settled within twelve (12) months after the end of the reporting period.

14. Net Pension Benefit Obligation

The Company has a funded, noncontributory, defined benefit retirement plan covering substantially all of its employees. Under the existing regulatory framework, Republic Act No. 7641 requires a provision for retirement pay to qualified private sector employees in the absence of any retirement plan in the entity, provided however that the employee's retirement benefits under any collective bargaining and other agreements shall not be less than those provided under the law. The law does not require minimum funding of the plan.

The following tables summarize the components of the "Net pension benefit expense" recognized in the statement of income, under "General expenses" account (see Note 18), "Remeasurements on defined benefit plan" recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, and the unfunded status recognized in the statement of financial position for the retirement plan.

Net pension benefit expense

	2019	2018
Current service cost	**₱1,325,826**	₱1,547,560
Net interest cost	**278,210**	211,549
Net benefit expense (Note 18)	**₱1,604,036**	₱1,759,109

Remeasurement effects to be recognized in OCI

	2019	2018
Actuarial gain (loss):		
Due to change in financial assumption	**(₱2,940,717)**	₱982,072
Due to experience	**(1,511,347)**	(1,503,291)
	(4,452,064)	(521,219)
Actuarial gain (loss) on plan assets	**336,058**	(530,385)
Total losses to be recognized in OCI	**(4,116,006)**	(1,051,604)
Deferred tax effect	**1,234,802**	315,482
Total losses to be recognized in OCI, net of tax effect	**(₱2,881,204)**	(₱736,122)

Changes in net pension benefit obligation as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 follow:

	2019		
	Present Value of Pension Obligation	**Fair Value of Plan Assets**	**Net Pension Liability (Asset)**
At January 1	**₱10,512,547**	**₱6,737,654**	**₱3,774,893**
Expense recognized in statements of income:			
Current service cost	**1,325,826**	**–**	**1,325,826**
Net interest cost	**774,775**	**496,565**	**278,210**

(Forward)

	2019		
	Present Value of Pension Obligation	**Fair Value of Plan Assets**	**Net Pension Liability (Asset)**
	₱2,100,601	**₱496,565**	**₱1,604,036**
Benefits paid	**(301,233)**	**(1,717,000)**	**1,415,767**
Contributions	**–**	**5,000,000**	**(5,000,000)**
Remeasurements in OCI			
Gain on plan asset	**–**	**336,058**	**(336,058)**
Actuarial changes arising from:			
Changes in financial assumptions	**2,940,717**	**–**	**2,940,717**
Due to change in demographic assumption	**1,511,347**	**–**	**1,511,347**
	4,452,064	**336,058**	**4,116,006**
At December 31	**₱16,763,979**	**₱10,853,277**	**₱5,910,702**

	2018		
	Present Value of Pension Obligation	Fair Value of Plan Assets	Net Pension Liability (Asset)
At January 1	₱10,780,593	₱7,029,713	₱3,750,880
Expense recognized in statements of income:			
Current service cost	1,547,560	–	1,547,560
Net interest cost	608,025	396,476	211,549
	2,155,585	396,476	1,759,109
Benefits paid	(1,158,150)	(1,158,150)	–
Benefits paid from Company's operational assets	(1,786,700)	–	(1,786,700)
Contributions	–	1,000,000	(1,000,000)
Remeasurements in OCI:			
Loss on plan asset	–	(530,385)	530,385
Actuarial changes arising from:			
Changes in financial assumptions	(982,072)	–	(982,072)
Experience adjustments	1,503,291	–	1,503,291
	521,219	(530,385)	1,051,604
At December 31	₱10,512,547	₱6,737,654	₱3,774,893

The distribution of plan assets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 follows:

	2019	2018
Investments in government securities	**₱10,047,062**	₱6,433,635
Savings and time deposits	**694,703**	62,219
Investment in investment fund	**6,002**	251,637
Accrued interest income	**118,153**	–
	10,865,920	6,747,491
Less trust fund fees payable	**12,643**	9,837
	₱10,853,277	₱6,737,654

The principal actuarial assumptions used determining pension benefit obligation are as follows:

	2019	2018
Salary increase rate	**6.00%**	5.00%
Discount rate	**5.02%**	7.37%

The Company expects to contribute ₱3.23 million to its defined benefit plan in 2020.

Sensitivity analysis
The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit obligation as of the end of the reporting period, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

		2019	2018
	Change in variables	**Increase (Decrease)**	Increase (Decrease)
Discount rate	+0.5%	**(₱664,350)**	(₱181,611)
	-0.5%	**747,654**	203,573
Salary increase rate	+1.0%	**1,524,715**	465,198
	-1.0%	**(1,228,223)**	(342,512)

Maturity profile
Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefits payments as of December 31, 2019:

	2019	2018
Less than one year	**₱5,642,123**	₱3,905,306
More than one year to five years	**5,679,785**	6,331,898
More than five years to 10 years	**6,189,107**	4,592,128
More than 10 years to 15 years	**5,461,293**	8,780,491
More than 15 years to 20 years	**13,269,203**	8,047,212
More than 20 years	**172,945,293**	124,492,598
	₱209,186,804	₱156,149,633

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 21 years.

15. Net Premiums Earned

Net premiums earned on insurance contracts are as follows:

	2019	2018
Gross premiums on insurance contracts:		
Direct insurance	**1,358,064,174**	₱1,229,978,534
Assumed reinsurance	**649,231,071**	622,471,725
Total gross premiums on insurance contracts (Note 11)	**2,007,295,245**	1,852,450,259
Gross change in provision for unearned premiums	**97,925,945**	(77,690,880)
Total gross premiums earned on insurance contracts (Note 11)	**2,105,221,190**	1,774,759,379
Reinsurers' share of gross premiums on insurance contracts:		
Direct insurance	**1,346,804,972**	1,162,675,107
Assumed reinsurance	**591,967,188**	606,082,871
Total reinsurers' share of gross premiums on insurance contracts (Note 11)	**1,938,772,160**	1,768,757,978
Reinsurers' share of change in provision for unearned premiums	**82,658,108**	(58,965,360)
Total reinsurers' share of gross premiums earned on insurance contracts (Note 11)	**2,021,430,268**	1,709,792,618
Net premiums earned (Note 11)	**₱83,790,922**	₱64,966,761

16. Investment and Other Income - net

Investments and other income consist of the following:

	2019	2018
Interest income:		
Financial assets at FVPL (Note 6)	**₱5,175,402**	₱5,368,266
HTM financial assets (Note 6)	**12,354,944**	6,625,160
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	**5,198,955**	2,735,375
Short-term investments (Note 4)	**15,802,653**	10,913,648
Long-term investments (Note 6)	**1,639,170**	1,396,481
Fair value gains (losses) (Note 6)	**4,108,433**	(4,110,924)
Income from SJNK	**1,450,057**	1,721,671
Dividend income (Note 6)	**373,384**	331,771
Miscellaneous	**2,389,695**	2,576,948
	₱48,492,693	₱27,558,396

Income from SJNK pertains to reimbursements from Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Holdings, Inc. for its share of the Company's general expenses.

Miscellaneous income consists mainly of service income, gain or loss on sale of property and equipment, interest income from car plan, intervention fee and other miscellaneous income.

17. Net Insurance Contract Benefits and Claims

Gross insurance contract benefits and claims paid consist of the following:

	2019	2018
Insurance contract benefits and claims paid:		
Direct insurance	**₱526,465,922**	₱138,071,801
Assumed reinsurance	**287,533,245**	939,076,555
Total insurance contract benefits and claims paid (Note 11)	**₱813,999,167**	₱1,077,148,356

Reinsurers' share of gross insurance contract benefits and claims paid consist of the following:

	2019	2018
Reinsurers' share of insurance contract benefits and claims paid:		
Direct insurance	**₱390,794,253**	₱102,646,247
Assumed reinsurance	**400,577,893**	932,605,218
Total reinsurers' share of insurance contract benefits and claims paid (Note 11)	**₱791,372,146**	₱1,035,251,465

Gross change in insurance contract liabilities:

	2019	2018
Change in provision for claims reported:		
Direct insurance	**(₱387,747,271)**	₱289,540,779
Assumed reinsurance	**(176,288,119)**	(569,919,493)
Change in provision for IBNR claims	**5,144,244**	19,894,790
Total gross change in insurance contract liabilities (Note 11)	**(₱558,891,146)**	(₱260,483,924)

Reinsurers' share of gross change in insurance contract liabilities:

	2019	2018
Reinsurers' share of gross change in outstanding claims provisions:		
Direct insurance	**(₱390,060,057)**	(₱255,277,451)
Assumed reinsurance	**(188,622,777)**	(32,401,416)
Total reinsurers' share of gross change in insurance contract liabilities (Note 11)	**(₱578,682,834)**	(₱287,678,867)

18. General Expenses

This account consists of:

	2019	2018
Salaries and benefits (Notes 14 and 23)	**₱35,532,382**	₱32,742,333
Service fees	**12,199,439**	3,529,623
Professional fees	**9,215,106**	3,574,305
Depreciation and amortization (Note 9)	**9,163,530**	3,282,925
Provision for credit and impairment losses (Note 5)	**6,751,506**	8,892,574
Maintenance and repairs	**4,874,004**	2,615,774
Communication, light and water	**3,793,185**	4,220,504
Transportation	**3,607,114**	1,858,352
Entertainment, amusement and recreation	**3,257,154**	3,405,611
Taxes, licenses and fees (Note 26)	**3,121,867**	532,526
Rent (Notes 23 and 25)	**2,535,711**	5,984,334
Net pension benefit expense (Note 14)	**1,604,036**	1,759,109
Others	**5,981,794**	3,803,072
	₱101,636,828	₱76,201,042

Others includes SSS, HDMF and other contribution, stationary and supplies, insurance expense, advertisements, training expense and other expenses.

19. Income Tax

The provision for income tax consists of:

	2019	2018
Current	**₱34,405,810**	₱1,877,922
Final	**7,252,456**	5,185,622
Deferred	**(8,104,011)**	3,646,648
	₱33,554,255	₱10,710,192

The regular taxable income in 2018 is lower than the MCIT of ₱1.88 million. Hence, the current provision for income tax in 2018 pertains to MCIT.

The components of net deferred tax assets follow:

	2019	2018
Deferred tax assets:		
Provision for IBNR claims	**₱10,650,665**	₱9,107,392
Unrealized loss on fair value changes of financial assets at FVPL	**–**	1,606,148
Unamortized past service cost	**2,013,395**	1,548,586
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**2,771,531**	746,079
Unrealized impairment loss on AFS financial assets	**–**	150,000
Unrealized foreign currency exchange loss	**5,178,846**	–
Lease liabilities	**174,757**	–
Deferred tax assets through profit or loss	**20,789,194**	13,158,205
Deferred tax assets through OCI remeasurements on pension	**2,460,424**	1,225,622
Total deferred tax assets	**23,249,618**	14,383,827
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Net pension benefit asset profit or loss	**687,210**	93,154
Unrealized foreign currency exchange gains	**–**	1,067,078
Deferred tax liabilities through profit or loss	**687,210**	1,160,232
Deferred tax liabilities through OCI on revaluation of AFS financial assets	**10,665,000**	9,015,000
Total deferred tax liabilities	**11,352,210**	10,175,232
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	**₱11,897,408**	₱4,208,595

Movements in net deferred tax assets comprise of:

	2019	2018
At beginning of the year	**₱4,208,595**	₱16,554,758
Amounts credited to statements of income	**8,104,011**	(3,646,648)
Amount charged against statements of comprehensive income	**(415,198)**	(8,699,515)
At end of the year	**₱11,897,408**	₱4,208,595

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The reconciliation of provision for income tax computed at the statutory corporate income tax rate to provision for income tax shown in the statements of income follows:

	2019	2018
Income at statutory income tax rate	**30.00%**	30.00%
Tax effects of:		
Interest income subjected to final tax	**(3.87)**	(30.26)
Dividend income	**(0.09)**	(0.23)
Nondeductible expenses	**1.01**	19.32
Fair value losses on financial assets at FVPL	–	2.81
Movement in recognized deferred taxes	–	2.73
Provision for income tax	**27.05%**	21.65%

20. Contingencies

The Company operates in the insurance industry and is subject to legal proceedings in the normal course of business. While it is not practicable to forecast or determine the final results of all pending or threatened legal proceedings, management does not believe that such proceedings (including litigations) will have a material effect on its results and financial position and results of operation.

21. Management of Capital, Insurance and Financial Risks

Governance Framework

The Company, pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Regulation Code and Section 141 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines submitted to the (IC) the general disclosure requirement with respect to its operations. It includes capitalization, shareholders of record, board composition and size including qualifications, mission and responsibilities of the board, management accountability, internal control and operational risk management. It likewise declares its public accountability and transparency in financial reporting in compliance with the good governance requirements.

Regulatory Framework

Regulators are interested in protecting the rights of the policyholders and maintain close vigil to ensure that the Company is satisfactorily managing affairs for their benefit. At the same time, the regulators are also interested in ensuring that the Company maintains appropriate solvency position to meet liabilities arising from claims and that the risk levels are at acceptable levels.

The operations of the Company are subject to the regulatory requirements of the IC. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g. minimum statutory net worth requirements and risk-based capital requirements).

Capital Management Framework

The Company maintains a certain level of capital to ensure sufficient solvency margins and to adequately protect the policyholders.

The Company reviews the capital requirements through monthly computation of the statutory net worth and the RBC which is regularly communicated to the major shareholders. With this procedure, shareholders are forewarned in anticipation of the IC requirements of additional capital infusion. Shareholders are well updated with these externally imposed capital requirements since these are being discussed during annual BOD meeting. Evidently they have shown their commitment to

comply with this regulation, same as prior years when they willingly infused additional cash as the need arises.

Minimum Statutory Net worth
On August 15, 2013, the President of the Philippines approved Republic Act No. 10607, otherwise known as the "New Insurance Code" which provides the new capitalization requirements for all existing insurance companies based on net worth on a staggered basis starting June 30, 2013 up to December 31, 2022.

On January 13, 2015, the IC issued the Circular Letter (CL) No. 2015-02-A which provides for the clarification of minimum capital requirements under Sections 194, 197, 200 and 289 of the New Insurance Code. The said circular supersedes the Department Order Nos. 27-06 and 15-2012 and CL Nos. 22-2008 and 26-2008. The following presents the amount of required net worth and the schedule of compliance per New Insurance Code:

Net worth	Compliance Date
₱250,000,000	June 30, 2013
550,000,000	December 31 ,2016
900,000,000	December 31, 2019
1,300,000,000	December 31, 2022

The minimum net worth requirement must remain unimpaired for the continuance of the license.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's estimated statutory net worth amounted to ₱1,077.91 million and ₱609.37 million, respectively.

Risk-based Capital Requirements
Insurance Memorandum Circular (IMC) No. 7-2006 provides for the RBC framework for the non-life insurance industry to establish the required amounts of capital to be maintained by the companies in relation to their investment and insurance risks. Every nonlife insurance company is annually required to maintain a minimum RBC ratio of 100% and not fail the trend test. Failure to meet the minimum RBC ratio shall subject the insurance company to the corresponding regulatory intervention which has been defined at various levels.

The RBC ratio shall be calculated as net worth divided by the RBC requirement. Net worth shall include the Company's paid-up capital, contributed and contingency surplus and unassigned surplus. Revaluation and fluctuation reserve accounts shall form part only to the extent authorized by the IC.

In 2016, the IC issued CL No. 2016-68, Amended Risk-Based Capital (RBC2) Framework, pursuant to Section 437 of the Amended Insurance Code. The RBC ratio shall be calculated as Total Available Capital (TAC) divided by the RBC requirement. TAC is the aggregate of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital minus deductions, subject to applicable limits and determinations. Tier 1 Capital represents capital that is fully available to cover losses of the insurer at all times on a going- concern and winding up basis (e.g. Capital Stock, Statutory Deposit, Capital Stock Subscribed, Contributed Surplus, etc.). Tier 2 Capital does not have the same high quality characteristics of Tier 1 capital, but can provide an additional buffer to the insurer (e.g. Reserve for Appraisal Increment - Property and Equipment, Remeasurement Gains (Losses) on Retirement Pension Asset (Obligation), etc.). Tier 2 Capital shall not exceed 50% of Tier I Capital. The minimum RBC ratio is set at 100%. All insurance companies are required to maintain the minimum RBC ratio and not fail the Trend test.

Pursuant to IC CL No. 2017-15, Regulatory Requirements and Actions for the New Regulatory Framework, effective January 1, 2017, non-life insurance companies are required to maintain minimum RBC2 requirement as prescribed under IC CL No. 2016-68. Under the RBC2 Framework, the RBC ratio shall be calculated as total available capital divided by the RBC2 requirement.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the estimated amounts of non-admitted assets, as defined under the insurance regulations, which are included in the statements of financial position are as follows:

	2019	2018
Premiums receivable	**₱91,385,476**	₱–
Property and equipment at net book value	**9,021,800**	9,198,791
Other assets	**30,649,211**	–
	₱131,056,487	₱9,198,791

The following table shows how the RBC ratio as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 was determined by the Company:

	2019	2018
Net worth	**₱1,077,913,401**	₱609,373,024
RBC requirement	**251,004,728**	170,793,123
RBC Ratio	**429.44%**	356.79%

Net worth computation is based on the IC's RBC2 components.

The final RBC ratio can be determined only after the accounts of the Company have been examined by IC.

If an insurance company failed to meet the minimum statutory net worth requirements and risk-based capital requirements, the IC is authorized to suspend or revoke all certificates of authority granted to such companies, its officers and agents, and no new business shall be done by and for such company until its authority is restored by the IC.

Insurance Risk

The risk under insurance contract is the possibility of occurrence of insured event and uncertainty of the amount and timing of the resulting claim. The principal risk the Company faces under such contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments will exceed the carrying amount of insurance contract liabilities. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims and actual benefits paid that are greater than originally estimated.

The variability of risks is improved by diversification of risk of loss to a large portfolio of insurance contracts, as a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board by a change in any subset of the portfolio. The variability of risks can also be improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategies and guidelines.

The majority of reinsurance business ceded is placed on a quota share basis with retention limits. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the assumptions used for ascertaining the underlying policy benefits and are presented in the statement of financial position as reinsurance assets.

Although the Company has reinsurance agreements, it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to reinsurance ceded, to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements.

The Company's placement of reinsurance is diversified such that it is neither dependent on a single reinsurer nor are the operations of the Company substantially dependent upon any single reinsurance contract.

The business of the Company mainly comprises of short-term nonlife insurance contracts.

The Company principally issues the following types of general insurance contracts: fire, engineering, marine, motor car, personal accident, general accident and bonds.

The table below sets out the concentration of the claims provisions as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 by type of contract (see Note 11).

	Gross	**Reinsurers' Share**	**Net 2019**	Gross	Reinsurers' Share	Net 2018
Property	**₱ 1,270,976,472**	**₱1,212,564,468**	**₱ 58,412,004**	₱1,789,779,323	₱1,746,210,074	₱43,569,249
Marine	**49,167,218**	**47,166,088**	**2,001,130**	36,922,305	32,269,249	4,653,056
General Accident	**15,827,271**	**10,455,988**	**5,371,283**	(1,716,994)	2,095,777	(3,812,771)
Motor	**3,709,942**	**–**	**3,709,942**	3,822,229	43,026	3,779,203
Personal Accident	**718,644**	**119,775**	**598,869**	661,279	88,977	572,302
Medical	**8,081,965**	**–**	**8,081,965**	9,420,816	–	9,420,816
Casualty	**11,676,953**	**11,365,263**	**311,690**	80,160,652	79,647,313	513,339
	₱1,360,158,465	**₱1,281,671,582**	**₱78,486,883**	₱1,919,049,610	₱1,860,354,416	₱58,695,194

The most significant risk arises from climate changes and natural disasters and terrorist activities. These risks vary significantly in relation to the location of the risk insured by the Company, type of risks insured and, in respect of commercial and business interruption by industry.

The Company also enforces a policy of actively managing and promptly pursuing claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that can negatively impact the Company.

The Company also has limited its exposure level by imposing maximum claim amounts on certain contracts as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements in order to limit exposure to catastrophic events. The purpose of these underwriting and reinsurance strategies is to limit exposure to catastrophes to a predetermined maximum amount based on the Company's risk appetite as decided by management.

Assumptions
The principal assumption underlying the estimates is the Company's past claims development experience. This includes assumptions in respect of average claim costs, claims handling costs, claims inflation factors and claim numbers for each accident year. Judgment is used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimates.

Other key assumptions include delays in settlement and changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Sensitivities
In insurance, as a rule, there may be claims filed in the current year that would attach policies issued in the previous years. This in effect makes claims provisions highly sensitive as represented by the table below. Other unpredictable circumstances, like legislative uncertainties, make it impossible to

quantify claims. Also, due to delays arising between occurrence of claims and their subsequent reporting to and settlement by the Company, the outstanding claim provisions cannot be ascertained with confidence at the reporting date. As a result, the final liabilities will change as a result of succeeding developments. Differences from recomputation of the final liabilities are taken up in subsequent year's financial statements.

The table below shows the impact of changes in certain important assumptions in general insurance business while other assumptions remain unchanged. The interrelation of these assumptions will have an important impact in the computation of the final liabilities. But these assumption changes should be done on an individual basis to show the effect on the claims liabilities.

Sensitivity analysis as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 follows:

	2019			
	Change in assumption	**Impact on gross insurance contract liabilities**	**Impact on net insurance contract liabilities**	**Impact on income before income tax**
Average claim costs	**35% decrease**	**(₱474,652,079)**	**(₱27,389,428)**	**₱ 27,389,428**
Average number of claims	**11% increase**	**155,871,702**	**8,994,455**	**(8,994,455)**

	2018			
	Change in assumption	Impact on gross insurance contract liabilities	Impact on net insurance contract liabilities	Impact on income before income tax
Average claim costs	32% decrease	(₱619,766,229)	(₱20,050,836)	₱20,050,836
Average number of claims	26% increase	495,203,137	16,020,939	(16,020,939)

Claims Development Table

The following tables reflect the cumulative incurred claims, including both claims notified and IBNR claims for each successive accident year at each reporting date, together with cumulative payments to date (see Note 11).

Gross insurance contract liabilities for 2019

Accident year	2010 and prior	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:											
At the end of accident year	₱1,244,794,768	₱106,500,448	₱188,839,808	₱199,101,904	₱113,943,504	₱71,441,553	₱283,120,944	₱3,145,859,844	₱600,749,241	₱565,122,050	₱565,122,050
One year later	1,900,679,048	183,087,250	335,518,056	272,812,278	106,927,612	77,883,222	334,647,638	3,358,559,929	539,268,090	–	539,268,090
Two years later	2,018,559,343	189,739,012	397,181,911	252,577,638	99,911,720	68,066,983	321,287,769	3,232,797,096	–	–	3,232,797,096
Three years later	2,061,860,751	189,296,357	670,013,028	232,342,999	97,800,182	67,744,569	209,226,828	–	–	–	209,226,828
Four years later	2,072,432,734	189,285,745	670,029,466	216,927,629	95,237,344	67,802,172	–	–	–	–	67,802,172
Five years later	2,071,910,620	189,269,133	673,448,309	218,963,594	95,237,344	–	–	–	–	–	95,237,344
Six years later	2,072,017,773	189,241,005	673,695,691	218,961,161	–	–	–	–	–	–	218,961,161
Seven years later	2,072,004,063	189,209,656	673,683,787	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	673,683,787
Eight years later	2,071,852,231	189,209,656	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	189,209,656
Nine years later	2,074,183,179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,074,183,179
Current estimate of cumulative claims	2,074,183,179	189,209,656	673,683,787	218,961,161	95,237,344	67,802,172	209,226,828	3,232,797,096	539,268,090	565,122,050	7,865,491,363
Cumulative payments to date	2,074,125,023	189,199,264	673,061,035	218,961,161	95,235,908	67,799,898	170,069,486	2,455,180,118	453,269,303	143,933,918	6,540,835,114
Liability recognized in the statement of financial position (Note 11)	₱58,156	₱10,392	₱622,752	₱–	₱1,436	₱2,274	₱39,157,342	₱777,616,978	₱85,998,787	₱421,188,132	₱1,324,656,249

Net insurance contract liabilities for 2019

Accident year	2010 and prior	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:											
At the end of accident year	80,989,153	4,327,116	4,849,821	20,520,072	113,658,947	4,059,626	12,191,187	74,950,568	40,915,488	57,197,288	57,197,288
One year later	111,152,948	6,268,439	533,789	94,230,447	113,809,732	5,489,125	9,523,147	80,001,632	38,753,932	–	38,753,932
Two years later	114,509,160	10,867,800	62,197,645	94,153,327	113,960,517	4,904,346	16,570,727	79,775,023	–	–	79,775,023
Three years later	64,592,890	10,425,145	335,061,691	94,076,207	115,113,409	5,003,062	17,284,462	–	–	–	17,284,462
Four years later	65,800,086	10,430,912	335,111,058	93,308,639	114,646,873	5,048,271	–	–	–	–	5,048,271
Five years later	65,322,409	10,430,680	334,949,668	93,437,559	114,646,873	–	–	–	–	–	114,646,873
Six years later	65,337,764	10,418,025	334,950,975	98,337,559	–	–	–	–	–	–	98,337,559
Seven years later	65,366,861	10,423,236	334,949,360	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	334,949,360
Eight years later	65,205,755	10,416,936	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,416,936
Nine years later	41,675,746	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41,675,746
Current estimate of cumulative claims	41,675,746	10,416,936	334,949,360	98,337,559	114,646,873	5,048,271	17,284,462	79,775,023	38,753,932	57,197,288	798,085,450
Cumulative payments to date	41,665,795	10,416,936	334,919,991	98,337,559	114,645,437	5,048,269	17,278,025	75,011,202	35,400,461	22,377,108	755,100,783
Liability recognized in the statement of financial position (Note 11)	₱9,951	₱–	₱29,369	₱–	₱1,436	₱2	₱6,437	₱4,763,821	₱3,353,471	₱34,820,180	₱42,984,667

Gross insurance contract liabilities for 2018

	Gross Insurance Contract Liabilities										
Accident year	2009 and prior	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:											
At the end of accident year	₱684,441,349	₱560,353,419	₱106,500,448	₱188,839,808	₱199,101,904	₱113,943,504	₱71,441,553	₱283,120,944	₱3,145,859,844	₱600,749,241	₱600,749,241
One year later	964,269,173	936,409,875	183,087,250	335,518,056	272,812,278	106,927,612	77,883,222	334,647,638	3,358,559,929	–	3,358,559,929
Two years later	1,082,116,120	936,443,223	189,739,012	397,181,911	252,577,638	99,911,720	68,066,983	321,287,769	–	–	321,287,769
Three years later	1,125,417,527	936,443,224	189,296,357	670,013,028	232,342,999	97,800,182	67,744,569	–	–	–	67,744,569
Four years later	1,135,988,080	936,444,654	189,285,745	670,029,466	216,927,629	95,237,344	–	–	–	–	95,237,344
Five years later	1,135,458,120	936,452,500	189,269,133	673,448,309	218,963,594	–	–	–	–	–	218,963,594
Six years later	1,135,557,427	936,460,346	189,241,005	673,695,691	–	–	–	–	–	–	673,695,691
Seven years later	1,135,543,717	936,460,346	189,209,656	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	189,209,656
Eight years later	1,135,383,121	936,469,110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	936,469,110
Nine years later	1,136,284,898	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,136,284,898
Current estimate of cumulative claims	1,136,284,898	936,469,110	189,209,656	673,695,691	218,963,594	95,237,344	67,744,569	321,287,769	3,358,559,929	600,749,241	7,598,201,801
Cumulative payments to date	1,136,217,820	936,467,681	189,199,264	673,061,035	218,899,441	94,813,254	67,744,569	169,308,666	2,152,686,121	71,112,313	5,709,510,163
Liability recognized in the statement of financial position	₱67,078	₱1,429	₱10,392	₱634,656	₱64,153	₱424,090	₱–	₱151,979,103	₱1,205,873,808	₱529,636,929	₱1,888,691,638

Net insurance contract liabilities for 2018

	Net Insurance Contract Liabilities										
Accident year	2009 and prior	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Estimate of ultimate claims costs:											
At the end of accident year	₱77,265,709	₱3,723,444	₱4,327,116	₱4,849,821	₱20,520,072	₱113,658,947	₱4,059,626	₱12,191,187	₱74,950,568	₱40,915,488	₱40,915,488
One year later	100,651,036	10,501,912	6,268,439	533,789	94,230,447	113,809,732	5,489,125	9,523,147	80,001,632	–	80,001,632
Two years later	104,006,327	10,502,833	10,867,800	62,197,645	94,153,327	113,960,517	4,904,346	16,570,727	–	–	16,570,727
Three years later	54,090,057	10,502,833	10,425,145	335,061,691	94,076,207	115,113,409	5,003,062	–	–	–	5,003,062
Four years later	55,295,822	10,504,264	10,430,912	335,111,058	93,308,639	114,646,873	–	–	–	–	114,646,873
Five years later	54,817,554	10,504,855	10,430,680	334,949,668	93,437,559	–	–	–	–	–	93,437,559
Six years later	54,832,317	10,505,447	10,418,025	334,950,975	–	–	–	–	–	–	334,950,975
Seven years later	54,860,044	10,506,817	10,423,236	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,423,236
Eight years later	54,690,403	10,515,352	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,515,352
Nine years later	31,160,372	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,160,372
Current estimate of cumulative claims	31,160,372	10,515,352	10,423,236	334,950,975	93,437,559	114,646,873	5,003,062	16,570,727	80,001,632	40,915,488	737,625,276
Cumulative payments to date	31,160,372	10,505,402	10,423,236	334,920,590	93,437,559	114,605,285	5,003,062	16,502,617	70,352,825	22,377,106	709,288,054
Liability recognized in the statement of financial position	₱–	₱9,950	₱–	₱30,385	₱–	₱41,588	₱–	₱68,110	₱9,648,807	₱18,538,382	₱28,337,222

The Company aims to maintain strong reserves in respect of its insurance business in order to protect against adverse future claims experience and development. As claims develop and the ultimate costs of claims become more certain, adverse claims experiences are eliminated which results in the release of reserves from earlier accident years. In order to maintain strong reserves, the Company transfers much of this release to current accident year reserves when the development of claims is less mature and there is much greater uncertainty attaching to the ultimate cost of claims.

Financial Risk

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and financial liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that the proceeds from its financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance contracts. The most important components of this financial risk are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

These risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. The risk that the Company primarily faces due to the nature of its investments and liabilities is interest rate risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is a risk due to uncertainty in a counterparty's ability to meet its obligation.

Prior to extending credit, the Company manages its credit risk by assessing credit quality of its counterparty.

Another method by which the Company manages its credit risk exposure is through credit analysis. This is a process of assessing the credit quality of a counterparty, which is a process that entails judgment.

The credit policy group reviews all information about the counterparty which may include its statements of financial position, statements of income and other market information. The nature of the obligation is likewise considered. Based upon this analysis, the credit analyst assigns the counterparty a credit rating to determine whether or not credit may be provided.

Credit risk limit is also used to manage credit exposure which specifies maximum credit exposure for each intermediary depending on the size of its portfolio and its ability to meet its obligation based on past experience.

The following table provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	**₱485,202,332**	₱209,030,699
Short-term investments	**383,260,111**	407,317,613
Insurance receivables - net	**644,308,145**	706,236,240
Financial assets at FVPL	**93,434,247**	128,419,883
HTM financial assets	**305,126,934**	222,196,026
Loans and receivables - net	**96,318,888**	113,032,138
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	**1,281,671,582**	1,860,354,416
	₱3,386,543,654	₱3,733,678,534

The table below provides information regarding the credit quality of the Company by classifying assets according to the Company's credit ratings of counterparties as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

December 31, 2019

	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but		
	Medium grade	Low grade		not impaired	Impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	**₱485,202,332**	**₱–**		**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱485,202,332**
Short-term investments	**383,260,111**	**–**		**–**	**–**	**383,260,111**
Insurance receivables	**271,912,767**	**200,677,474**		**171,717,904**	**9,238,437**	**653,546,582**
Financial assets at FVPL	**93,434,247**	**–**		**–**	**–**	**93,434,247**
AFS financial assets	**97,221,415**	**–**		**–**	**–**	**97,221,415**
HTM financial assets	**305,126,934**	**–**		**–**	**–**	**305,126,934**
Loans and receivables	**73,175,539**	**23,143,349**		**–**	**–**	**96,318,888**
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	**–**	**1,281,671,582**		**–**	**–**	**1,281,671,582**
	₱1,709,333,345	**₱1,505,492,405**	**₱–**	**₱68,895,342**	**₱9,238,437**	**₱3,395,782,091**

December 31, 2018

	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but		
	High grade	Medium grade	Low grade	not impaired	Impaired	Total
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	₱209,030,699	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱–	₱209,030,699
Short-term investments	407,317,613	–	–	–	–	407,317,613
Insurance receivables	298,778,460	135,715,827	–	271,741,953	2,486,931	703,749,309
Financial assets at FVPL	128,419,883	–	–	–	–	128,419,883
AFS financial assets	87,091,519	–	–	–	–	87,091,519
HTM financial assets	222,196,026	–	–	–	–	222,196,026
Loans and receivables	81,531,950	31,500,188	–	–	–	113,032,138
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	–	1,860,354,416	–	–	–	1,860,354,416
	1,570,081,977	1,891,854,604	–	271,741,953	2,486,931	3,731,191,603

The credit quality of the financial assets was determined as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, financial assets at FVPL, HTM financial assets and AFS financial assets - Based on the nature of counterparty. High grade pertains to cash, cash equivalents deposited or invested in local banks belonging to the top 10 rankings, short-term investments, financial assets FVPL, AFS financial assets and HTM financial assets with counterparties having a strong capacity to meet its obligation.

Insurance receivables and loans and receivables - High grade pertains to receivables from counterparties with strong capacity to meet its obligation and has no default in payment history; medium grade pertains to receivables from counter parties with average capacity to meet its obligation; and low grade pertains to receivables from counterparties with high probability of default.

The aging analysis of financial assets that are impaired and past due but not impaired follows:

	2019			
	Past due but not impaired			
	91 to 120 days	121 days beyond	Impaired	Total
Due from policyholders	**₱10,227,315**	**₱81,158,161**	**₱2,309,278**	**₱93,694,754**
Due from ceding companies	**9,868,095**	**47,290,073**	**4,869,590**	**62,027,757**
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	**2,049,335**	**21,124,926**	**2,059,568**	**25,233,829**
	₱22,144,745	**₱149,573,160**	**₱9,238,437**	**₱180,956,340**

	2018			
	Past due but not impaired			
	91 to 120 days	121 days beyond	Impaired	Total
Due from policyholders	₱16,972,094	₱133,725,966	₱2,486,931	₱153,184,991
Due from ceding companies	18,813,879	74,984,783	–	93,798,662
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	97,142	27,148,089	–	27,245,231
	₱35,883,115	₱235,858,838	₱2,486,931	₱274,228,884

Credit risk disclosure under the Amendments to PFRS 4

The following table shows the carrying amount of the SPPI assets included in the table above by credit risk rating grades reported to key management personnel. The carrying amount is measured in accordance with PAS 39. For assets measured at amortized cost, the carrying amount shown is before impairment allowance.

December 31, 2019

SPPI financial asset	**Investment grade**	**Non-investment grade: Satisfactory**	**Unrated**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	**₱485,242,332**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**485,242,332**
Short-term investments	**383,260,111**	–	–	**383,260,111**
AFS financial assets	**97,221,415**	–	–	**97,221,415**
HTM financial assets	**305,126,934**	–	–	**305,126,934**
Loans and receivables	**73,175,539**	**23,143,349**	–	**96,318,888**

December 31, 2018

SPPI financial asset	Investment grade	Non-investment grade: Satisfactory	Unrated	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	₱209,070,699	₱–	₱–	₱209,070,699
Short-term investments	407,317,613	–	–	407,317,613
AFS financial assets	87,091,519	–	–	87,091,519
HTM financial assets	222,196,026	–	–	222,196,026
Loans and receivables	81,531,952	31,500,187	–	113,032,139

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from either: the inability to sell financial assets quickly at their fair values; counterparty failing on repayment of a contractual obligation; insurance liability falling due for payment earlier than expected; or inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated.

The Company monitors its cash position on a daily basis by preparing a cash report wherein the disbursements and collections are monitored. This report helps the Company in determining periods where it has excess cash or cash short fall.

The table below analyzes financial assets and liabilities of the Company into their relevant maturity groups based on the remaining period at the reporting dates to their contractual maturities or expected repayment dates as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

	2019			
	Up to a year	**1-5 years**	**No term**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents* (excluding cash on hand)	**₱335,688,467**	**₱–**	**₱150,202,332**	**₱485,890,799**
Short-term investments*	**386,153,267**	**–**	**–**	**386,153,267**
Insurance receivables	**566,174,366**	**78,133,779**	**–**	**644,308,145**
Financial assets at FVPL	**55,571,600**	**41,442,800**	**–**	**97,014,400**
HTM financial assets*	**14,135,000**	**324,115,000**	**–**	**338,250,000**
AFS financial assets	**–**	**–**	**97,221,415**	**97,221,415**
Loans and receivables*	**78,895,117**	**–**	**–**	**78,895,117**
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	**–**	**1,281,671,582**	**–**	**1,281,671,582**
Total financial assets	**1,436,617,817**	**1,725,363,161**	**247,423,747**	**3,409,404,725**
Insurance payables	**518,449,204**	**68,386,333**	**–**	**586,835,537**
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	**191,658,497**	**–**	**–**	**191,658,497**
Provision for claims reported and IBNR claims	**1,360,158,465**	**–**	**–**	**1,360,158,465**
Total financial liabilities	**₱2,070,266,166**	**₱68,386,333**	**₱–**	**₱2,138,652,499**

**includes accrued interest receivable and future interest*

	2018			
	Up to a year	1-5 years	No term	Total
Cash and cash equivalents* (excluding cash on hand)	₱63,906,903	₱–	₱138,861,267	₱202,768,170
Short-term investments*	361,486,371	–	–	361,486,371
Insurance receivables	616,594,514	89,641,726	–	706,236,240
Financial assets at FVPL*	42,173,788	95,451,114	–	137,624,902
AFS financial assets	–	–	87,091,519	87,091,519
HTM financial assets	9,815,329	274,634,987	–	284,450,316
Loans and receivables*	106,453,099	–	–	106,453,099
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	–	168,684,607	53,511,419	222,196,026
Total financial assets	1,200,430,004	628,412,434	279,464,205	2,108,306,643
Insurance payables	853,171,913	51,653,546	–	904,825,459
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	83,051,584	–	–	83,051,584
Provision for claims reported and IBNR claims	1,919,049,610	–	–	1,919,049,610
Total financial liabilities	₱2,855,273,107	₱51,653,546	₱–	₱2,906,926,653

**includes accrued interest receivable and future interest*

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of change in fair value of financial instruments from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates (currency risk), market interest rates (interest rate risk) and market prices (price risk), whether such change in price is caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

The Company manages market risk exposures by setting up limits structures and by promulgating specific investment guidelines and strategies. The Company also invests in financial institutions with acceptable ratings from domestic and international credit rating agencies or at least within the top 15 ranking in case of banks. The Company also ensures that its investments comply with the guidelines and requirements set out by the IC.

a. Currency risk

The Company's principal transactions are carried out in Philippine Peso and its exposure to foreign exchange risk arises primarily with respect to US Dollar and Japanese Yen transactions and balances.

The table below summarizes the Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risks as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 by categorizing assets and liabilities by major currencies.

	2019		2018	
	U.S. Dollar	**Japanese Yen**	U.S. Dollar	Japanese Yen
Cash and cash equivalents	**USD1,851,029**	**¥5,491,096**	USD2,638,998	¥9,066,202
Short-term investments	**1,700,000**	**–**	1,740,388	–
Insurance receivables	**7,298,137**	**36,495,872**	6,153,634	22,762,865
Insurance payables	**(7,806,215)**	**(27,961,477)**	(6,170,596)	(37,048,448)
Insurance contract liabilities	**(19,004,933)**	**(411,668)**	(170,653)	(362,556)
	(USD15,961,982)	**¥13,613,823**	USD4,191,771	(¥5,581,937)
Philippine peso equivalent	**(₱808,234,971)**	**₱6,301,839**	₱220,403,301	(₱2,651,978)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US Dollar and Japanese Yen exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before tax.

December 31, 2019

	Change in rate	**Impact on income before tax Increase (decrease)**
US Dollar	**+4.84%**	**(₱39,082,137)**
Japanese Yen	**+7.24%**	**456,010**
US Dollar	**-4.84%**	**39,082,137**
Japanese Yen	**-7.24%**	**(456,010)**

December 31, 2018

	Change in rate	Impact on income before tax Increase (decrease)
US Dollar	+3.70%	8,163,664
Japanese Yen	+7.53%	(199,663)
US Dollar	-3.70%	(8,163,664)
Japanese Yen	-7.53%	199,663

There is no impact on equity other than those already affecting the net income.

b. Fair value interest rate risk

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates. The Company's FVPL financial assets bear fixed interest rates and therefore the Company is exposed to fair value interest rate risk but not to cash flow interest rate risk.

The following table shows the information relating to the Company's financial instruments that are exposed to fair value interest rate risk presented by maturity profile.

	Interest Rates	Up to a year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial assets at FVPL					
2019	**3.38% to 7.25%**	**₱53,184,964**	**₱40,249,283**	**₱–**	**₱93,434,247**
2018	3.38% to 7.25%	39,094,070	89,325,813	–	128,419,883

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on revaluing fixed rate FVPL financial assets.

The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on interest rate risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables had to be changed on an individual basis.

	Change in variables	Impact on income before tax Increase (decrease)
December 31, 2019	**+100 basis points**	**(₱709,187)**
	–100 basis points	**721,698**

December 31, 2018	Change in variables	Impact on income before tax Increase (decrease)
	+100 basis points	₱1,575,198
	–100 basis points	(1,590,013)

There is no impact on the Company's equity other than those already affecting net income.

c. *Price risk*

The Company's price risk exposure at year-end relates to financial assets and liabilities whose values will fluctuate as a result changes in market prices, principally AFS equity securities. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company's AFS equity securities pertain to investment in club shares and quoted equity securities.

The analysis below is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on equity (that reflects changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets).

	2019	
	Change in variables	Impact on equity Increase (decrease)
PSEi	**+14.84%**	**₱1,464,307**
	-14.84%	**(1,464,307)**

	2018	
	Change in variables	Impact on equity Increase (decrease)
PSEi	+12.95%	₱1,330,010
	-12.95%	(1,330,010)

22. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities are estimated as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, insurance receivables, insurance payables and accounts payable and accrued expenses - Due to the short-term nature of the instruments, the fair values approximate the carrying amounts as of the reporting date.

Financial assets at FVPL and *AFS financial assets* - Fair values are generally based on quoted market prices.

Long-term investments - Fair values are estimated using the present value technique, which links the future amounts to a present amount using a risk-free rate plus credit spread as the discount rate. This valuation technique captures estimate of future cash flows, time value of money as represented by the rate on risk-free monetary assets that have maturity dates or durations that coincide with the period covered by the cash flows and other factors that market participants would take into account in the circumstances.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly
Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

	2019			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
AFS Financial Assets				
Listed equity securities	**₱21,221,415**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱21,221,415**
Club shares	**76,000,000**	**–**	**–**	**76,000,000**
Financial assets at FVPL				
Government debt securities	**93,434,247**	**–**	**–**	**93,434,247**
HTM financial assets	**305,126,934**	**–**	**–**	**305,126,934**
Long-term investment	**–**	**–**	**61,468,022**	**61,468,022**
	₱495,782,596	**₱–**	**₱61,468,022**	**₱557,250,618**

	2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
AFS Financial Assets				
Listed equity securities	₱22,091,519	₱–	₱–	₱22,091,519
Club shares	65,000,000	–	–	65,000,000
Financial assets at FVPL				
Government debt securities	128,419,883	–	–	128,419,883
HTM financial assets	222,196,026	–	–	222,196,026
Long-term investment	–		58,803,369	58,803,369
	₱437,707,428	₱–	₱58,803,369	₱496,510,797

There were also no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

Fair value disclosure under the Amendments to PFRS 4
The table below presents an analysis of the fair value of classes of financial assets of the Company as of December 31, 2019, as well as the corresponding change in fair value for the year then ended.

The financial assets are divided into two categories:

- Assets for which their contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), excluding any financial assets that are held for trading or that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis; and
- All financial assets other than those specified in SPPI above (i.e. those for which contractual cash flows do not represent SPPI, assets that are held for trading and assets that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis).

December 31, 2019

	SPPI financial assets		**Other financial assets**	
Financial asset	**Fair value**	**Fair value change**	**Fair value**	**Fair value change**
Cash and cash equivalents*	**₱485,242,332**	**₱–**	**₱–**	**₱–**
Short-term investments*	**383,260,111**	–	–	–
AFS financial assets	–	–	**97,221,415**	**10,129,896**
Financial assets fair value through profit or loss	–	–	**93,434,247**	**(34,985,637)**
HTM financial assets	**314,335,343**	**9,208,409**	–	–
Loans and receivables*	**96,318,888**	–	–	–

**Amortized cost of these financial assets has been used as a reasonable approximation of fair value*

December 31, 2018

	SPPI financial assets		Other financial assets	
Financial asset	Fair value	Fair value change	Fair value	Fair value change
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱209,070,699	₱–	₱–	₱–
Short-term investments*	407,317,613	–	–	–
AFS financial assets	–	–	87,091,519	23,957,527
Financial assets fair value through profit or loss	–	–	128,419,883	(49,401,302)
HTM financial assets	214,535,551	(7,660,475)	–	–
Loans and receivables*	113,032,138	–	–	–

**Amortized cost of these financial assets has been used as a reasonable approximation of fair value*

23. Related Party Transactions

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at normal market prices. Outstanding balances as of year-end are unsecured, interest free and settled in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Significant transactions with related parties include the following:

a. The Company enters into several reinsurance transactions with its related parties in the normal course of business.

Transactions during the year and outstanding balances as of year-end are as follows:

	2019			
	Amount	Outstanding balance	Terms	Conditions
PGAI (Common control)				
Sublease agreement	**₱6,848,171**	**₱–**	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Premiums assumed (net of RI commission expense)	**244,627,969**	**132,280,958**	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Premiums ceded (net of RI commission earned)	**36,296,727**	**51,109,557**	–	–
Losses recoverable (ceded business)	**400,577,893**	**30,151,911**	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Service agreement	**790,843**	**790,843**	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Sompo Japan Insurance Inc. (Venturer)				
Premium ceded (net of RI commission earned)	**582,229,154**	**46,273,298**	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Cost allocation with 10% mark-up	**16,783,661**	**5,396,019**	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment

	2018			
	Amount	Outstanding balance	Terms	Conditions
PGAI (Common control)				
Sublease agreement	₱9,107,157	₱–	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Premiums assumed (net of RI commission expense)	355,811,152	317,520,398	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Premiums ceded (net of RI commission earned)	90,445,189	34,845,772	–	–
Losses recoverable (ceded business)	61,864,853	17,160,486	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Service agreement	1,342,055	275,597	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Sompo Japan Insurance Inc. (Venturer)				
Premium ceded (net of RI commission earned)	744,423,106	97,730,881	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment
Cost allocation with 10% mark-up	12,379,396	2,711,587	On demand; Non-interest bearing	Unsecured; No impairment

(1) Sublease agreement with PGAI is renewable at each calendar year. This includes payment for office and parking space rent, association dues and utilities.
(2) Service agreement with PGAI pertains to salaries of PGAI employees who are seconded to the Company.
(3) The Company bills Sompo Japan Insurance, Inc. for its share in the expenses with 10% mark-up quarterly.

b. Key management personnel of the Company include executive and non-executive directors and senior management. The salaries of key management personnel amounted to ₱21.19 million and ₱17.69 million in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

24. Equity

The Company's capital stock consists of:

	2019		2018	
	Shares	**Amount**	Shares	Amount
Authorized - ₱100 par value	**15,000,000**	**₱1,500,000,000**	15,000,000	₱1,500,000,000
Issued and outstanding:				
Beginning	**6,500,000**	**650,000,000**	6,500,000	650,000,000
Issuances during the year	**3,000,000**	**300,000,000**	–	–
Ending	**9,500,000**	**₱950,000,000**	6,500,000	₱650,000,000

On November 20, 2019, the Board of Directors approved the issuance of 3,000,000 shares at par amounting to ₱300 million from the Company's unissued capital stock.

The additional shares were fully subscribed and paid as of December 31, 2019.

25. Leases

Company as a Lessee

The Company entered into a three (3) year lease contract with Prudential Guarantee and Assurance, Inc., for the lease of its office space from June 1, 2019 to May 31, 2022 on such terms and conditions mutually accepted by both parties and bears annual rent increase of 5.00%.

The estimated minimum future annual rentals payable under non-cancellable leases follow:

	2019	2018
Within one year	**₱6,984,298**	₱39,041,545
After one year but not more than five years	**15,033,701**	41,069,607
	₱22,017,999	₱80,111,152

Lease Liabilities

As of December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of lease liabilities follow:

Balance at beginning of year	₱–
Additions	23,023,994
Interest expense	714,597
Payments	(3,880,165)
	₱19,858,425

The following are the amounts recognized in statement of income:

	2019
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets included in property and equipment and investment properties	₱3,748,092
Interest expense on lease liabilities	714,597
Expenses relating to short-term leases (included in general expenses)	2,535,711
Total amount recognized in statement of income	₱6,998,400

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted lease payments:

	2019
1 year	₱6,984,298
more than 1 years to 2 years	7,333,513
more than 2 years to 3 years	7,700,188

26. Note to Statement of Cash Flows

Significant non-cash transactions of the Company include addition to ROU assets by means of a lease as disclosed in Note 9.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities follows:

		Cashflows	Non-cash changes		
	Beginning balance	Payments	Additions	Interest expense	Ending balance
2019					
Lease liabilities (Note 25)	₱–	(₱3,880,165)	₱23,023,994	₱714,597	₱19,858,425

27. Events after the Reporting Period

In a move to contain the COVID-19 outbreak, on March 13, 2020, the Office of the President of the Philippines issued a Memorandum directive to impose stringent social distancing measures in the National Capital Region effective March 15, 2020. On March 16, 2020, Presidential Proclamation No. 929 was issued, declaring a State of Calamity throughout the Philippines for a period of six (6) months and imposed an enhanced community quarantine throughout the island of Luzon until April 12, 2020, which was subsequently extended to May 30, 2020, unless earlier lifted or extended. On May 29, 2020, the Inter-Agency Task Force for the management of emerging infectious diseases issued Resolution No. 41 to override prevailing quarantine measures in the country starting June 1, 2020. Measures in Metro Manila, Central Luzon and Central Visayas regions transitioned to general community quarantine (GCQ) until June 30, 2020. These measures have caused disruptions to businesses and economic activities, and its impact on businesses continue to evolve.

The overall impact of the COVID-19 outbreak to the Company's business operations has been manageable due to timely activation of its Business Continuity Plan. The Company was able to efficiently plan the work-from-home arrangement and to secure the necessary resources. It also developed countermeasures to protect its employees, assets, and business operations. The Company is able to manage all of its essential and critical business functions. Management is planning to diversify its investment portfolio to mitigate the effects of the foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

The Company considers the events surrounding the outbreak as non-adjusting subsequent events, which do not impact its financial position and performance as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019. However, the outbreak could have a material impact on its 2020 financial results and even periods thereafter. Considering the evolving nature of this outbreak, the Company cannot determine at this time the impact to its financial position, performance and cash flows. The Company will continue to monitor the situation.

28. **Supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations 15-2010**

In compliance with the requirements set forth by RR No. 15-2010, hereunder are the information on taxes and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year.

a. Output Value Added Tax (VAT)
The Company is a VAT-registered company with VAT output tax declaration of ₱155.28 million for the year based on the total amount received, both on premiums and commissions, amounting to ₱1,293.96 million and VAT input tax declaration of ₱27.90 million for the year based on the amount of purchases of ₱211.77 million.

The Company has zero-rated and exempt receipts for the year amounting to ₱400.38 million and ₱36.76 million respectively.

The amount of VAT input taxes claimed are broken down as follows:

Balance at January 1	₱–
Current year's domestic purchases/payments for:	
Goods other than for resale	27,897,786
Total Input VAT claimed during the year	(25,412,024)
Balance at December 31	₱2,485,762

Documentary Stamp Tax (DST)
The DST paid on insurance policies amounted to ₱171.50 million.

b. Other Taxes and Licenses
Details of other taxes, local and national, follow:

Local:	
Municipal tax	₱18,160
Community tax certificate	10,500
National:	
Documentary stamp tax	2,379,800
Miscellaneous	713,107
Total	₱3,121,867

c. Other taxes paid are:

Fire service tax	₱10,849,864
Premium tax	564,572
	₱11,414,436

d. Withholding Taxes
The amount of withholding taxes paid/accrued for the year amounted to:

Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	₱4,061,027
Expanded withholding taxes	11,710,484
Final withholding taxes	1,324,094
	₱17,095,605

e. Tax assessment

On September 22, 2015, the Company received final tax assessment notice from the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) covering taxable year 2009. The Company appealed the case to the BIR dated October 22, 2015. Tax assessments amounted to ₱102.50 million.

As of June 30, 2016, the BIR performed a thorough evaluation of the documents submitted and recomputed the deficiency internal revenue taxes which amounted to ₱101.03 million. The Company escalated the case to the Court of Tax Appeals (CTA).

On August 8, 2018 the court decided to cancel all tax deficiencies and administrative penalties for the taxable year 2009 amounting ₱101.03 million.

The BIR submitted Motion for Reconsideration dated August 30, 2019.

The CTA Special Third Division in its Resolution dated November 29, 2019 denied for lack of merit the BIR's Motion for Reconsideration.

PGA Sompo Insurance Corporation

5th Floor Corinthian Plaza, 121 Paseo de Roxas,
Legaspi Village, Makati City 1229 Philippines

(02) 8811-3417

info@pgasompo.com

https://www.pgasompo.com.ph/